

DR. F. VAN DER MEER

Professor in the University of Nijmegen

ATLAS
OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

English version by

T. A. BIRRELL

Professor of English at Nijmegen



ELSEVIER PUBLISHING COMPANY

AMSTERDAM - NEW YORK - HOUSTON - LONDON

Sole distributors for the British Commonwealth, except Canada:
Clever-Hume Press, Ltd., 31 Wright's Lane, Kensington, London, W 8

93700
COPYRIGHT 1954 BY N.V. UITGEVERSMACHTSCHAAP ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form,
except by a reviewer, without written permission of the publisher

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I THE THREE ROOTS

Hellas	p. 13	map 1	<i>The Archaic Greek World</i>	p. 11
		" 2	<i>Athens</i>	" 12
		" 3	<i>The Greek World at its Zenith</i>	" 12
		" 4	<i>The Hellenistic World</i>	" 19
Rome	" 18	" 5	<i>The Roman Empire</i>	" 20
Christ	" 36	" 6-7	<i>Christ; Jerusalem</i>	" 33
		" 8	<i>The Apostles, the Church and the Synagogue</i>	" 33
		" 9	<i>The Spread of Christianity</i>	" 34
		" 10	<i>Roman Cemeteries, II-V cents.</i>	" 34
The First Synthesis	" 36	" 11	<i>The Christianized Roman Empire</i>	" 37
		" 12	<i>Palaeo-Christian Monuments</i>	" 38
		" 13	<i>Sanctuaries and Martyrs of the Primitive Church</i>	" 38
	" 48	" 14	<i>The Sixth Century</i>	" 49
	" 51	" 15	<i>The Sixth Century: Monuments</i>	" 49
	" 56	" 16	<i>The World of Islam</i>	" 50

II MEDIAEVAL CHRISTENDOM

The Barbarian Centuries	p. 56	map 17	<i>The Seventh and Eighth Centuries: Merovingian</i>	p. 57
The Carolingian Renaissance	" 65	" 18	<i>The Ninth Century: Carolingian</i>	" 58
		" 19	<i>The Tenth Century: Ottonian</i>	" 63
	" 70	" 20	<i>The Eleventh Century: Early Romanesque</i>	" 64
The Twelfth Century Renaissance	" 100	" 21	<i>The Twelfth Century: The Birth of Europe</i>	" 71
		" 22-23	<i>Cluny; Cîteaux</i>	" 72
		" 24	<i>The Thirteenth Century: Dugento</i>	" 101
Gothic Civilization	" 103	" 25	<i>The Fourteenth Century: Trecento</i>	" 102
	" 116	" 26	<i>The World of Gothic and Byzantine Art</i>	" 117
	" 121	" 27	<i>The Fifteenth Century: Waning and Quattrocento</i>	" 118

III NATIONAL CIVILIZATIONS AND THEIR EXPANSION

Italy: The Renaissance	p. 126	map 28	<i>Renaissance Monuments in Italy</i>	p. 135
	" 131	" 29	<i>Renaissance Monuments in Florence</i>	" 135
	" 132	" 30	<i>Renaissance Monuments in Rome</i>	" 135
		" 31	<i>Renaissance Monuments in Venice</i>	" 135
	" 137	" 32	<i>The Sixteenth Century: Monuments</i>	" 136
		" 33	<i>The Sixteenth Century: Cinquecento</i>	" 143
Spain: The New World Empire	" 147	" 34	<i>The Great Discoveries and the Beginning of Colonization</i>	" 144
Germany: The Reformation	" 148	" 35	<i>Reformation and Counter-Reformation</i>	" 149
France: The Grand Siècle	" 151	" 36	<i>The Seventeenth Century: Seicento</i>	" 150
The Netherlands: The Golden Age	" 184	" 37	<i>The Netherlands in the Seventeenth Century</i>	" 169

IV FROM EUROPEAN TO ATLANTIC WORLD

The Age of Voltaire	p. 184	map 38	<i>South German Baroque</i>	p. 170
		" 39	<i>The Background to South German Baroque</i>	" 170
		" 40	<i>The Eighteenth Century: Settecento</i>	" 179
The Nineteenth Century	" 187	" 41	<i>Classicism and Pre-Romanticism</i>	" 180
	" 190	" 42	<i>Romanticism and Positivism</i>	" 185
	" 201	" 43-44	<i>The Industrial Revolution in England</i>	" 186
		" 45	<i>The Old Public Schools of England</i>	" 186
		" 46	<i>University Towns and the Earliest Railways</i>	" 186
The Technical Era	" 201	" 47	<i>Fin-de-siècle and the Technical Era</i>	" 191
		" 48	<i>France: Monuments</i>	" 192
		" 49-50	<i>Paris and Environs: Monuments</i>	" 192
		" 51	<i>Rome: Monuments</i>	" 193
		" 52	<i>The New World</i>	" 194
Index	" 202			

ENDPAPERS: I *The West from Homer to Christopher Columbus*. II *The Atlantic World from 1492 till Today*.

HELLAS



The striking perfection of the heads and of the general composition of Greek coinage have made it the model for all coins and medals even to the present day. 1/ Tetradrachma from Caulonia, 6th cent. 2/ Tetradrachma from Athens, 5th cent. 3-4/ Tetradrachma from Syracuse, late 5th cent. 5-6/ Tetradrachma from Naxos, ca. 450. 7/ Tetradrachma from Pergamum, Hellenistic. [cf maps 1-3]

THE THREE ROOTS

HELLAS

A sea without mist or tide, full of little islets; poor, tortuous valleys, planted with vines, olives and fig-trees, straggling down to a coast heavily indented with bays and peninsulas; an inaccessible hinterland; and in the valleys and beyond, small compact cities which are connected to each other almost solely by the sea-routes – such is the land where our civilization began.

It was a city civilization. The miracle took place in the *poleis*, the cities, and the national pride of the Greek was centred primarily on his native city.

Two things gave the Greek world its characteristic appearance, two things which stand out at once from the map of the archaic Greek world: colonization and the Homeric poems.

Colonization is the first great fact in Greek history. The sea called them and the hunger for land drove them. Commercial success followed later, and eventually, when the wealth began to stream into the mother cities, and the Greeks had driven the Phoenicians out of the eastern half of the Mediterranean (the Phoenicians still held the western half – see map), there remained the urge to achieve and to discover more than all other nations. The Greeks were everywhere, from the three-cornered island, Trinakria, the modern Sicily, to the west coast of Caucasia. Their colonies bordered on widely separated shores, and sometimes on shores opposed to each other, and there were a few remote outposts. But although so eager for the new and the unknown, the Greeks remained everywhere true to themselves – they called the non-Greeks *barbaroi*, that is 'jabberers'.

The interallied cities were made conscious of their unity through their common language, and above all, through that amazing masterpiece, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, composed in an artificial dialect based on Ionic Greek. The Homeric poems express a way of life that belongs to the Greeks themselves, and yet which shows them as typical human beings whom we today can understand. For although the *Gilgamesh* is for us too extravagant, and the Egyptian Book of the Dead grandiose and alien, we can recognize ourselves in the characters of Homer, except that they belong to a simpler and an older world.

The Homeric poems created not only the first consciousness of a Greek nation, but also the national personalities of the Gods. The Gods are royal dynasties, elevated in divine beauty, but always human, and totally unlike the overwhelming cosmic deities worshipped in the gloomy temples of the East. The Greek religion is perhaps that very aspect of the Greeks which we can least understand today. But we must distinguish three very different elements.

Firstly, the ancient local rites, which were sacrosanct, although they had often changed their original significance, or lost their significance altogether. But the existence of the city, the family, and the individual depended upon them. To neglect their performance was to incur the sin of *hubris*, or pride – to deface the sacred things was unforgivable. This fear of sacrilege, and honour for higher and unknown powers, themselves subject to an obscure Fate, constitutes one of the genuine and human moments of Greek life, and as such has its value for us. Socrates, who saw through the Greek mythology, nevertheless kept up the religious rites. The fact that he made his offering of a cock to *Ashlepios* at the very moment he was to suffer death on a charge of atheism, was an act of piety and not just the performance of a quaint custom.

The second element, the mythology, was indeed a poetic game, just as the Golden Legend was in the Middle Ages, and everyone recognized it as such.

A third element was the philosophical religion, which eventually dominated the mysteries – for the secret initiation rites, such as the highly honoured Eleusinian mysteries, were originally a fertility mystery, and specifically

Greek. This philosophical religion was also expressed by such tragic dramatists as Aeschylus, and in such poems as the hymn of Cleanthes. It was entirely an affair of the élite and brings us to the summit of natural religion.

Though of foreign origin, the mysteries of Dionysus, with their orgies and frenzied trances, were spiritualized by orphism. Pythagoras, the sage of Croton, preached the life attuned to cosmic harmony. The national athletic and poetic competitions had also something of a religious significance. They took place next to such 'panhellenic' sanctuaries as Delphi and Olympia. The ancient drama, too, had a ritual origin, like the mystery plays of the Middle Ages.

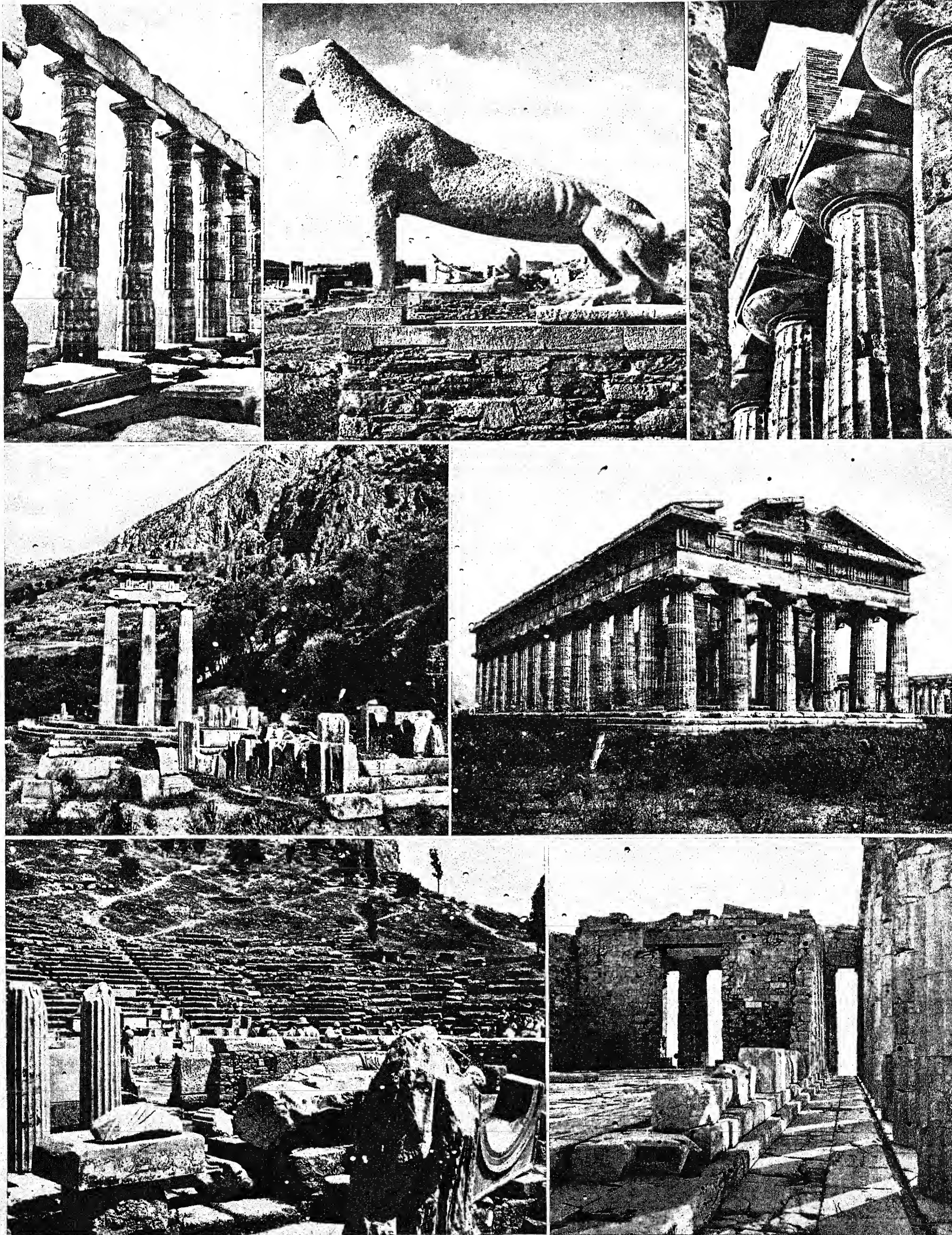
Industry, art, and literature all begin in Ionia. From the same region also come the pre-socratic philosophers, the so-called natural philosophers, who were the first to give us an explanation of the universe which owed nothing to the ancient myths – Thales, Anaximander (who drew the first map), and the rationalist Xenophanes, founder of the school of Elea in southern Italy. Poetry, from its very beginning, was essentially individualistic; it sang of the personal life and the personal passions. We of today can understand at once the voices of Sappho, Alcaeus, Archilochus and Anacreon. As for architecture, the ruins of the gigantic Doric temples still stand in the great centres of the archaic Greek world, in Sicily, at Paestum, and even in Hellas itself, and they serve to remind us of that decisive and supremely Greek achievement, the creation of an architecture with columns and architraves, triumphing over the inertness of matter.

At the zenith of the Greek world (maps 2-3) Athens, the capital of Attica, is the unrivalled centre. Though the masterpieces of their archaic art – charming figures of young people, *kouroi* and *korai* – were buried under the rubble left by the Persians in 480 B.C., the evolution of the plastic form was not hindered. On the same spot, the Acropolis, there arose within a few years the Parthenon, the Propylaea and the Erechtheum. From thence came the numberless statues which the Ancient World could never forget, although we today know many of them only through second-rate copies. They are statues which move us as much by their superhuman beauty as by their calm, assured naturalness which poses no problems, has no 'message' to express, and is 'non-predicative', as Curtius says.

At Athens lived virtually all the great thinkers of the age, including those born elsewhere. Their names will be found on the map, grouped around the famous schools which they founded and which flourished after them. They are the decisive names for all ages: Heraclitus, Democritus, Anaxagoras, Socrates; then, a generation later, Plato, Antisthenes, Diogenes, and Epicurus; finally, Aristotle, 'the master of those that know', as Dante calls him.

Classical tragedy begins when Aeschylus introduced a second player between the reader and the chorus. Sophocles and Euripides follow, and somewhat later the ebullient, topical comedy appears. At Athens too, in 430 B.C., Herodotus publishes his unrivalled history of the past. But there is no point in describing further what is already on the map.

What do we owe to the Greeks? Primarily that we are ourselves, that we are human beings worthy of the name, for all humanism goes back to the Greeks. The Greek of the fifth century is not awed by the universe. He has nothing to do with magic and has no fear of the stars. He submits calmly to Destiny, piously fulfils the traditional rites, but none the less weaves beautiful legends around his gods. He orders the sum of his experience around a single point, man. Order, the typical work of the intellect, was the true passion of the Greek. For his oriental neighbours the universe was a plaything of implacable gods. For the Greek, however, it was a *cosmos*, a perfectly ordered, measurable entity, that could be explored and expressed in mathematical terms.

11
1213
14

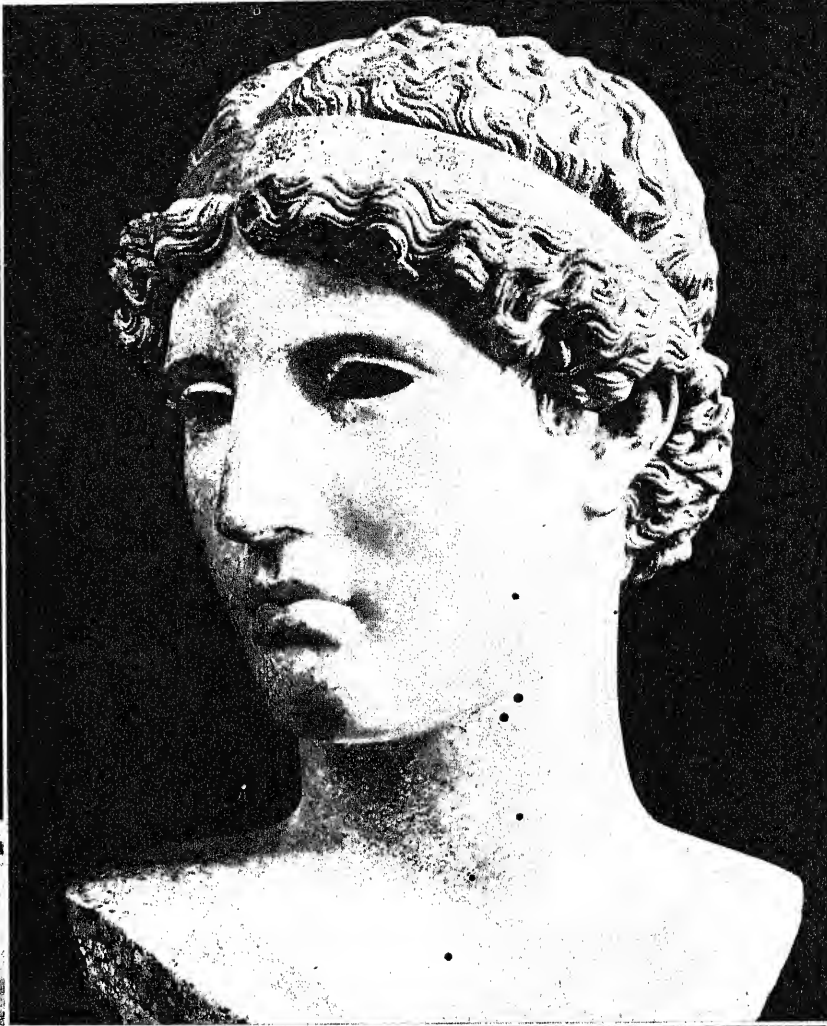
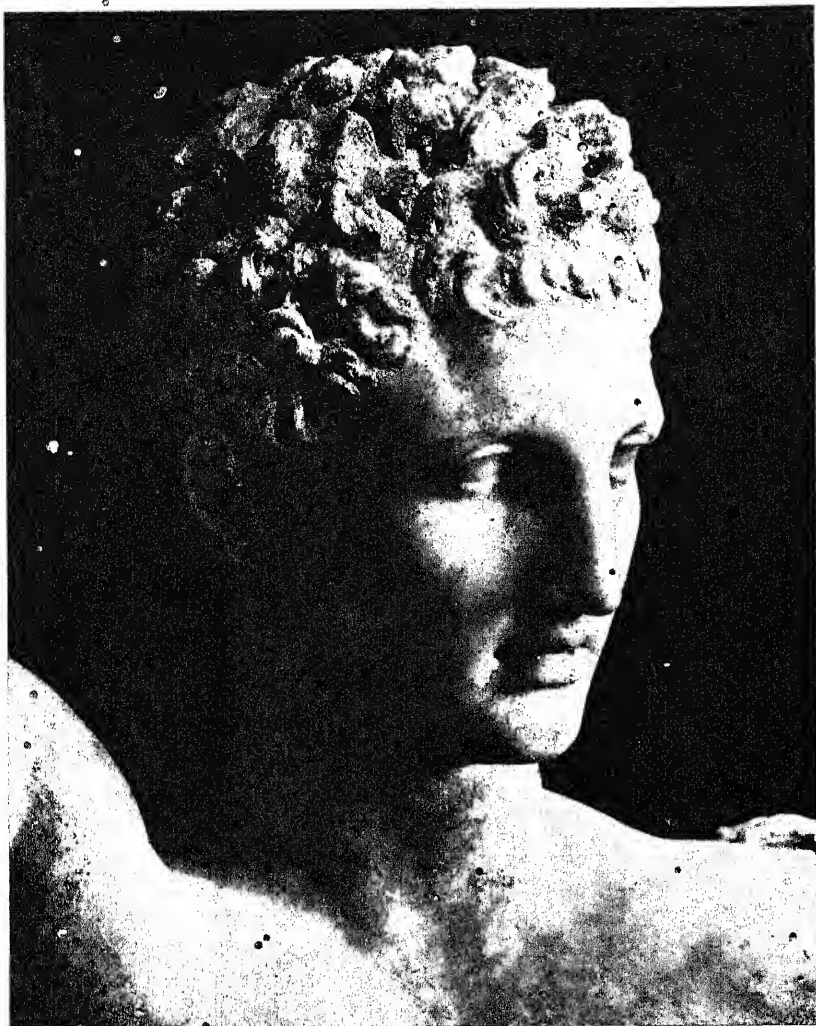
On certain parts of the coast, on the islands, in the old centres of Ancient Hellas — Olympia, Delphi, Delos, Miletus, and the Sicilian towns — and especially on the Acropolis, there still stand the weatherbeaten relics of Greek architecture, now faithfully preserved. But the sculpture is missing and the colours have faded. The temenos of the temple is merely an empty space strewn with the debris of columns and pedestals; the celebrated statues and groups are usually only known to us through Roman copies. 8/ Temple of Poseidon, Cape Sounion. 9/ Delos, archaic lion. 10/ Temple of Ceres, Paestum. 11/ Delphi, ruins of the tholos, 400-390. 12/ Temple of Poseidon, Paestum, one of the best preserved Doric temples of the 5th cent. 13/ Athens, Theatre of Dionysus, 350-324. 14/ Athens, the Parthenon; on the right the northern colonnade, 447-438.

[cf. maps 1-3]

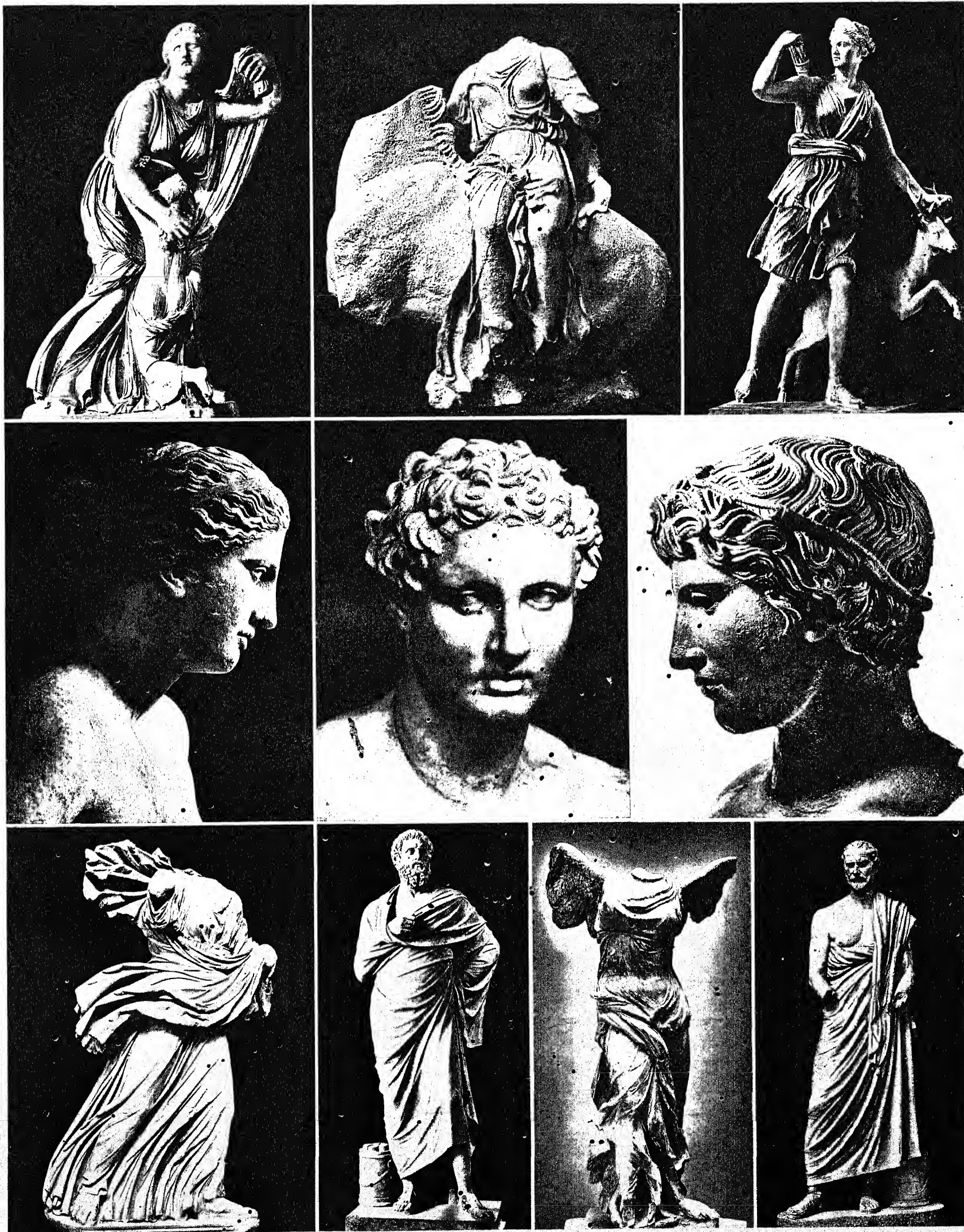


15/ Head of blond youth, Museum of the Acropolis, Athens, 480. 16/ Protocorinthian vase with black figures, Rome, Museo di Villa Giulia. From Veji, VIth cent. 17/ The Kore of Euthydikos, Museum of the Acropolis, Athens; like no. 15, an example of the transition from archaic over-refinement to classical. 18/ The Ludovisi throne, rear view, with Birth of Aphrodite, 450-440. Rome, Museo delle Terme. 19/ Part of the Parthenon frieze, with Poseidon, Dionysus and Demeter. By Phidias, before 432. 20/ Attic krater with multi-coloured figures: Hermes brings the young Dionysus to Silenus; such vases give some idea of the great masterpieces of painting which have been lost. Rome, Vatican. 21/ The Apollo of Olympia, Vth cent. 22/ Detail of the krater from Orvieto: the Argonauts. In red. 480.

[cf. maps 1-3]



23/ Head of Hermes, by Praxiteles(?). This famous statue, representing the young god Hermes with the child Dionysus on his left arm, is not nowadays considered to be an original work of Praxiteles, but is thought to be a good Greek copy, from a later period, of the famous IVth cent. statue. 24/ Head of Athena Lemnia. Bologna, Museo Civico. Excellent copy of a famous Vth cent. statue. 25/ Relief with the gods of Eleusis: Demeter, Kore and the young Triptolemus, 445. Athens, National Museum. One of the few documents relating to the Eleusinian mysteries. 26/ Funeral stele from Hegeso. The deceased with a servant holding her jewel-case, Vth cent. Necropolis near the Dipylon gate, Athens. [cf. maps 1-3]



27
28
29

30
31
32

33
34
35
36

27/ Niobe and her youngest daughter. Roman copy of a late Vth cent. original. Florence, Uffizi. 28/ Nereid on a sea-horse, acroterium from the Temple of Asklepius at Epidauros, ca. 375. Athens, National Museum. 29/ Artemis. Roman copy of a IVth cent. original. Paris, Louvre. 30/ Cnidian Aphrodite, detail. Roman copy of an original by Praxiteles. Rome, Vatican. 31/ Mars Ludovisi. Roman copy of IVth cent. original. Rome, Museo delle Terme. 32/ Head of an athlete, bronze, late Vth cent. Paris, Louvre. 33/ Niobide (?). Roman copy of a Vth cent. original. Rome, Vatican. 34/ Sophocles. Roman copy. Typical statue of an author (cf. no. 36). Rome, Lateran Museum. 35/ The Winged Victory of Samothrace. Paris, Louvre. 36/ Demosthenes, Roman copy. Rome, Vatican.

[cf. maps 1-3]

Such expression was made possible by the concept of Ideas-realities solely intuitable and perceptible in the abstract – upon which depended all complex, concrete, ordered and significant things. 'The creation of Ideas', says Valéry, 'is the outstanding European achievement'; it is the first definitive attempt to give order to our universe. Plato, who brought the concept to fruition, was not only a thinker, but a great artist, infinitely sensitive to the symbolic significance of the smallest details. It is this which enables him to express imperishably and unforgettably his fundamental insight into the structure of reality. The Greeks were not only a free and critical people, they were also innate artists.

That they considered themselves free, and were critical of their environment, is a fact which may or may not admit of further explanation. At any rate, there was in the *poleis* (at least for the freemen), a liberty, a liveliness of intellect, and an intelligence sufficient to enable them to achieve innumerable political experiments – first the primitive royal clan with a subject people, then an oligarchy, and finally a democracy. Indeed, their vocabulary for these things is ours today. The same may be said of their attempts to determine, order, and systematize the universe. The principles of geography, history, natural science, anatomy, medicine, psychology, grammar, prosody, politics, logic and philosophy are Greek creations with which we today have still to deal, and which we use as the basis for further study. 'The Jews demand signs,' says the Scripture, 'but the Greeks seek for wisdom.' There lies their eternal glory, for all its implicit limitations. They were obsessed by the exact sciences: mathematics, theoretical physics, and philosophy. They had no interest in applied science, for although their knowledge of nature was great, their power over it was slight. They simply wished to bring their world-picture into focus, and to order the chaos of impressions into an anthropocentric *cosmos*.

As artists, too, the Greeks were only concerned with the expressions of Man. They built no pyramids, nor sombre caverns, but open, colonnaded temples around the sublime – but human – statues of their gods. The column itself is the most human, the most un-material architectural motif.

In literature, likewise, it is always Man: nature is only lightly sketched in as a background. Their incomparable language, too, maintains the same dualistic character, the same wonderful tension between the concreteness of the poetic, and the precision of the abstract. It is a language rich in archaic concrete terms and differentiated verbal forms, and at the same time possessing abstract terms capable of the most subtle shades of distinction. Even in their language we feel that obsession of the Greeks for the human person. The language, for example, of Aristotle's *Ethics* or of the tragic choruses, is as rich in psychological terms as that of the great French moralists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

What we surely owe to the Greeks is the discovery of the absolute value of the human personality, as against, if need be, the gods, the social group, and the state. But this autonomous human personality is a moral being; the ideal of the Greek has nothing in common with the unrestrained Superman. Theirs is the ideal of ethical perfection, or *sophrosyne*, as they called it, a combination of knowledge, moderation, and self discipline. The enormous ambitions of Alcibiades and Alexander are un-Greek. But the individual must be free. 'The best social order,' says Aristotle, 'is that which gives to each man the greatest opportunity of success and happiness.' That sounds aristocratic; the Greek ideal is in fact that of an élite, of a superior caste. It presupposes the privilege of birth, of fortune, of education (*paideusis*), or at least of hereditary intelligence. None the less, the State never had an absolute value for the Greeks; Sparta remained a monster, though sometimes a monster to be admired. And when later the political freedom even of the élite was lost, and when, through their rivalry, the Greek cities perished and were absorbed by totalitarian states, the consciousness of liberty remained as an inalienable right for the whole of the ancient world. The light of freedom, first lit by the Greeks, was never more to be put out.

Greek civilization had its dark side too. There was no political unity comparable to the delicately balanced federation of cantons that was later developed in Switzerland. There was no system of education, and it can be said that in the end the artistic and literary culture supplanted the philosophical, the rhetorician triumphed over the sage, Isocrates ousted Plato. Greek ethics was too aristocratic and inconclusive, and it needed the resignation of the Stoics to prevent it from falling into excesses. That even the élite were not immune from such excesses is shown from the famous passage in the *Epistle* to the Romans. Manual labour was despised, and though slaves were not badly treated, no one condemned slavery, and the entire culture was the possession of a privileged few.

But the positive side remains a glorious achievement. The concept of humanity, dignity, freedom, and law; the heroic life; a narrow but genuine patriotism; and the cult of reason joined to an insatiable thirst for knowledge and beauty. No wonder that mankind looks back again and again to this miracle of pure, dispassionate human creativity.

As for the surviving remains of Greek art, they give us but a poor and arbitrary impression of the reality. Mankind is more fortunate in what it still possesses of Greek literature and philosophy, though it is but a small part, and sometimes only the fragment of an entire *oeuvre*. But everyone knows today that it is impossible, even with the best will in the world, to form an impression of the paintings of Polygnotus and Zeuxis solely from vases or the mediocre derivatives of Pompei. And in spite of imposing ruins, it is equally difficult for us to visualize a Greek temple, brightly painted, set in a forest of statues and votive gifts, and rising above the skyline of a small citadel, or crowning the summit of a rocky coastline. Even the marbles and bronzes, with their vacant eye-sockets and their colourless surface, remain for us enigmatic and untrustworthy monuments. It would be hard for a Greek of the fifth century to recognize what we see today.

THE HELLENISTIC WORLD

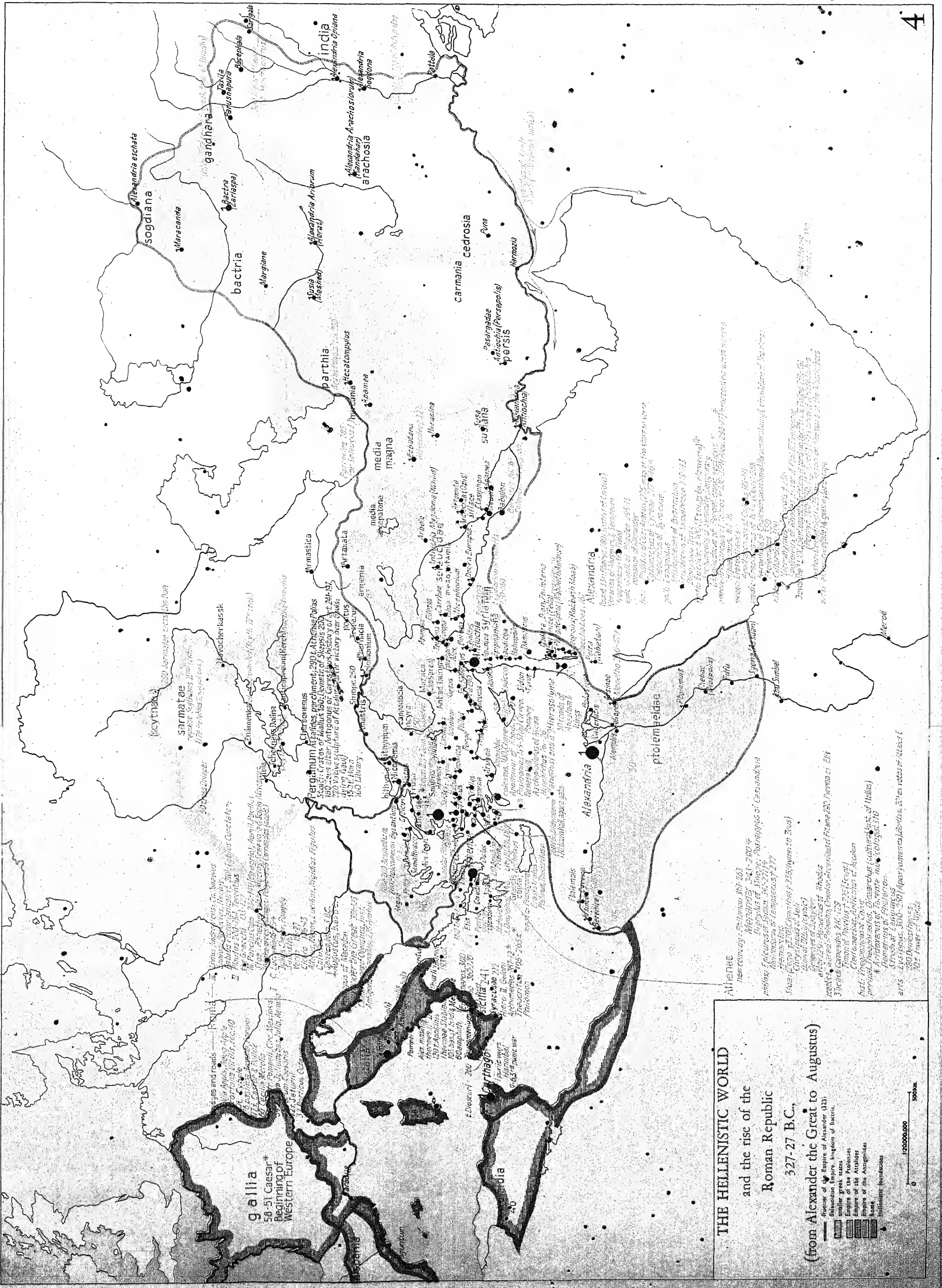
The map of the Hellenistic world (map 4) gives a general picture of the spread of Greek civilization from about 300 B.C. to the time of the Emperor Augustus. This expansion was a result of Alexander the Great's conquest of the East. For although Alexander's empire immediately collapsed, the menace of the Persian East, which had never ceased to weigh upon the Greek world at its zenith, disappeared to make way for the irresistible spread of Greek civilization.

The most striking factor is the foundation of the new cities. They are everywhere, from Carthage to Bactria and the Indus. Outside Athens, which maintains its reputation, the principal cultural centres are Rhodes, Pergamum, Antioch, and Alexandria – the latter soon to become the centre of learning of the Hellenistic world. The élite, however, who consciously maintained the urban Hellenic tradition in these centres, were only partly Greek themselves; in the second century Polybius calls the Alexandrians 'mongrels'. But the fact remains that a uniform civilization, based on the Greek cultural heritage, extended itself over an enormous area, in a totally different political framework, and in the centre of an oriental world accustomed to a theocratic way of life.

In place of the free *poleis* (which continued to exist in name), we find (as in the case of the Seleucid Empire) a world-empire with a deified ruler, a swarm of officials, thirty million inhabitants, and a budget like a modern state. Because there was no single moral bond of unity between the subjects, the sovereign appeared as a divine saviour (*Soter*), for all to look up to. Within the administrative framework, Hellenism became a levelling, quantitative culture. In place of the Attic and Ionic dialects there appeared the common language (*koinè*) of the soldiers, officials, merchants and rhetoricians. In place of the small *poleis* appeared great world-cities, all of a piece, with grandiose layout, colonnaded streets, drainage, well organized markets, theatres and libraries, and showy temples, basically the same, yet with endless and brilliant variations. In place of fine, unique monuments, came imitative and derivative architecture and innumerable reproductions of old masterpieces.

Literature has the brittle brilliance of the end of an epoch. It is the time of Isocrates, of the new comedy of Menander, and of the Alexandrian novels of romance. In plastic arts, classical repose gives way to pathos and picturesqueness. Monuments are nothing more than monotonous reminiscences of classical models, and attract less attention than cabinet-pictures or works of a luxury technique, such as mosaics. Certain of the cities with their colonnades and *agora* are still partially extant. There is still much to be seen in Magnesia, Miletus, Pergamum, and Ephesus, and a little town like Priene can be visualized in its entirety. The work which fills the museums of the Mediterranean cities is for the most part Hellenistic art.

The glory of the period is learning. It was in a sense international, with its centre at Alexandria, where it was established under the aegis of the Ptolemies. Archimedes, Euclid, Apollonius of Perga, Eratosthenes and Herophilus, were all either natives or sojourners. By modern standards, it can be said that in the two centuries before Christ, learning was more a matter of systematization than of practical research. Such is certainly the case with philology. All culture belongs to a small class, and that explains the cult of Fortune (*Tuche*) and of Destiny (*Heirmarmene*), and also the popularity of astrology. This culture is also world wide, and Diogenes's word 'cosmopolites' becomes identical with an all-round civilized man. At the beginning of the era stand the figures of Epicurus, the moral pragmatist, and that of Zeno, the master of serenity, the father of the Stoics, who believed in a reasonable and benign Providence. By their imperturbable sense of duty and noble resignation to circumstances, the Stoics have not ceased to arouse the admiration of succeeding generations. In spite of its deficiencies, the heritage of Greek humanity was preserved in the Hellenistic world.

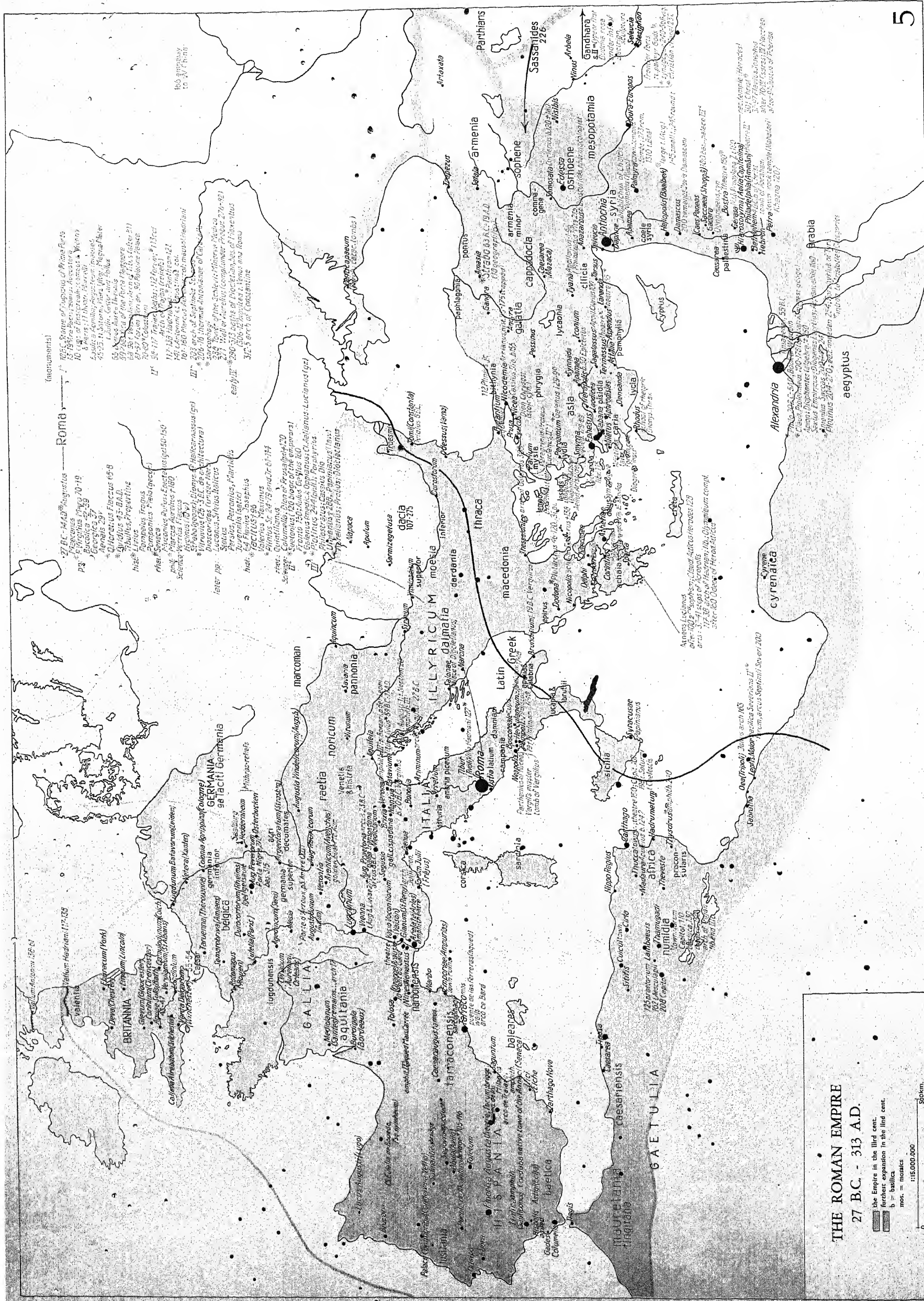


THE HELLENISTIC WORLD
and the rise of the
Roman Republic
327-27 B.C.,
(from Alexander the Great to Augustus)

— Frontier of the Empire of Alexander (323)
— Smaller Greek states
— Kingdom of Macedonia
— Empire of the Seleucids
— Empire of the Ptolemies
— Kingdom of the Antigonids
— Kingdom of the Attalids
— Kingdom of the Antigonids
— Kingdom of the Antigonids
— Kingdom of the Antigonids

Athens
new democracy, Pericles 461-429
Macedonian 336-323
Philip of Macedon 336-323
Philip of Macedon 323-317
Philip of Macedon 317-312
Philip of Macedon 312-309
Philip of Macedon 309-306
Philip of Macedon 306-304
Philip of Macedon 304-301
Philip of Macedon 301-298
Philip of Macedon 298-294
Philip of Macedon 294-291
Philip of Macedon 291-288
Philip of Macedon 288-285
Philip of Macedon 285-282
Philip of Macedon 282-279
Philip of Macedon 279-276
Philip of Macedon 276-273
Philip of Macedon 273-270
Philip of Macedon 270-267
Philip of Macedon 267-264
Philip of Macedon 264-261
Philip of Macedon 261-258
Philip of Macedon 258-255
Philip of Macedon 255-252
Philip of Macedon 252-249
Philip of Macedon 249-246
Philip of Macedon 246-243
Philip of Macedon 243-240
Philip of Macedon 240-237
Philip of Macedon 237-234
Philip of Macedon 234-231
Philip of Macedon 231-228
Philip of Macedon 228-225
Philip of Macedon 225-222
Philip of Macedon 222-219
Philip of Macedon 219-216
Philip of Macedon 216-213
Philip of Macedon 213-210
Philip of Macedon 210-207
Philip of Macedon 207-204
Philip of Macedon 204-201
Philip of Macedon 201-198
Philip of Macedon 198-195
Philip of Macedon 195-192
Philip of Macedon 192-189
Philip of Macedon 189-186
Philip of Macedon 186-183
Philip of Macedon 183-180
Philip of Macedon 180-177
Philip of Macedon 177-174
Philip of Macedon 174-171
Philip of Macedon 171-168
Philip of Macedon 168-165
Philip of Macedon 165-162
Philip of Macedon 162-159
Philip of Macedon 159-156
Philip of Macedon 156-153
Philip of Macedon 153-150
Philip of Macedon 150-147
Philip of Macedon 147-144
Philip of Macedon 144-141
Philip of Macedon 141-138
Philip of Macedon 138-135
Philip of Macedon 135-132
Philip of Macedon 132-129
Philip of Macedon 129-126
Philip of Macedon 126-123
Philip of Macedon 123-120
Philip of Macedon 120-117
Philip of Macedon 117-114
Philip of Macedon 114-111
Philip of Macedon 111-108
Philip of Macedon 108-105
Philip of Macedon 105-102
Philip of Macedon 102-99
Philip of Macedon 99-96
Philip of Macedon 96-93
Philip of Macedon 93-90
Philip of Macedon 90-87
Philip of Macedon 87-84
Philip of Macedon 84-81
Philip of Macedon 81-78
Philip of Macedon 78-75
Philip of Macedon 75-72
Philip of Macedon 72-69
Philip of Macedon 69-66
Philip of Macedon 66-63
Philip of Macedon 63-60
Philip of Macedon 60-57
Philip of Macedon 57-54
Philip of Macedon 54-51
Philip of Macedon 51-48
Philip of Macedon 48-45
Philip of Macedon 45-42
Philip of Macedon 42-39
Philip of Macedon 39-36
Philip of Macedon 36-33
Philip of Macedon 33-30
Philip of Macedon 30-27

Scale: 0 1200000 500 miles

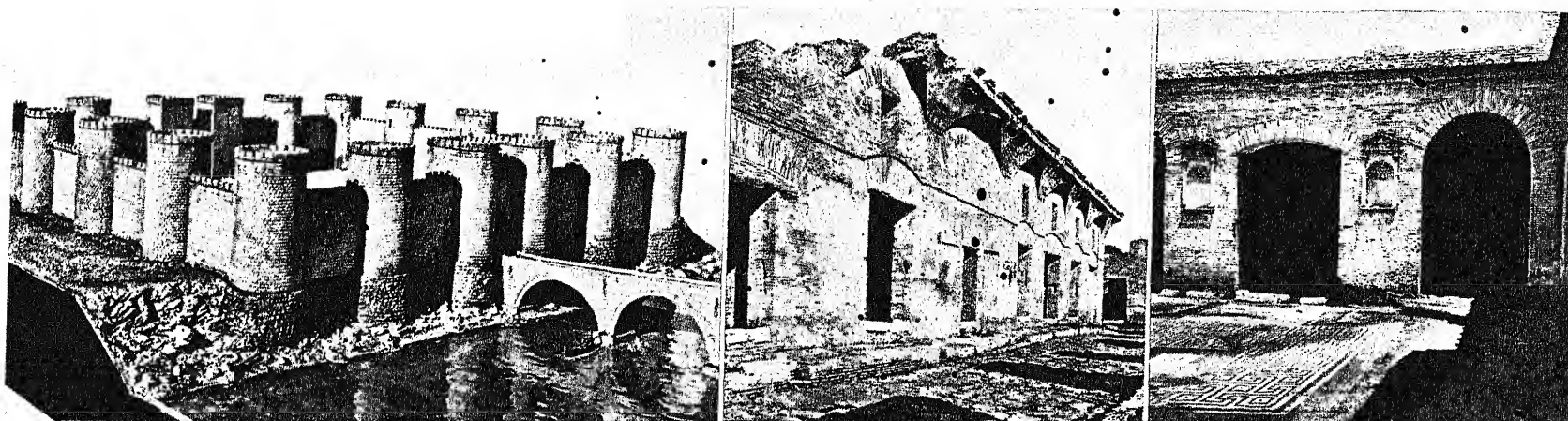


THE ROMAN EMPIRE
27 B.C. - 313 A.D.

the Empire in the 1st cent.
the Empire in the 2nd cent.
the Empire in the 3rd cent.
mos. = mosaics

1:15,000,000
50km.

ROME



37
38
39

37/ Castellum, bridgehead at Deutz on the Rhine. Model. 38/ Tenement-house at the port of Ostia. 39/ Courtyard of the Horrea Epagathiana at Ostia, with mosaic pavement.

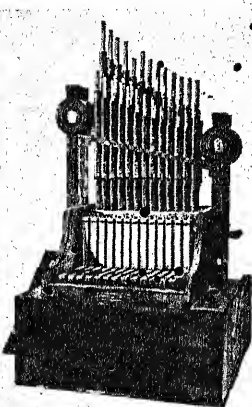
ROME

On the map of the Roman Empire (map 5), we find the entire Hellenistic world situated on this side of the Euphrates. On the western side, the Ancient World definitely includes a great part of South Western Europe and North Africa. Under Augustus, i.e. three hundred years after Alexander, the Mediterranean had become a peaceful lake on which the tall rigged ships could ply peacefully in the sunlight, under the *pax romana*. The ancient world is greater than ever, covered with a network of solid highways, along which the officials, merchants and savants journeyed within a single empire. They could use the official postal carriages, and in the more outlying provinces they could travel from garrison to garrison. Whether born in Scythia or Mauretania, the traveller spoke Latin in the west, and Greek in the east. More than a hundred million people lived together as a single community, venerating either Hellenic or exotic gods according to their particular ancestry, but all, at a different level, venerating the Emperor of Rome. If there was a disturbance anywhere, then the legions marched to the outpost to restore order and maintained the *limes*, or frontier. Beyond the frontier lay the barbarians – troublesome, but always vanquished.

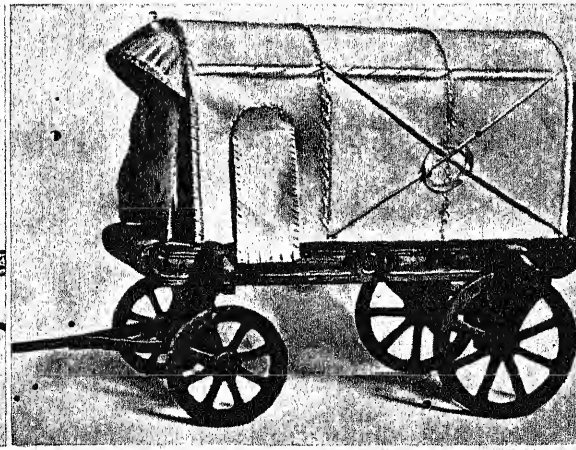
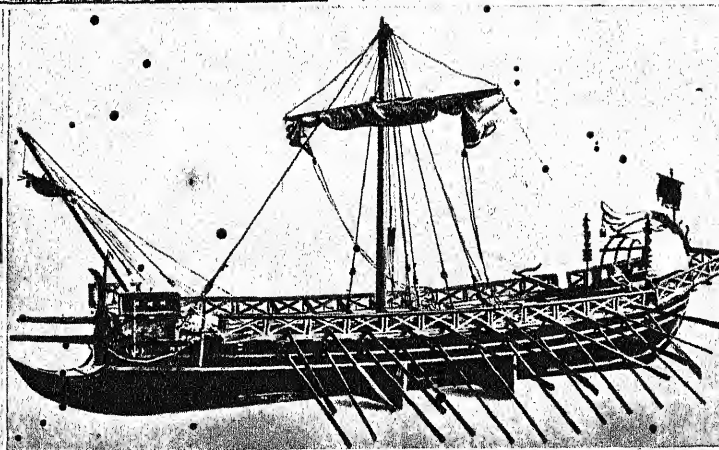
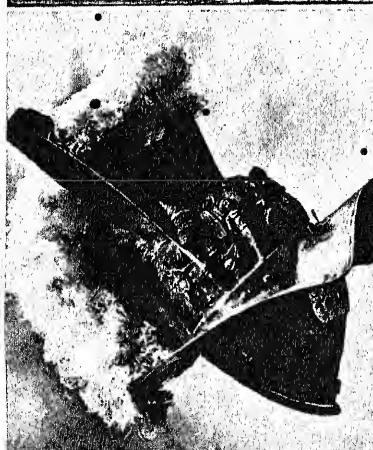
Such is the impressive picture of the Empire under Trajan or Hadrian in the second century A.D. No one can fail to realize that only a people of exceptional organizing genius could create such a world. That people, the Romans, were no artists or thinkers, but doers. The typical Roman is a man of

character and an organizer. His Empire was born from a small, solid agricultural and military state, with a strict ritual religion, a high middle class and family morality, and a zest for the immediately practical. St. Augustine asserted that if Providence had allowed the Romans to rule over the world, it was because of their 'civic virtues'. Their earliest writers to put the history of their great heroes on record, extol above all their virtue, the *virtus* of the man who gets things done, and they fill their narratives with stories exemplifying this. It is certainly no accident that no other aspect of Roman history (if we exclude the principle of the 'collegium' in the administrative system) has so much significance for later generations as the deeds and words – always short and to the point – of the half legendary Roman heroes of antiquity. Through the pages of Livy, the story of these heroes was passed on to the schoolchildren of the succeeding fifteen hundred years, and they have aroused the admiration of St. Augustine, as well as of Hildebert of Le Mans and Montesquieu.

Besides his heroic past, the imperial Roman possessed also another moral inheritance: a selection of the most outstanding elements of Hellenic and Hellenistic culture, introduced into Rome after the Scipios and Cicero. By means of numerous Latin translations, it inspired the poetry of Lucretius, Virgil and Horace, to say nothing of the historians, and of the philosophical works of Cicero and Seneca. Thus was forged a new Latin classicism (so far,

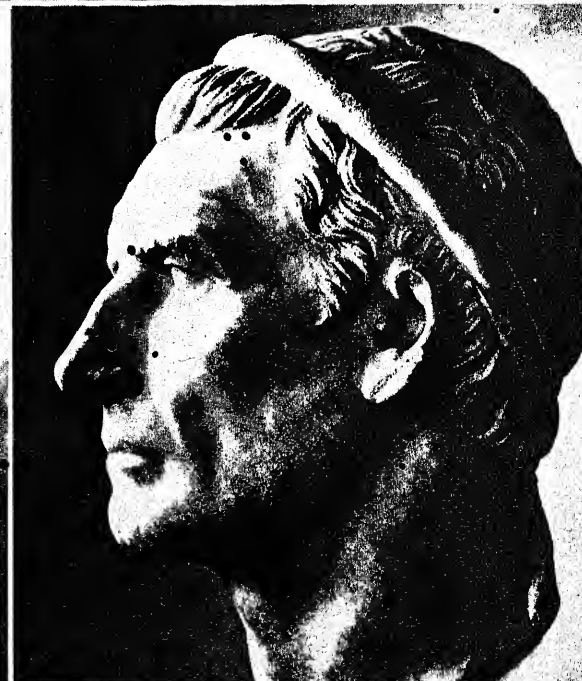
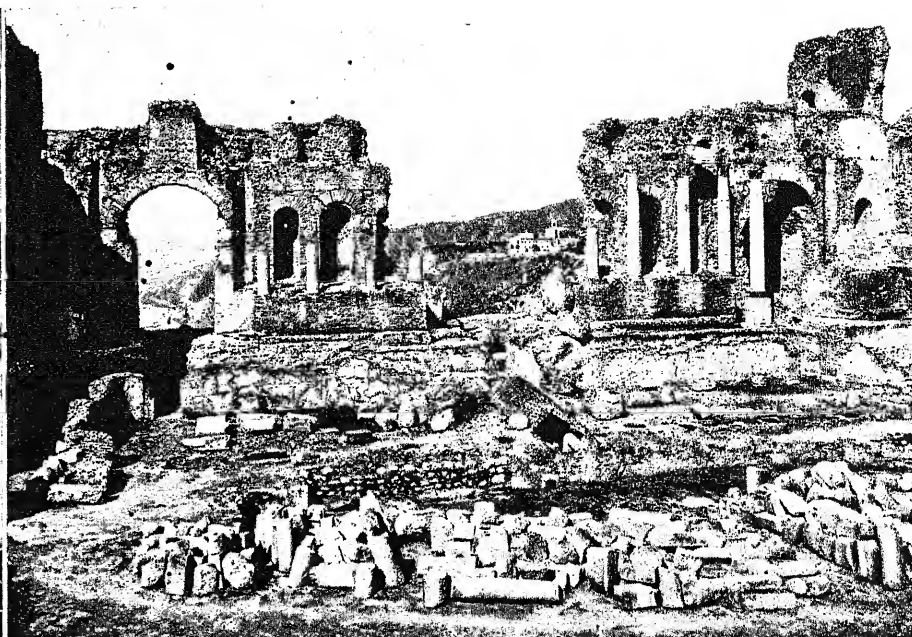
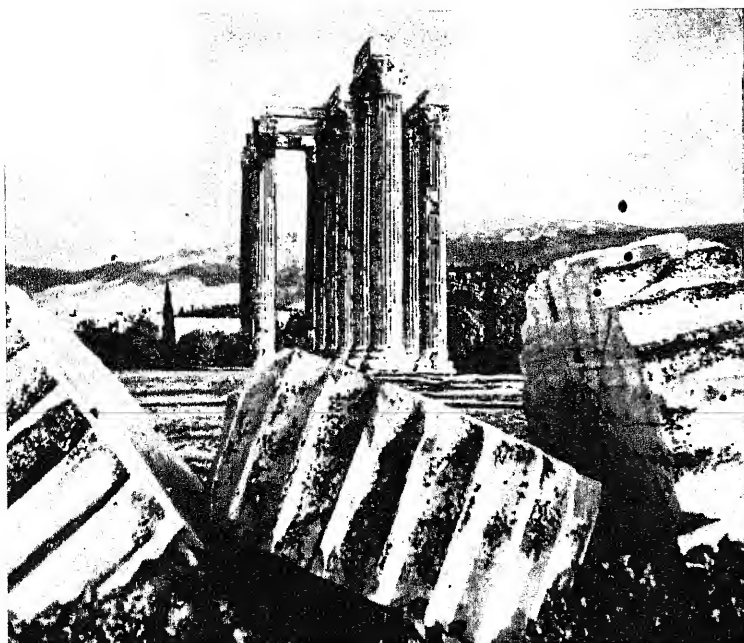


40
41
42

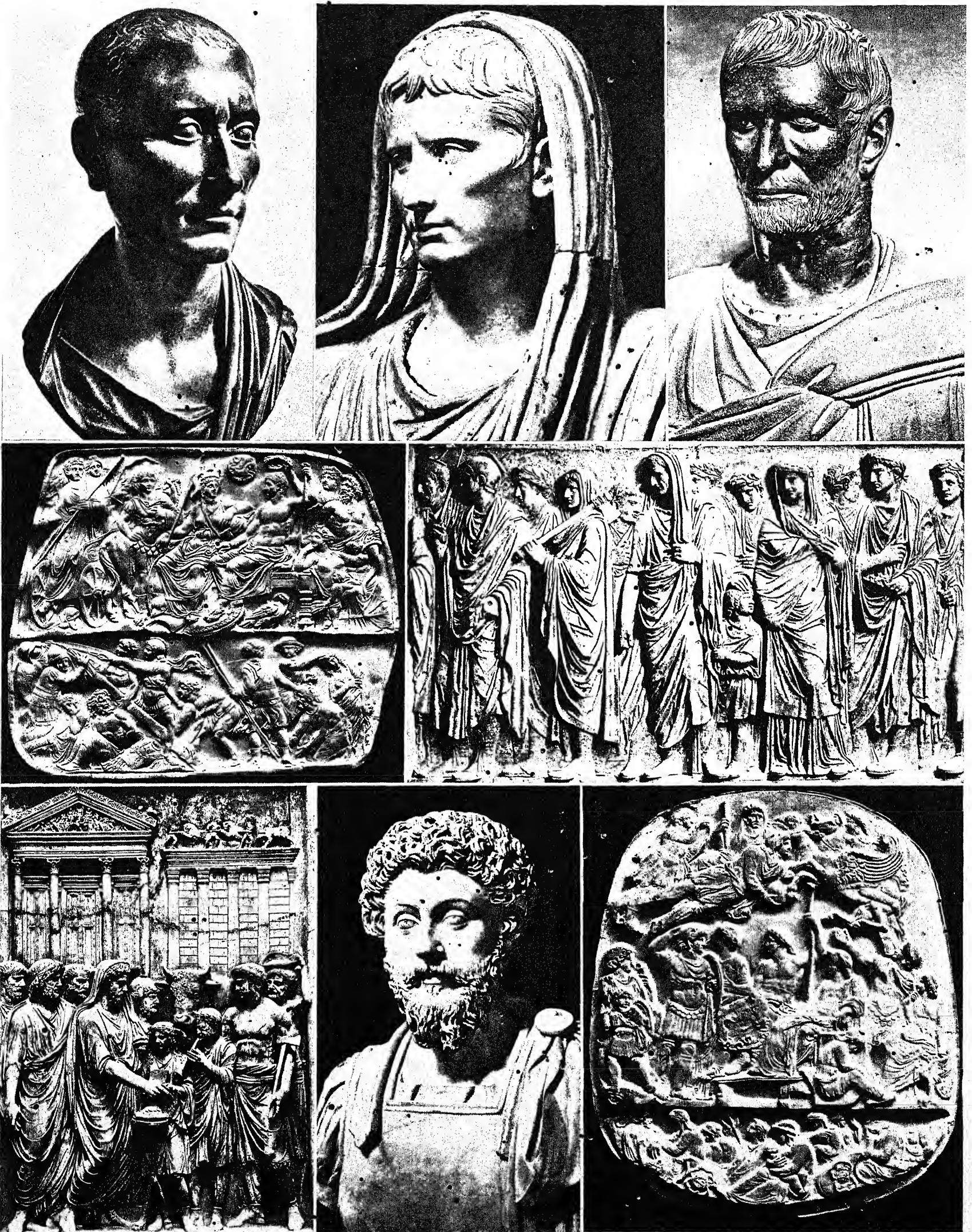


43
44
45

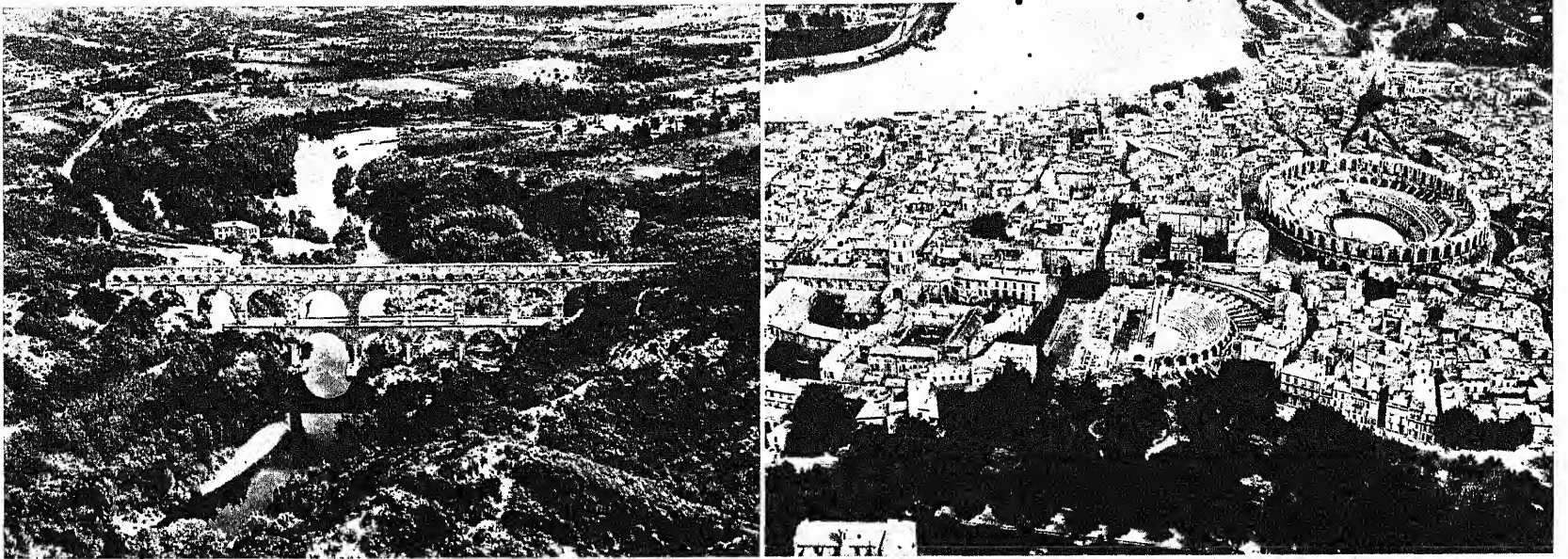
40/ Roman carriage. Roman relief. Klagenfurt, Maria Saal. 41/ Roman Aeolian organ. Aquincum (Alt-Ofen, Hungary). 42/ Silver service from the Hildesheim Treasure. Berlin. 43/ Gladiator's helmet. Model. 44/ Roman naval galley. Model. 45/ Carruca dormitoria (travelling carriage). Model (cf. no. 40). [cf. map 5]



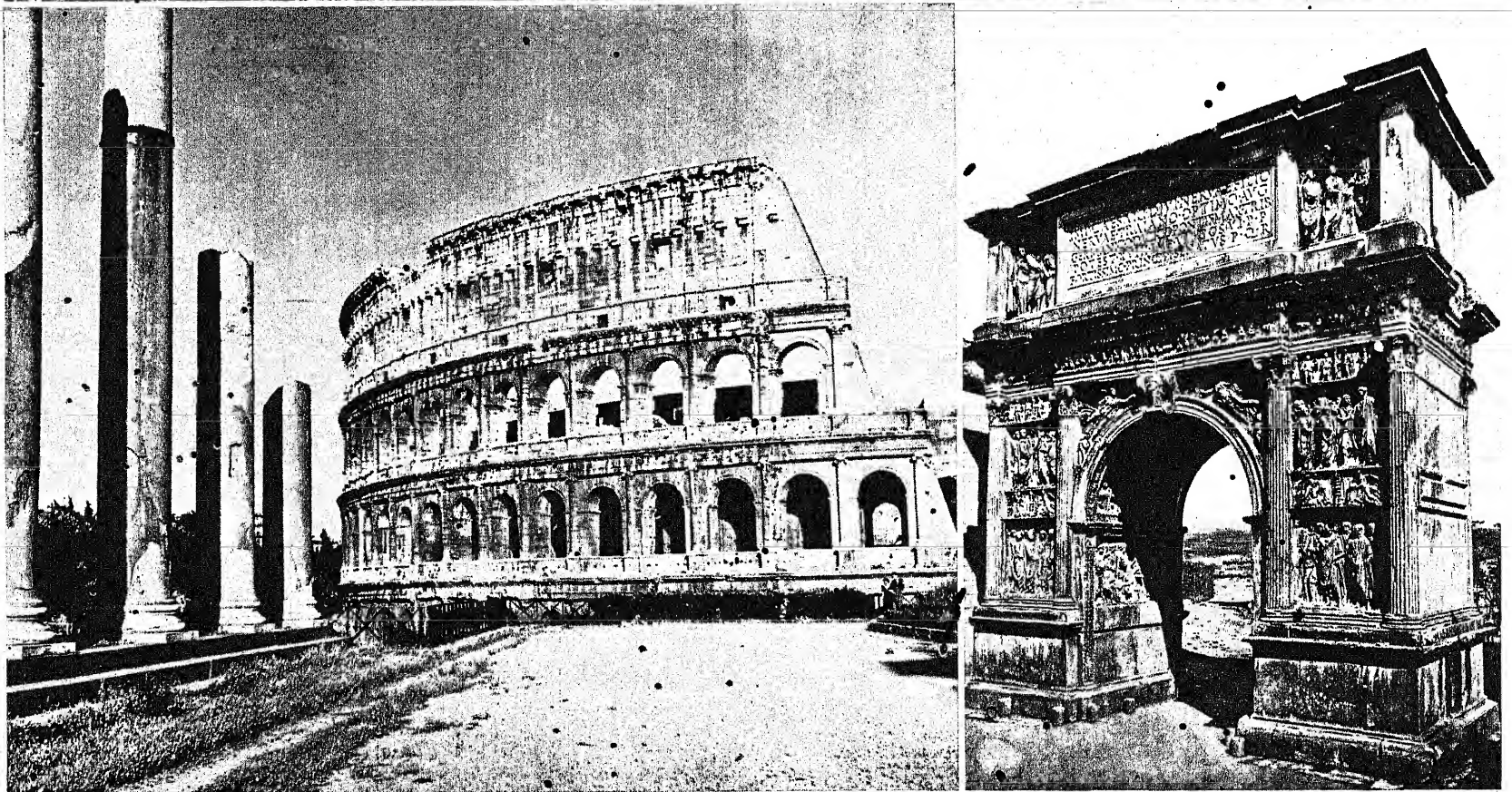
Typical Hellenistic art. 46/ On the colossal scale: Temple of Zeus Olympios at Athens. 174 B.C.-140 A.D. 47/ Even small towns had their theatre: Proscenium of the theatre at Taormina in Sicily. 48/ Genre work: Child with the Goose, after an Alexandrine work. Paris, Louvre. 49/ Pathos: The Death of the Gaul and his Wife. Roman copy of a group from Pergamum, IIIrd cent. cf. *The Dying Gaul*, Rome, Museo delle Terme. 50/ Eros drawing his bow. Roman copy of a IVth cent. original, by Lysippos(?). Paris, Louvre. 51/ Realistic but slightly heroic portrait: Pyrrhus. Naples, National Museum. 52/ Pathetic realism: Head of a Hero, 1st cent. B.C. Paris, Louvre. 53/ One of the most realistic portraits of the Diadochi, perhaps Antiochus III. Found in Italy, IIIrd cent. B.C. Paris, Louvre. [cf. map 4]

54
55
5657
5859
60
61

54/ Julius Caesar. Berlin. 55/ Augustus as Pontifex Maximus. Rome, Museo delle Terme. 56/ Bust of Brutus(?). Rome, Palazzo dei Conservatori. 57/ The 'Gemma Augustea' (cameo). Under the sign of Capricorn, Augustus is crowned by the Orbis Romanus (the civilized world); on his left the Ocean, the Earth, and the Imperial Eagle; on his right Germanicus and Tiberius stepping from a triumphal chariot; below, soldiers, raising a trophy among the conquered Pannonians. Vienna, National Museum. 58/ Detail of the frieze on the Ara Pacis: the Imperial family surrounded by priests. 59/ Marcus Aurelius sacrificing on the Capitol. Rome, Palazzo dei Conservatori. 60/ Marcus Aurelius. Rome, Museo Capitolino. 61/ The 'Grand Camée de France'; Apotheosis of Augustus and his family. Centre: Tiberius, Livla, Germanicus, Antonia, Caligula, Agrippina, Drusus and Livilla. Paris, Cabinet des Médailles. [cf. map 5]



62
63



64
65



66
67
68

62/ The Pont du Gard, near Nîmes (Gard, France); combined aquaduct and bridge. 63/ Arles, the Roman Arelate, with theatre and amphitheatre (right). 64/ Amphitheatrum Flavium or Colosseum, Rome. 70-80. 65/ Arch of Hadrian at Beneventum in Campania: perfect specimen of official imperial art. Note monumental inscription. 66/ Paris and the nymph Oenone; below, her father, the river-god Kebren: example of the 'Alexandrine' idyllic genre. Note the landscape, architecture and galley. Rome, Palazzo Spada. 67/ Prima Porta, near Rome, fresco of the Villa of Livia: example of elaborate interior decoration and of detailed observation of nature. 68/ Mural in stucco from a house (the 'Farnesina') in the Trastevere, showing scenes borrowed from the cult of Dionysus. Rome, Museo delle Terme. [cf map 5]



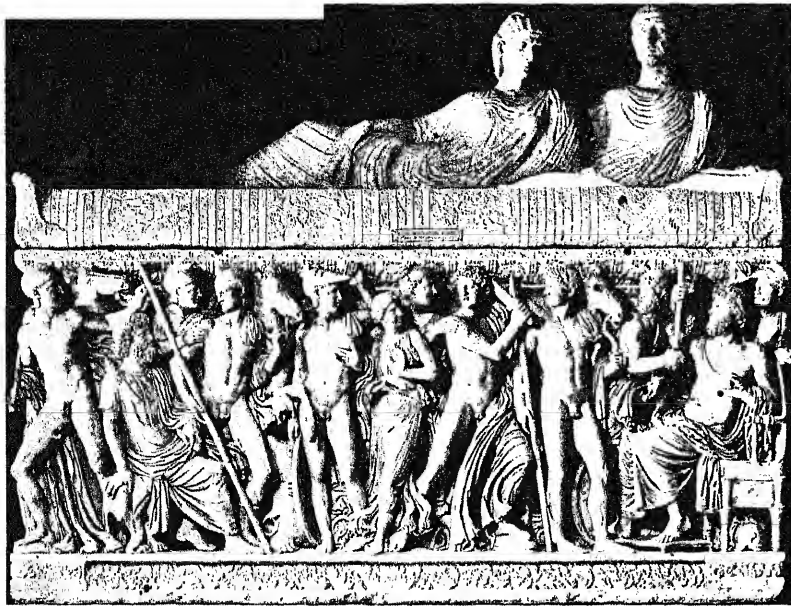
69/ Left and centre portion of the Aldobrandini Wedding, mural depicting the preparations for a marriage ceremony. Rome, Vatican. 70/ Head of Achilles, detail of the fresco 'Achilles recognized by Ulysses among the daughters of Lycomedes', mural after a Greek original from a house at Pompei, Naples, Museo Nazionale. 71/ Mosaic from a triclinium at Daphne, a suburb of Antioch; the Banquet of Hercules and Bacchus, with Silenus and a fluteplayer. Ca. IInd cent. 72/ Destruction of the fleet of Ulysses (one of the 'Ulysses landscapes'). Rome, Vatican. Example of illusionistic painting (cf. no. 70). 73/ Detail of a mosaic from Palestrina, depicting Nile landscape. 74/ The Four Seasons in the countryside at a Roman villa in N. Africa. Mosaic. Tunis, Musée du Bardo. [cf. map 5]

69
70

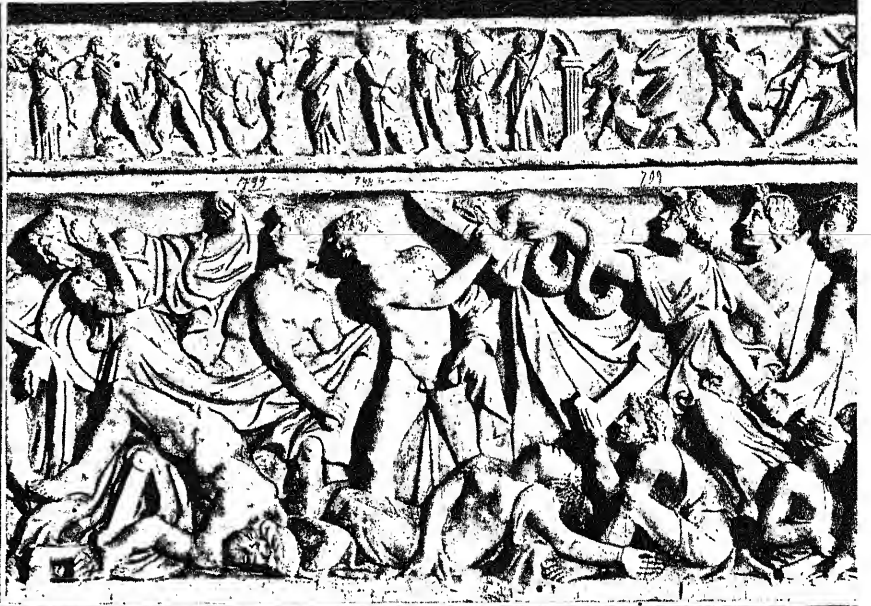
71

72

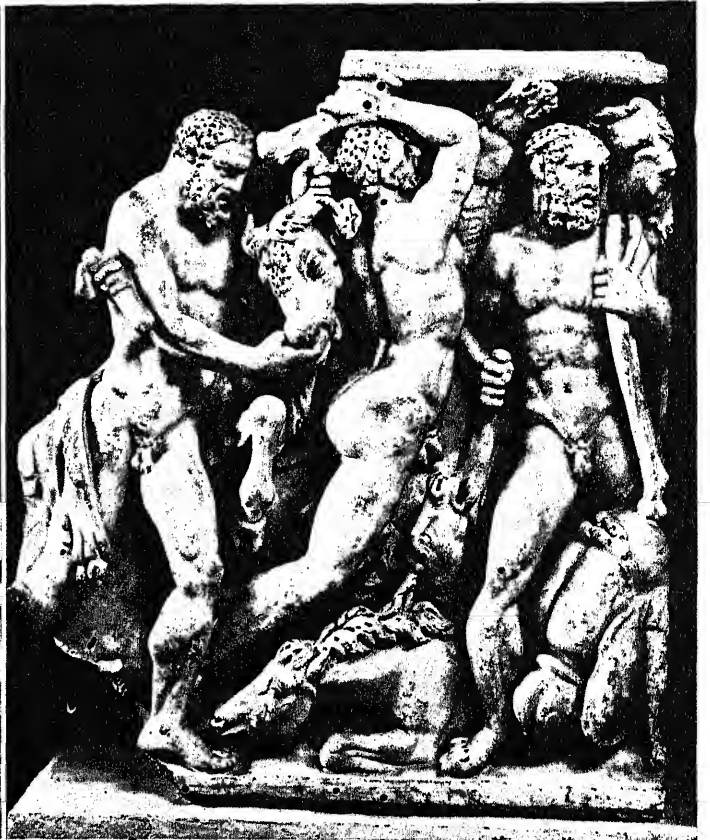
73
74



75
76



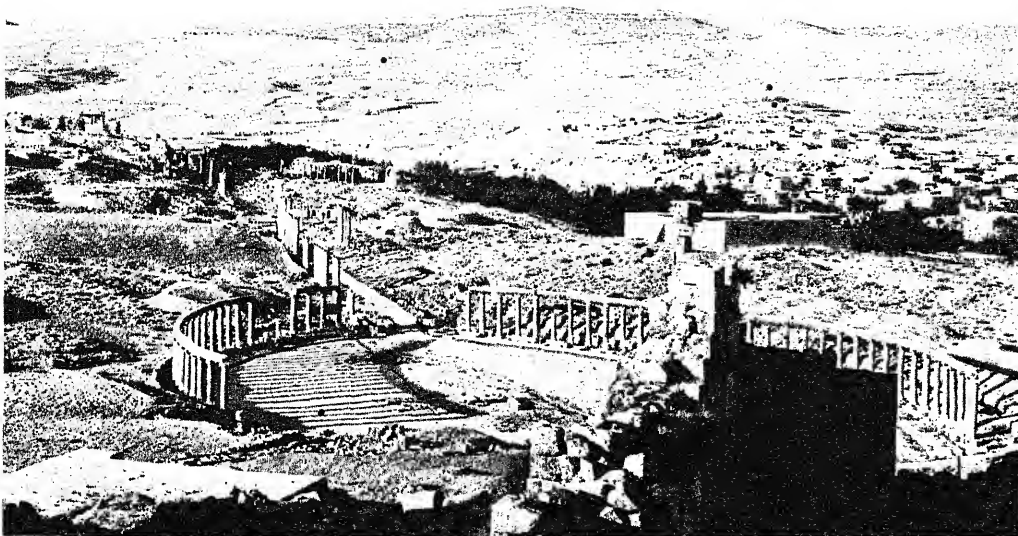
77
78
79



80
81

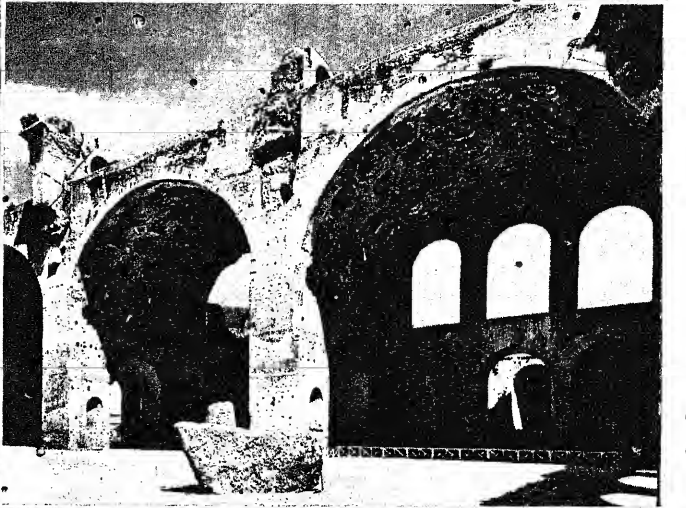


75/ Sarcophagus with the effigies of the deceased and the allegory of Achilles preferring the heroic life to the effeminate life of the court of Lycomedes, 193-211. Rome, Museo Capitolino. 76/ Sarcophagus with the myth of Orestes, Rome, Lateran Museum. 77/ Mosaic pavement from a bath at Antioch: Hermes carrying the young Dionysus. Late 3rd cent. 78/ Bust of Alexander Severus. The vacant, staring mask is typical for the whole 3rd cent. Rome, Museo Capitolino. 79/ Fragment of a sarcophagus, with the Labours of Hercules: example of 3rd cent. baroque effects of light and shade. Rome, Lateran Museum. 80/ Fragment of sarcophagus, with funeral banquet and allegory of life dedicated to the Muses. Rome, Lateran Museum. 81/ Stucco decoration of a funeral vault in the tomb of the Apicil, on the Via Latina, Below, Silenus, Victoria and Apollo, [cf. map 5]



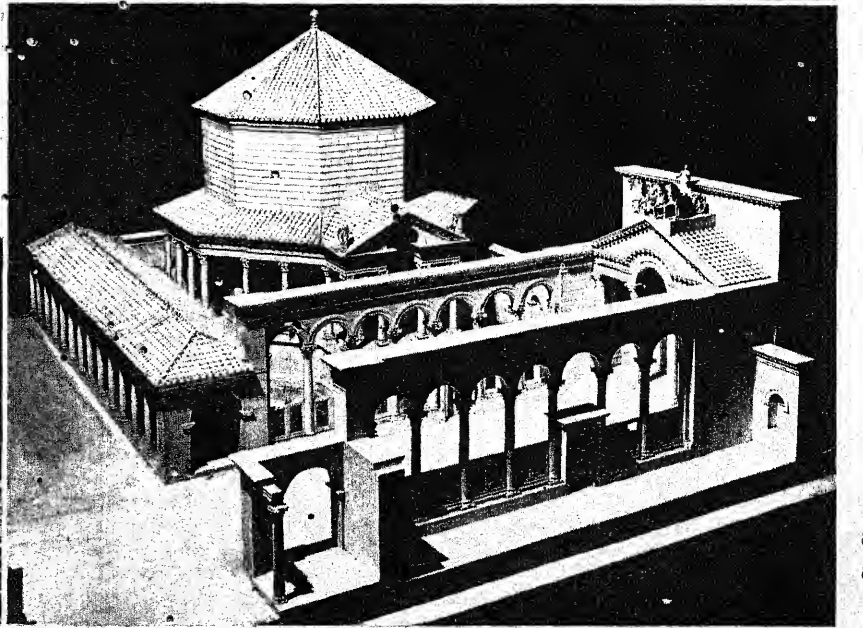
82

83



84

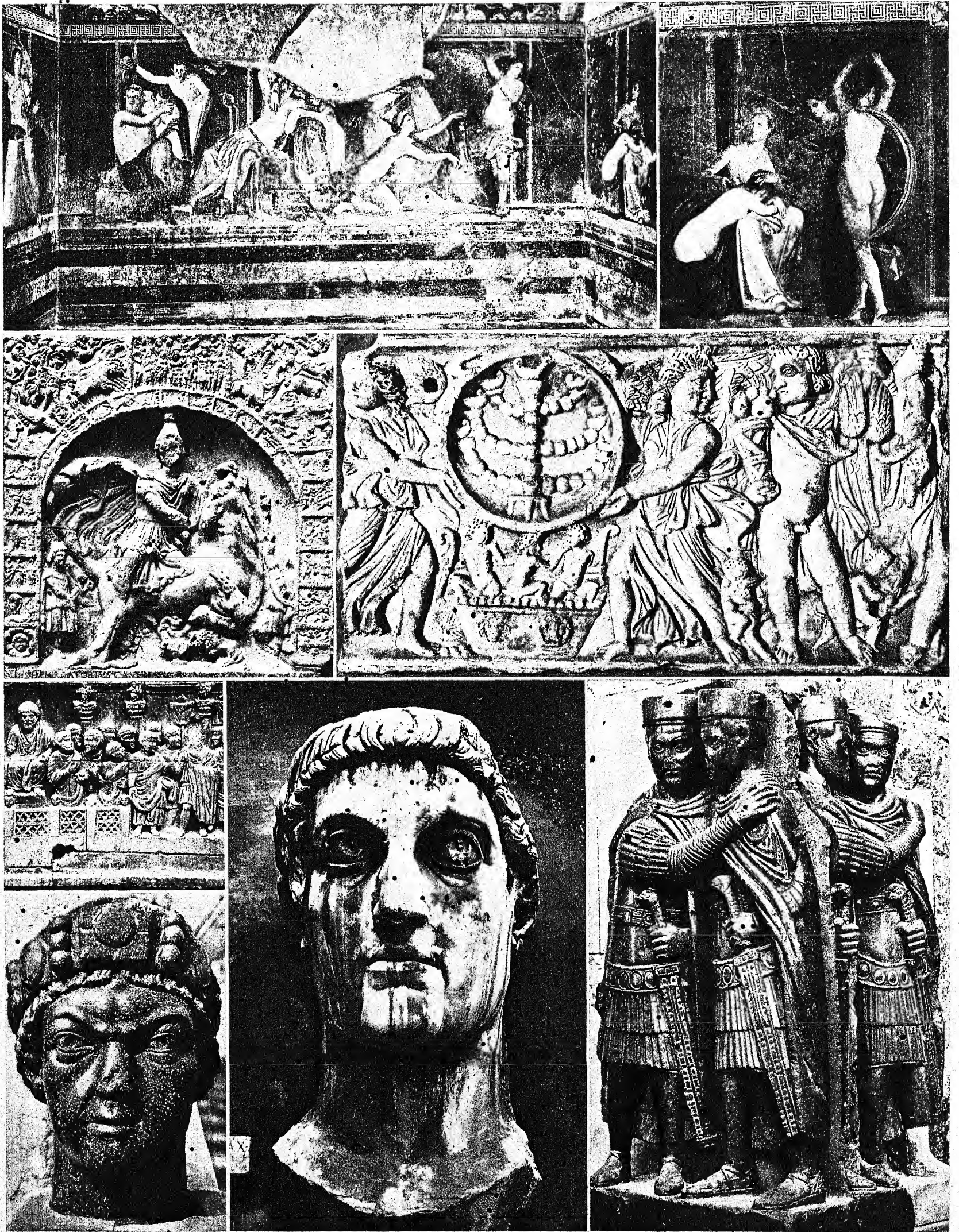
85



86

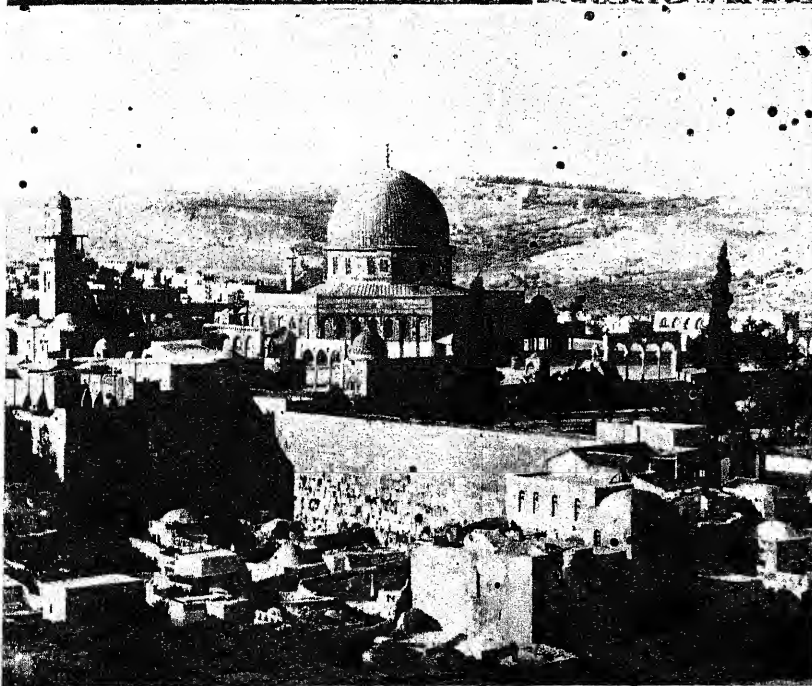
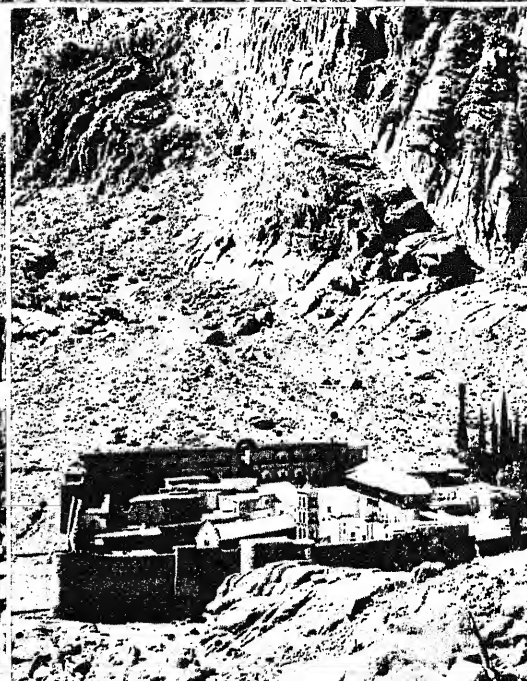
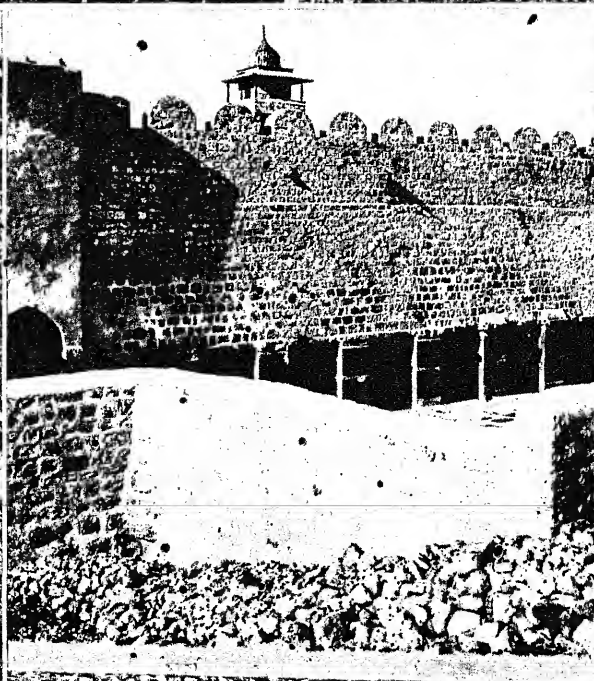
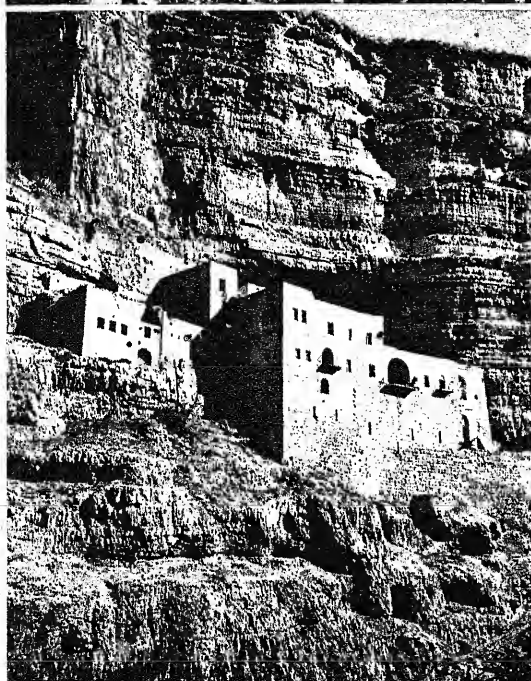
87

82/ Djerash in Transjordan, the ancient Gerasa, with its imposing Roman ruins. 83/ Baalbek, the ancient Heliopolis, with the gigantic ruins of Jupiter Heliopolitanus and other Roman sanctuaries of lesser importance. 84/ The Pantheon at Rome, 120-125, preserved almost entirely intact. Walls 6 metres thick, height and breadth 43 metres (height of Amiens Cathedral 43 metres, height of Dome of St. Peter's 119 metres). 85/ Basilica of Maxentius, completed by Constantine, 306-320, with concrete walls and vaults; span of arches 23 metres. Rome, Forum Romanum. 86/ Baths of Caracalla, ruins of centre portion, 206-216. Rome. 87/ Spalato (Dalmatia), Mausoleum of Diocletian in the centre of his palace, ca. 300. Model. Note the arcades resting on columns in place of the classical architrave (cf. no. 83). [cf. map 5]

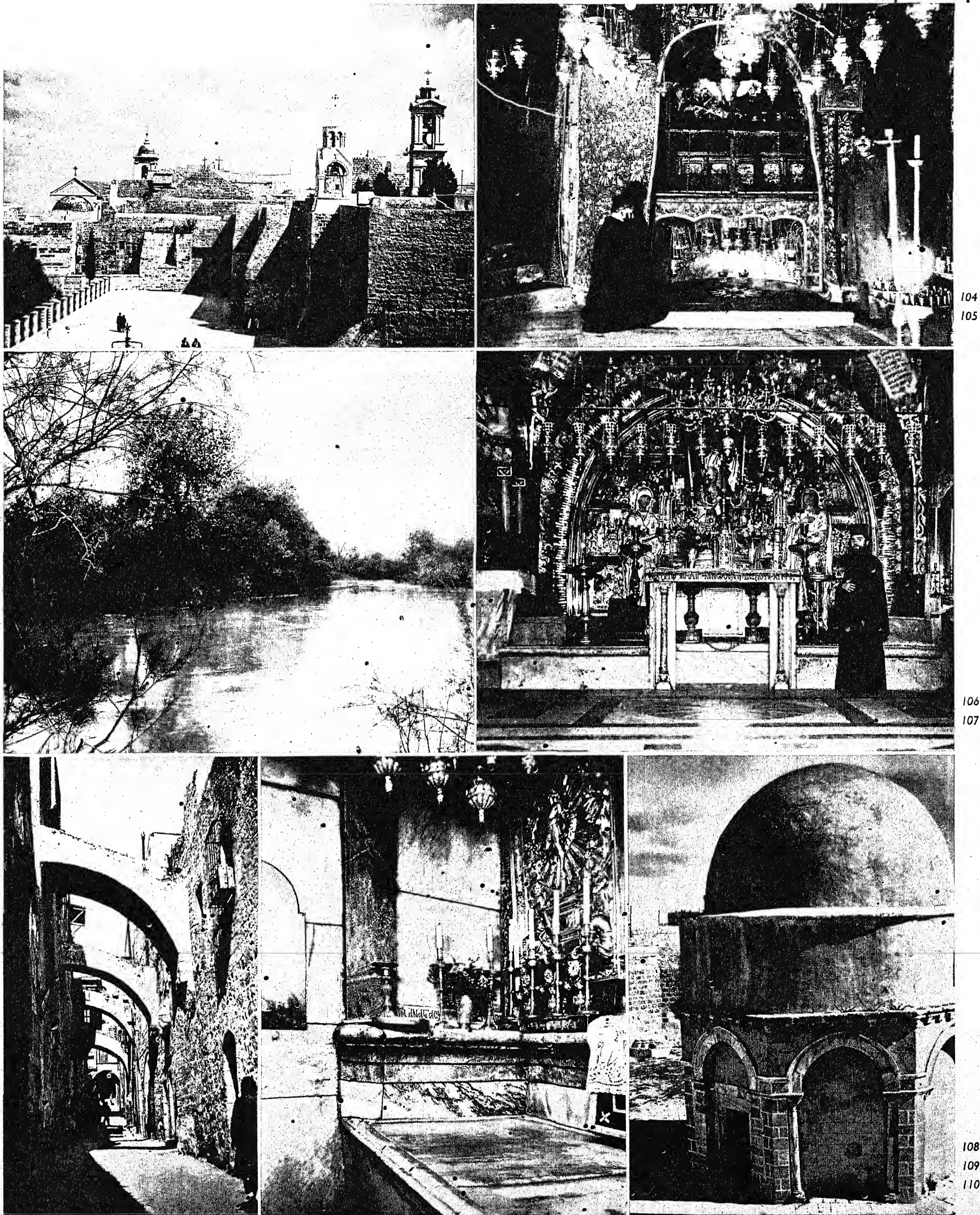


Religion and Emperor-worship. 88/ Fresco at Pompeii depicting the initiation rite of the mysteries of Dionysus. 2nd half of 1st cent. B.C. 89/ Detail from no. 88. 90/ Votive stele depicting the god Mithras slaying the bull and surrounded by other episodes from his life. Found at Osterburken in the Odenwald, Karlsruhe. 91/ Jewish sarcophagus with the genii of the Seasons grouped round the seven-branched candlestick. Rome, Museo delle Terme. 92/ Fragment from frieze of Constantine's Triumphal Arch (the Emperor on right), 312-315. Example of hieratic style. 93/ Head of the Emperor in porphyry, of uncertain date (IVth, VIth or Xth cent.). Venice, St. Mark's. 94/ Head from a colossal statue of Constantine. Rome, Palazzo Capitolino. 95/ The Four Tetrarchs. Porphyry, ca. 300. Venice, St. Mark's. Opposite page: 96/ Detail from a sarcophagus depicting a Roman general during a battle with the barbarians. IIIth cent. Rome, Museo delle Terme. [cf. map 5]





97/ View over the hills of Judaea. 98/ Landscape in Galilee: the Plain of Esdraelon, near Nazareth. 99/ Wādi el-Qelt near Jericho. This deep gorge runs from the Plain of Jerusalem to the Dead Sea, which is below sea-level. In the foreground is the Greek monastery of Hagios Gerasimos. 100/ The great mosque at Hebron, built over the tombs of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and surrounded by a wall built by Herod the Great shortly before the birth of Christ. 101/ The convent of St. Catherine at the foot of the summit of Mt. Sinai; below, to the left of the tower, the basilica built by Justinian in the VIth cent., with mosaic of the Transfiguration in the apse. 102/ Jerusalem, Haram-al-Sharif: square built on the foundations of the Temple of Herod, with Mosque of Omar of VIIth cent. (cf. nos. 202-4). 103/ Jerusalem, the old city. [cf. maps 6-7]



104/ Bethlehem, Church of the Nativity. The church (centre, without tower) was built under Constantine and rebuilt under Justinian (for interior cf. no. 129.) 105/ Bethlehem, Church of the Nativity, interior of the Grotto of the Nativity. The Greek altar stands on the spot considered to be that of the Nativity. 106/ The Jordan, at the spot traditionally considered to be where the Baptism of Christ took place. 107/ Jerusalem, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Greek altar stands on the summit of the Rock of Calvary. 108/ Jerusalem, the Via Dolorosa, the street that since the middle ages has been considered to be the Way of the Cross. 109/ Jerusalem, Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The altar within the small edicola from the XVIIIth cent., built on the site of the 'memoria' of Constantine inside the rotunda of the Anastasis, of which only a small wing has been preserved (cf. no. 135). 110/ Jerusalem, small mosque on the Mount of Olives on the site of the Ascension. [cf. maps 6-7]

111
112
113114
115
116

Portraits of Christ 300-1200. 111/ The earliest, unhistorical type, depicting the eternal youth of the Word (Logos): detail from a IVth cent. sarcophagus. Lateran Museum, Rome. 112/ The more historical type: the bearded Teacher throned in the Heavenly Jerusalem amidst the twelve apostles; detail from a IVth cent. sarcophagus at Arles. 113/ The historical type, probably connected with the legend of the portrait sent to King Abgar of Edessa. Detail from a mosaic in the apse of Sta. Pudenziana, Rome. Ca. 400. 114/ Persistence of the youthful type: the Lord crushing underfoot the Lion and the Serpent (Ps. 90). Mosaic in the chapel of the archbishop at Ravenna, VIth cent. 115/ The Pantokrator, the forceful Deutero-Byzantine type. Cathedral at Cefalù (cf. no. 364), XIIth cent. 116/ Palermo, Cappella Palatina, XIIth cent. [cf. map 6-8]

at least, as the Romans were concerned), worthy of the source from which it had sprung. Cato the Elder may have despised the 'graeculi', but the educated Roman of the Empire sent his children to schools where Greek was learnt first, and where even the Latin authors were studied according to Hellenistic methods. In fact, in the strict sense of the word, the whole Latin culture was dependent upon the Greek. It has been said, and rightly, that the schoolmaster's rod was mightier than the sword and *fascēs* of the militaristic Roman Empire – for the Empire crumbled, and the school remained.

The Romans were in their element when they could build, order, make laws, and rule. They were also past masters in the art of portrait painting and in whatever went towards the creation of an official propaganda art for the Empire. As for architecture, they excelled in arches and vaulting, and they used the Greek orders only as decorative elements. Whoever sees the enormous ruins of their baths, forums, and amphitheatres, and compares them with the simple, elegant and variegated Greek buildings, realizes that in comparison with the idealistic and perfectionist Greeks, the Romans are but clever businesslike engineers.

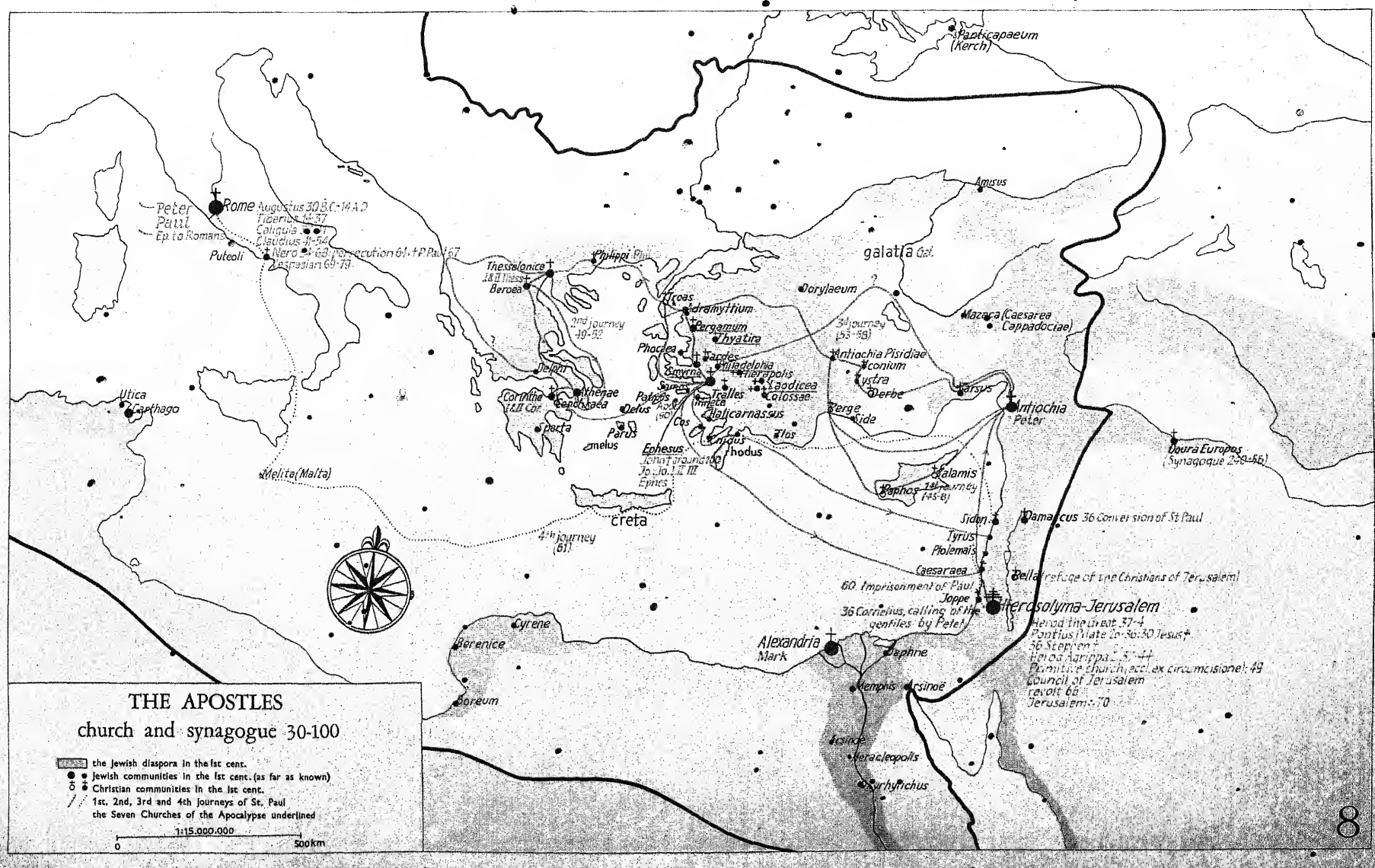
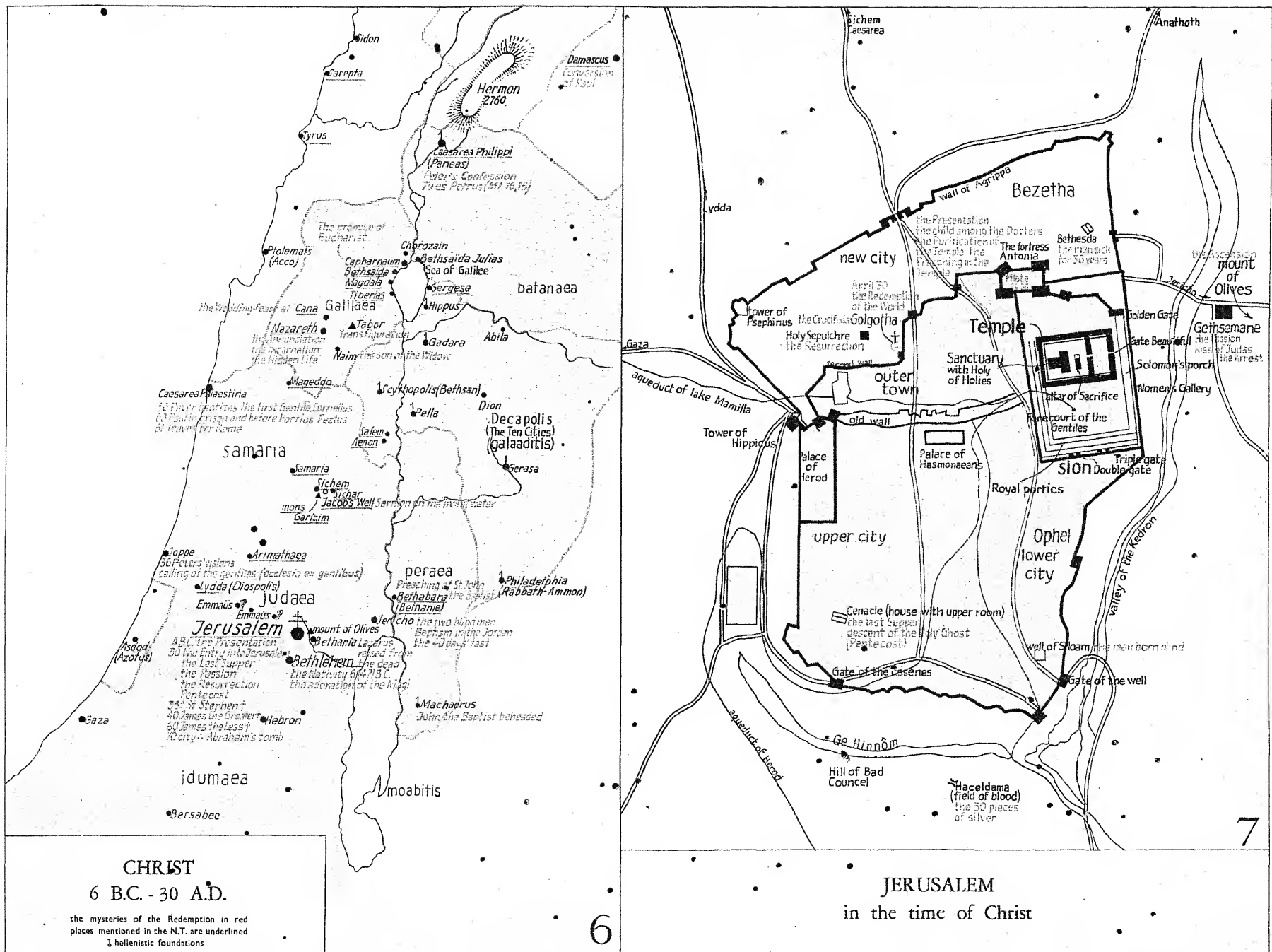
The Roman portraits, especially those of the time of Augustus, compel our respect for the couple of thousand aristocrats who ran the Empire, and they make us feel something of the majesty which surrounds the Roman name. What impresses us most are not the idealized figures on the Attic model which were so prized a hundred and fifty years ago, but rather these testimonies to the realism and self-knowledge of the Romans. The portraits of the later Empire too, which herald the inevitable Decline and Fall, attract our attention

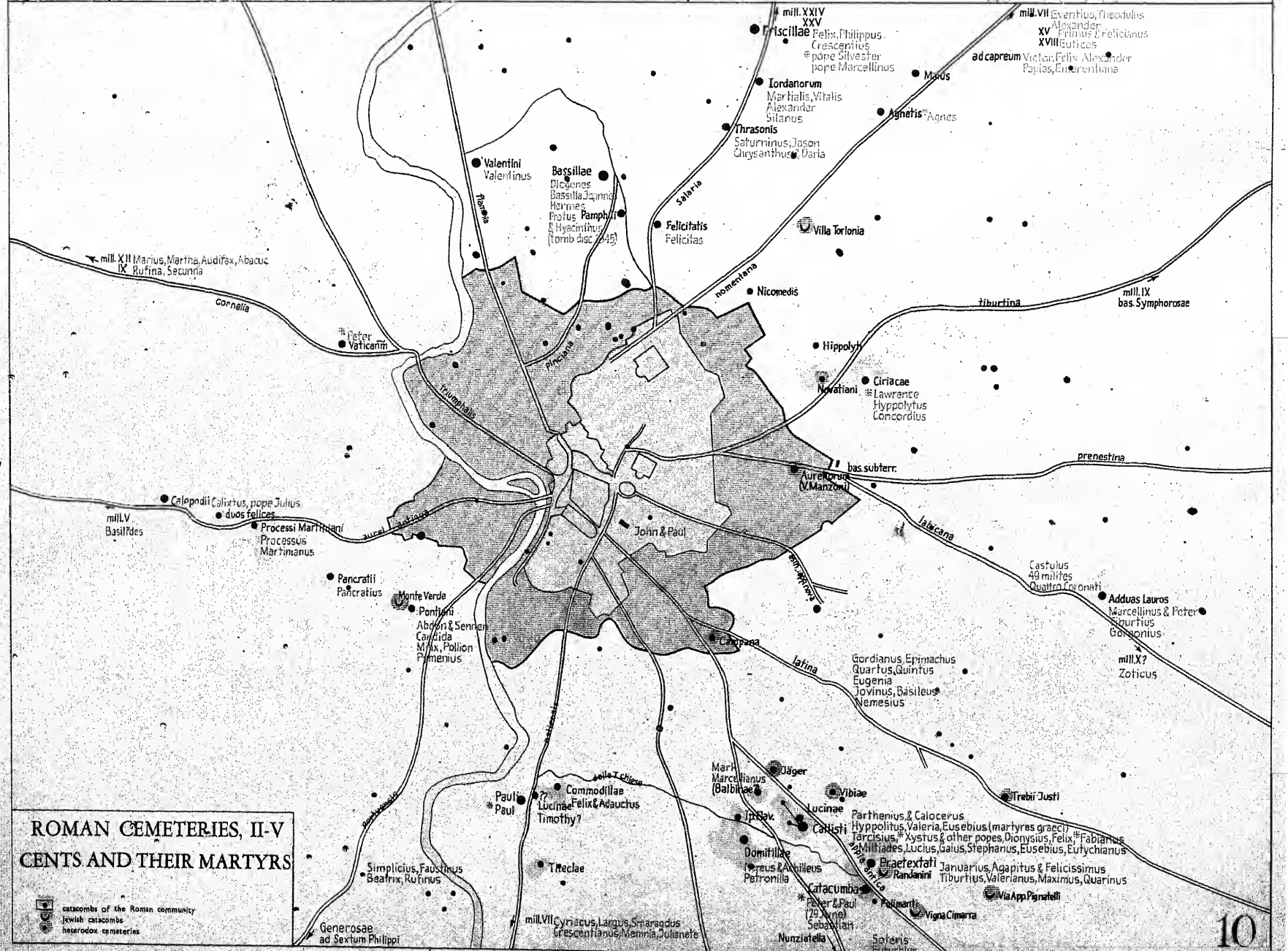
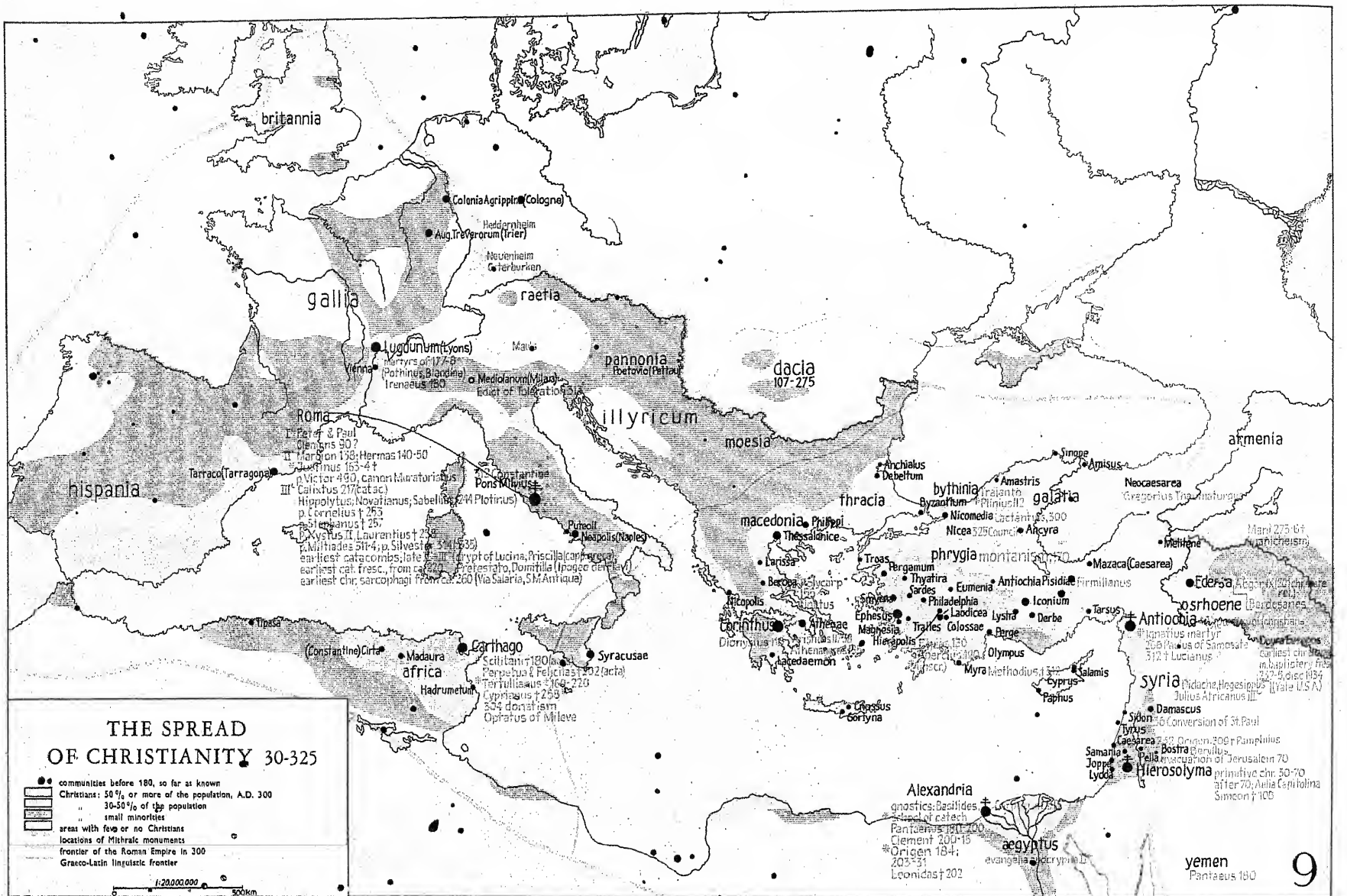
most strikingly today as the first documents of mediaeval expressionism.

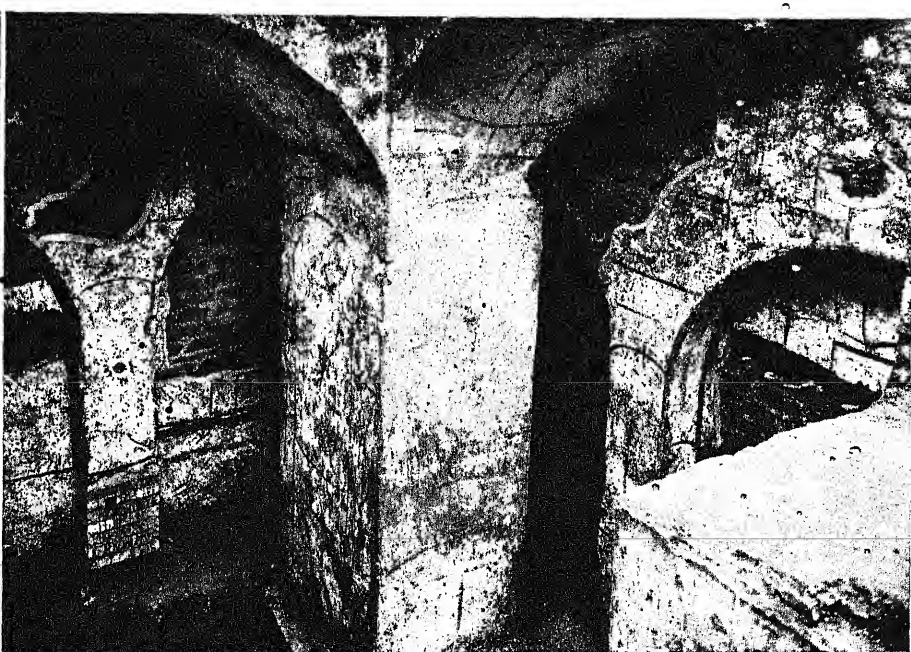
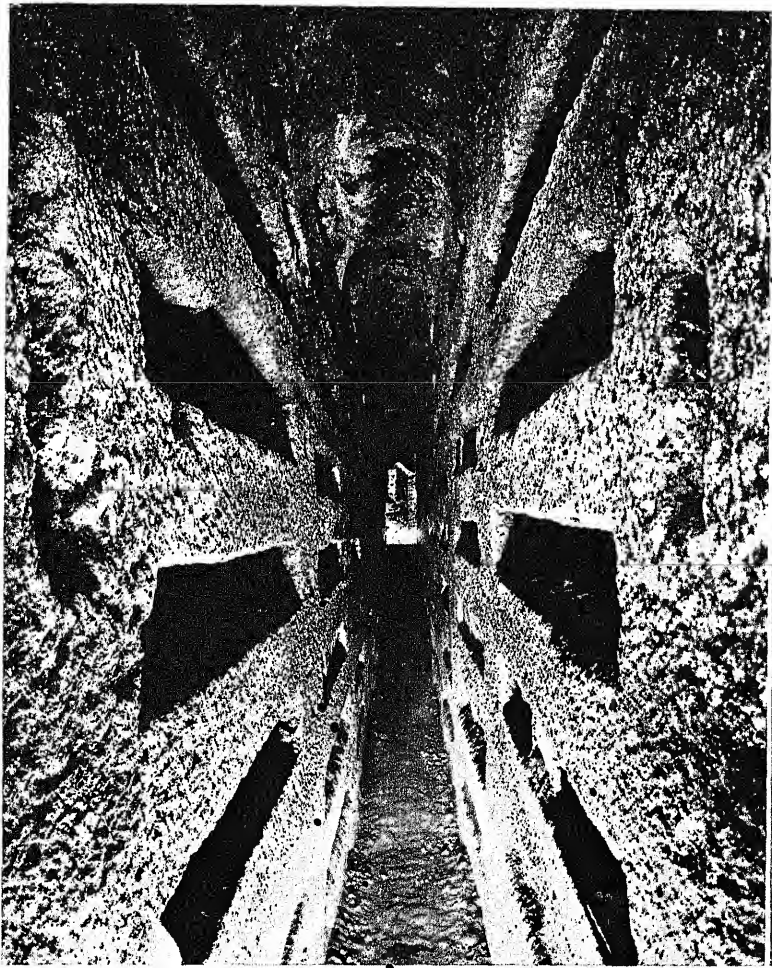
The concern for the highest spiritual values which we find in the literature of the third century, and which reveals itself in the development of neo-Platonism (Plotinus lived at Rome about 240), is also to be found in the sculpture on the innumerable surviving sarcophagi of the period. Besides their strong mythical evocations, the subtle allegory of these numerous reliefs generally expresses an acceptance of the heroic life, or a belief in the significance of the spiritual life. Apart from a certain cynicism, the faces of the portraits in this fateful epoch express what may be taken either as noble resignation or else for despair. Towards the end of the third century we find the hieratic style which Diocletian introduced into his court, which later develops into the court style of Constantine and his epigones.

Thus, for posterity, Rome is not solely a universal framework in which a truncated Hellenism obtained a further lease of life. It not only gave the Southern 'romance' lands the appearance which they have today; it has not only shaped the geography of the most valuable part of Europe and prepared the future administrative framework of the Church; it had also created the Latin *virtus*, the realistic and solid outlook of the Latin world.

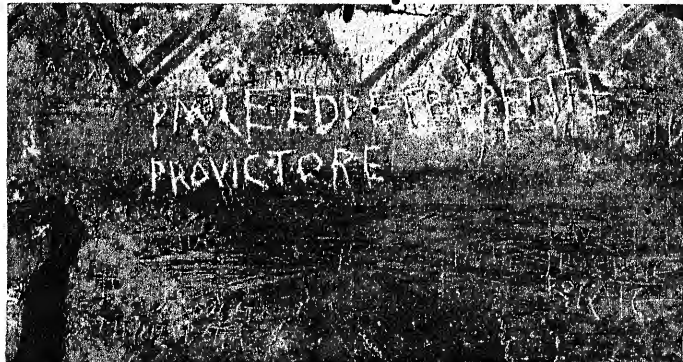
Finally, we must not forget that it was Rome which preserved our civilization through the barbarian ages, and that it was Latin which was the basis of all higher culture till the predominance of French in the eighteenth century. After the days of Augustus, a language of peasants, officials and schoolmasters became a language of classical prose writers and of conquerors – it was the language of Cicero, Virgil and Tacitus, and then of the Roman Church and of St Leo and St Augustine.





117
118

119

120
121

122

123
124

117/ Corridor with loculi (wall tombs) in the catacomb of Pampilius near Rome. 118/ Burial-vault (cubiculum) with arched tombs (arcosolia) in the catacomb of Calixtus on the Appian Way, outside Rome. 119/ Greek epitaph: 'The holy and pious Eutropos, in peace. His son erected this on the 3rd of the kalends of September. The deceased was a sculptor. He is seen working at a sarcophagus. Urbino. 120/ Portico for funeral meal under St. Sebastian, at Rome: graffiti invoking Sts. Peter and Paul, 'Peter and Paul, pray for Victor'. IIIrd cent. 121/ Latin epitaph: 'Gerontius, live in God', and the Good Shepherd. 122/ Susanna falsely accused, praying to God. Fresco in the catacomb of Priscilla. 123/ Sarcophagus with, l. to r. 'Jonah, the praying soul', 'True Philosophy', and the Good Shepherd. Rome, S. M. Antiqua. 124/ Detail from a sarcophagus, with 'the eight souls who were saved' in the Ark. Trier.

[cf. maps 9 and 10]

CHRIST

The Incarnation of God is the fact on which Western Man has based his calendar since the sixth century. This decision is more than symbolic: the Incarnation splits the history of civilization into two distinct parts. But it is, of course, primarily a fact in the realm of belief. For the believer this fact, besides its significance for his own life, is the key to the history of the whole world. For the unbeliever it is... what?

The coming of Christ to a remote country with an old prophetic culture, known but misunderstood, and into the middle of a despised people, did not immediately attract attention, though it was not wholly unprepared for. As St. John writes in his Gospel, it was no theophany, but an appearance in glory 'full of grace and truth'. His signs veiled as much as they revealed, for their object was to attract attention without overwhelming the onlooker. Divine Revelation chose the roundabout paths of freely given love. The reason why He was 'received by his own' remains a mystery, the mystery of Faith. We cannot explain why the man healed of his blindness, who had asked a moment before 'Who is it, Lord, that I may believe in Him', knelt before Him a moment later. Of that mystery the Master said: 'No one comes to me unless my Father leads him.'

As far as we know, the Master came only once into contact with the Greeks – he had not come upon earth to preserve or to save a human culture. But His coming, and the new humanity which began with Him, changed at once the whole appearance of the ancient world in its decline, and modified the contemporary culture. Much to the amazement of the Jews and pagans, there entered into society at the end of the first century A.D. a new category of men, whom they called at Antioch (maps 8–9) 'christianoi' or 'christians'. Their appearance has been depicted for us a thousand times, so that we are all familiar with it. But we do not get a true impression of them from the words of Celsus, their enemy, nor from the letter to Diogenes, and not even from the writings of those who describe them as one out of the many more or less secret religions of the period which they avoided like the plague. What distinguished the Christians from the others was the Lord, always the Lord. They deserved their name – their world is that of the Christ of the Gospels.

The Scripture, and the development of a hierarchic community, are the two

decisive factors in the new Christian culture. The Scripture, which goes so far back into the past, recalled at every moment that salvation was to come from the Jews: the law and the prophets were not to be abolished, but to be visibly fulfilled in Christ. It was only now, after the Old Testament had been translated into Greek at Alexandria (the so-called Septuagint), had been read throughout the world in all synagogues, and had been complemented by the New Testament, that Scripture began to play its part in human culture. The first Christians never forgot to read the Old Testament in the light of the New; that explains why allegorical interpretation and the analogy of the two Testaments are so emphasized in the Ancient Church. The result was that the Bible entered into the Graeco-Roman sensibility as an entirely new imaginative world. Almost all that is to be seen and heard during the following millenary goes back in one way or another to a text or an image from Scripture.

As for the spiritual life of these new men, the gods, heroes and demons held no place, the divinized emperors were simply honourable heads of state, and literature and the arts were but perishable things. The pagans were right when they accused the Christians of despising all worldly things as being futile and illusory; the first generation had to keep themselves 'unspotted from the world', for their allegiance and their true home lay elsewhere. Those who took the trouble to investigate found in the Christians an indomitable faith, a great inner peace, irreproachable morals, and an unforgettable love of their neighbour which surpassed all barriers of class and race and ultimately triumphed even over the hauteur of the Roman patricians. It was an honour for them to be witnesses for their faith; their apostles were not the bishops but the layfolk, and the Christian message spread from man to man. Whenever it was necessary, and the tragic conflicts with the State, chiefly over the question of emperor worship, made it so, they bore witness no longer with words, but with blood. Despite the sarcasms of Marcus Aurelius, and later Voltaire, and despite the fact that the catacombs – the customary graveyards – are filled with thousands of simple believers and but few martyrs, the Church up to the Edict of Toleration of 311–313 certainly deserves the title of 'the Church of the martyrs'. The names of the most venerated are to be found

on maps 10 and 13 – none of them is forgotten by the Church.

THE FIRST SYNTHESIS

By an almost incredible change of events, paganism was officially, and not without violence, proscribed by Theodosius. The temples were closed, or, as in the East, razed to the ground, and on the Lord's Day and on the feasts of the martyrs the inhabitants of the ancient Hellenic cities thronged to the spacious basilicas. There they listened to the reading of the Scriptures, chanted the psalms in chorus and, if they were baptized, received the Eucharist at a small altar – while the old pagans stayed at home to ponder over their classics. From that time onward, it can be said, the Christians took over the responsibility for ancient civilization and for the Empire.

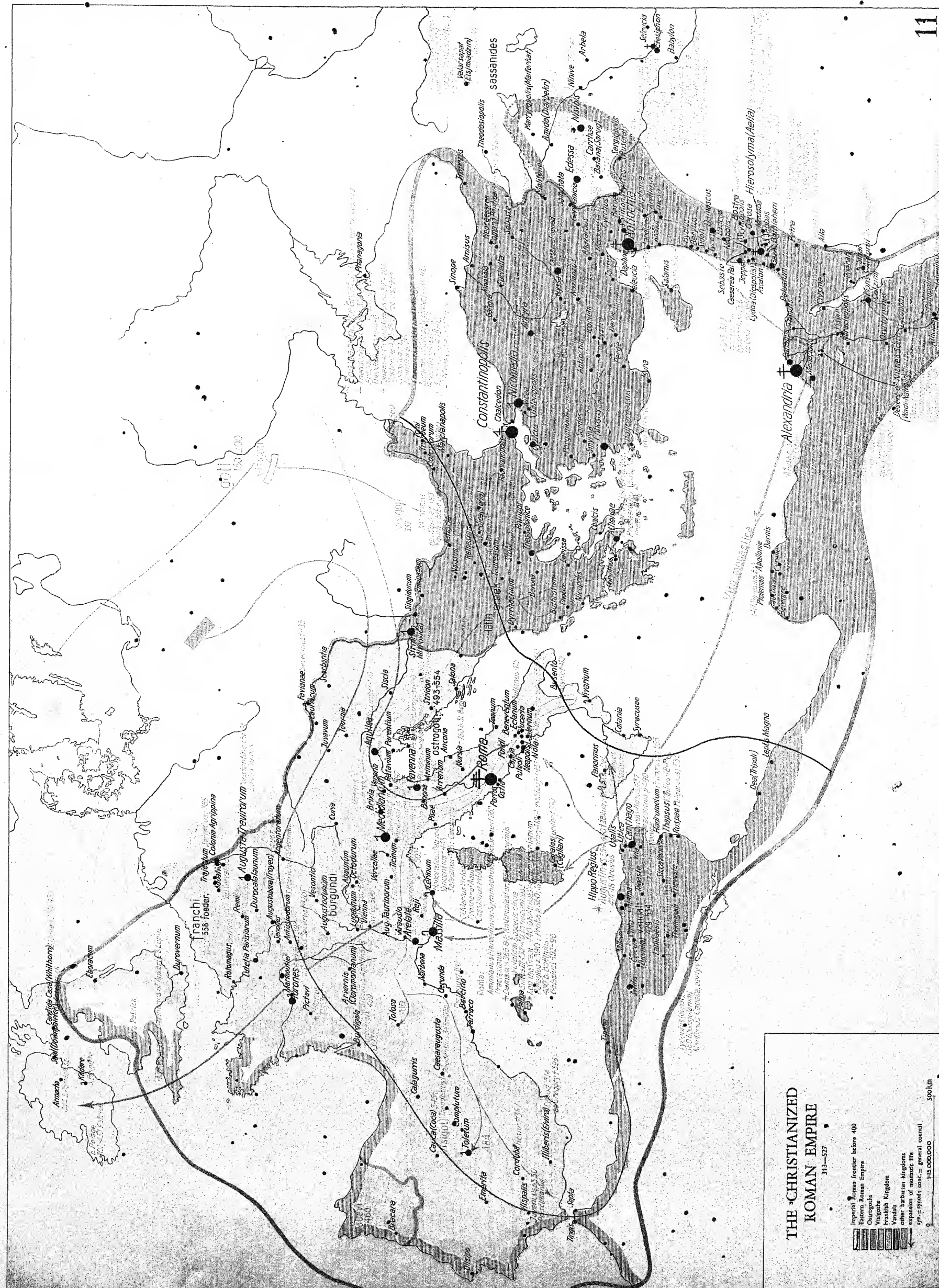
The Empire could not be saved, though by a miracle it remained more or less intact in the East, despite the constant menace on two fronts. As for ancient civilization, many of the Christians were supremely unconcerned about its fate. The ascetics, who had fled the hectic life of the towns for the silence of the desert to meditate on future rather than present modes of existence, were but little concerned with the decline of the social order except as an object lesson. On the other hand, the leading spirits within the Christian Church did what they could to save what they thought was worth saving and what was not incompatible with their faith. They strove to unite the fundamental principles and techniques of ancient civilization with the revelation of faith and of the Bible. The men who accomplished this immeasurable and decisive work were the 'Fathers of the Church', or, as we call them simply, 'the Fathers'. The Church has recognized their work as an authentic source of her tradition, second only to the irrevocable decisions of the General Councils.

The first demand of the new faith, a demand which distinguishes her from earlier or contemporary religious communities, was the stress laid on inward conversion, on the *epistrophe* or *conversio*. The Christian who only observed the public rites was a disgrace to his religion. A state, as such, can never be 'converted' in this sense, even though Christian principles influence its legislation, and even though the emperor, having founded countless sanctuaries and built them with public money, had himself baptized on his death-bed, as Constantine had done in all good faith. Though, in the eyes of the pious, the 'Christianized Empire' was a gift from Heaven and a triumph of Christ, it was in fact but a temporal affair. It was never a substitute for the Church.

the only Christian society. In the West, at least, the Church was never identified with the Christian state, for there was never a western theocracy as there was on the shores of the Bosphorus, where patriarch and emperor, the one always striving to dominate the other, were enthroned side by side in the basilica of Sancta Sophia. In the course of the fourth and fifth centuries, however, the Church was constantly embroiled, willy-nilly, in the affairs of the Empire. In the eyes of the last pagans, she formed a sort of mystical state-within-the-state, with her powerful bishops in all the cities and her frequently impetuous ascetics crowding the Egyptian patriarchate. On the other hand, the Christian Roman Empire came to the aid of the Church whenever some ecclesiastical affair – either a danger to faith like the Arian and Christological heresies, or the half-religious, half-social troubles of Donatism in Africa – not only endangered the social order, but sometimes, like Monophysitism in Egypt and Syria, threatened the very unity of the Empire. The relations between Church and State after Constantine were always in constant tension. In a certain sense it is a situation implicit in the existence of the Church as 'the City of God in exile upon Earth'.

An examination of the map of the Christian Roman Empire (map 11, cf. maps 13–14), reveals four significant facts.

Firstly, the safe world of the *pax romana* is no more; its powerful framework has crumbled, having served for the propagation of the Gospel. After 400 A.D. the barbarians had the West completely under their heel; they became Arians, 128– not Catholics, so that in the contemporary mind Christianity was involuntarily 129 associated with 'romanness'. It followed, therefore, that virtually all creative activity came to fruition within the Christian Church. The liturgy, with its feasts and hymns (in the West those of St. Ambrose); the roman style of the prayers; the roman ecclesiastical organization of the See of Peter; the great Scriptural commentaries; hagiography, and the systematization of Christian dogma and morality; the ascetic life which comes to the West from Egypt via Hippo, Lerins, Marseilles and Arles, and links up with the Celtic tradition in Ireland; the basilicas with their decorations, and the appearance of sym- 133 bolic, didactic, and expressionist art; finally, the Christian Platonism of the 148 great Cappadocians, of Ambrose (who assimilated the *Enneads* of Plotinus into his homilies), and of Augustine, the spiritual father of the Middle Ages –



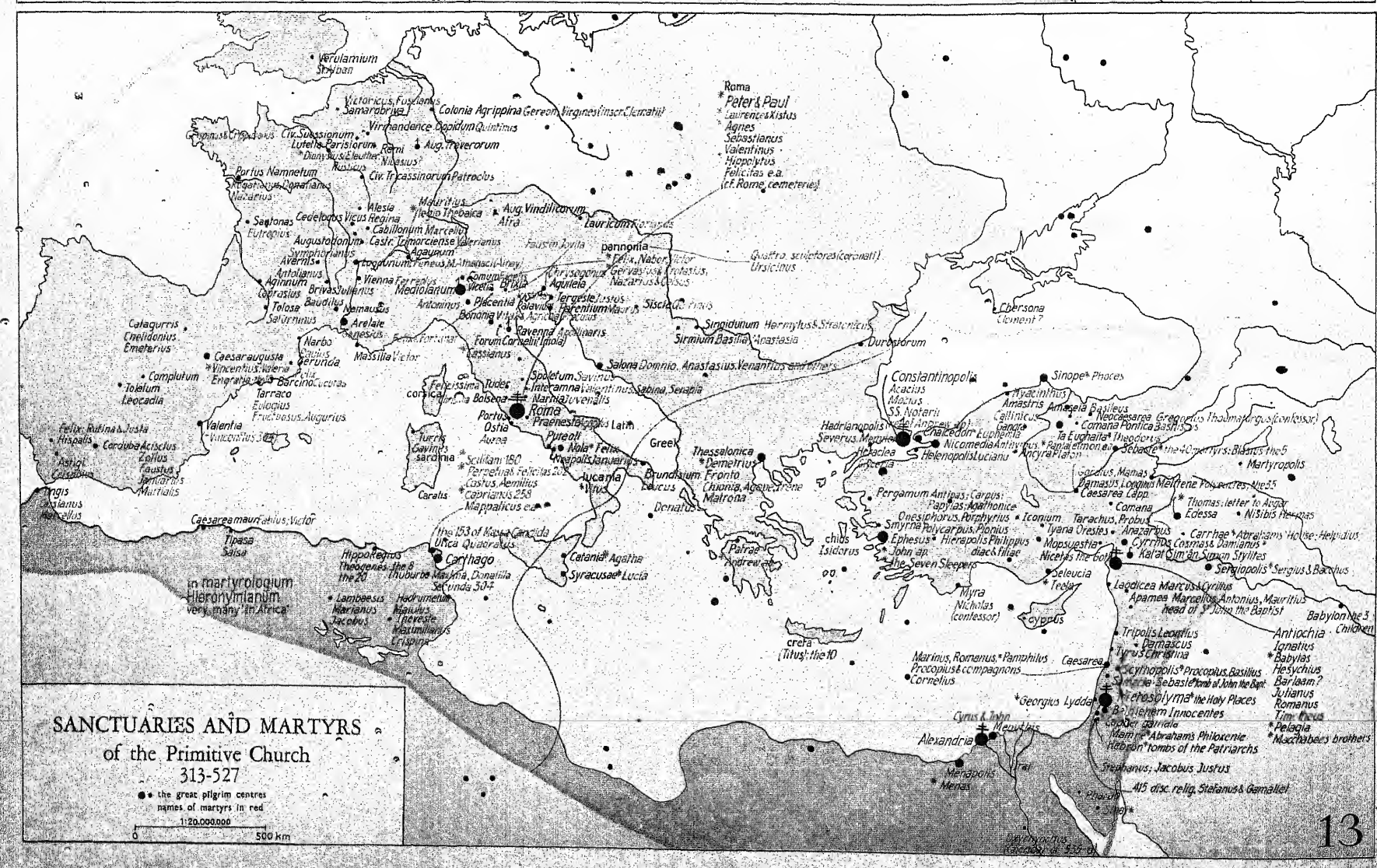
THE CHRISTIANIZED ROMAN EMPIRE 313-527

Imperial Roman frontier before 400
Eastern Roman Empire
Ostrogoths
Visigoths
Frankish Kingdom
Vandal Kingdom
other barbarian kingdoms
expansion of monastic life
529 = 529/501 cont. = general council

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000 3100 3200 3300 3400 3500 3600 3700 3800 3900 4000 4100 4200 4300 4400 4500 4600 4700 4800 4900 5000 5100 5200 5300 5400 5500 5600 5700 5800 5900 6000 6100 6200 6300 6400 6500 6600 6700 6800 6900 7000 7100 7200 7300 7400 7500 7600 7700 7800 7900 8000 8100 8200 8300 8400 8500 8600 8700 8800 8900 9000 9100 9200 9300 9400 9500 9600 9700 9800 9900 10000

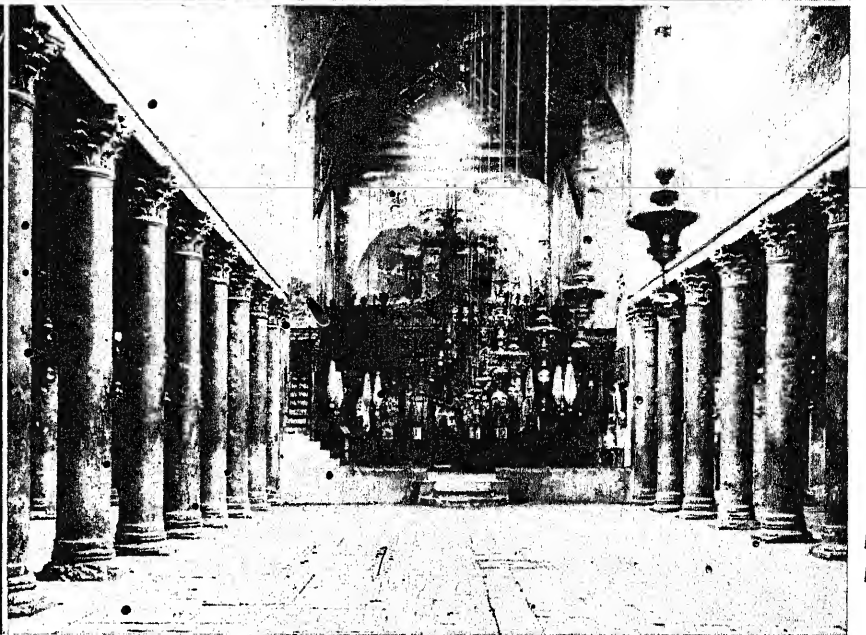
313-527

500 km

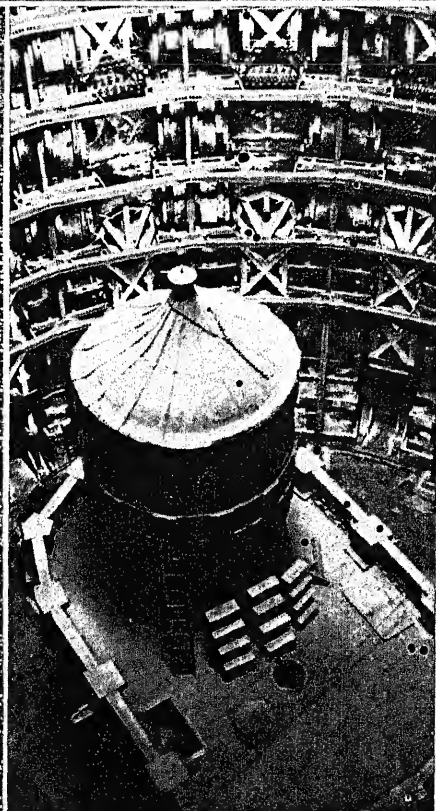




125
126
127

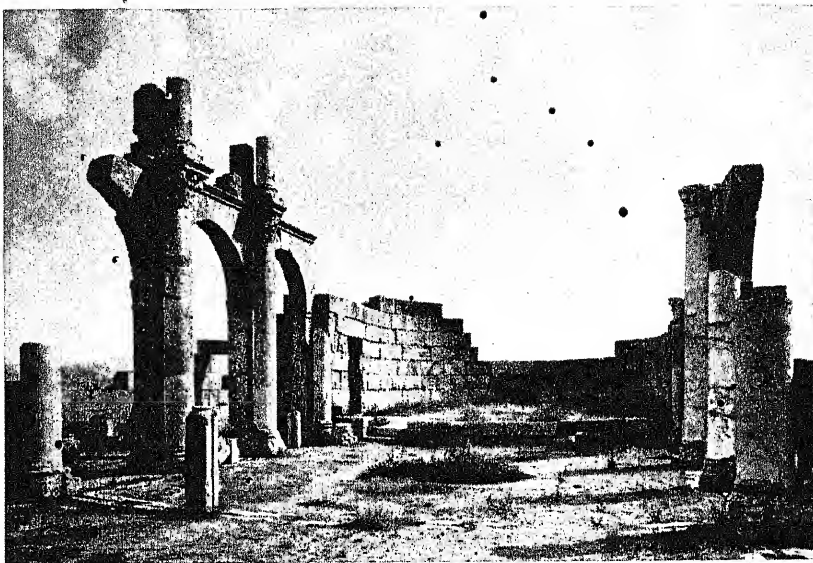
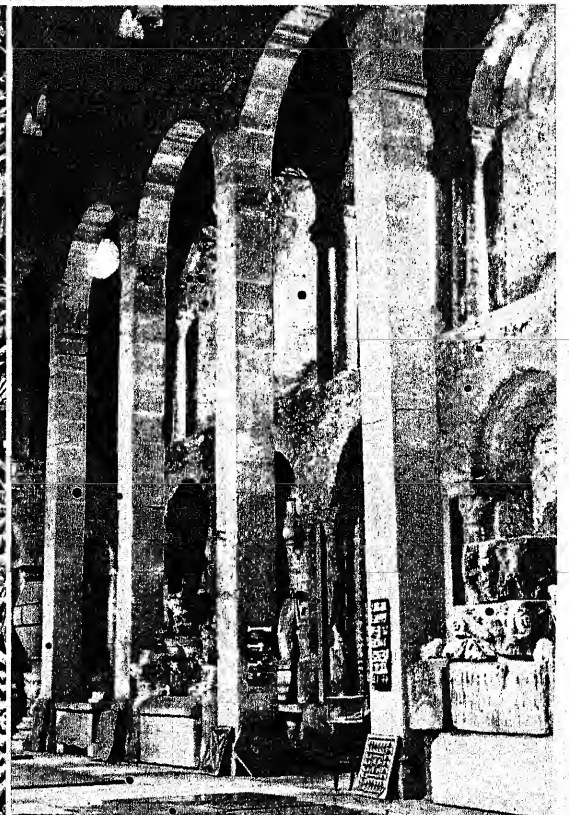


128
129

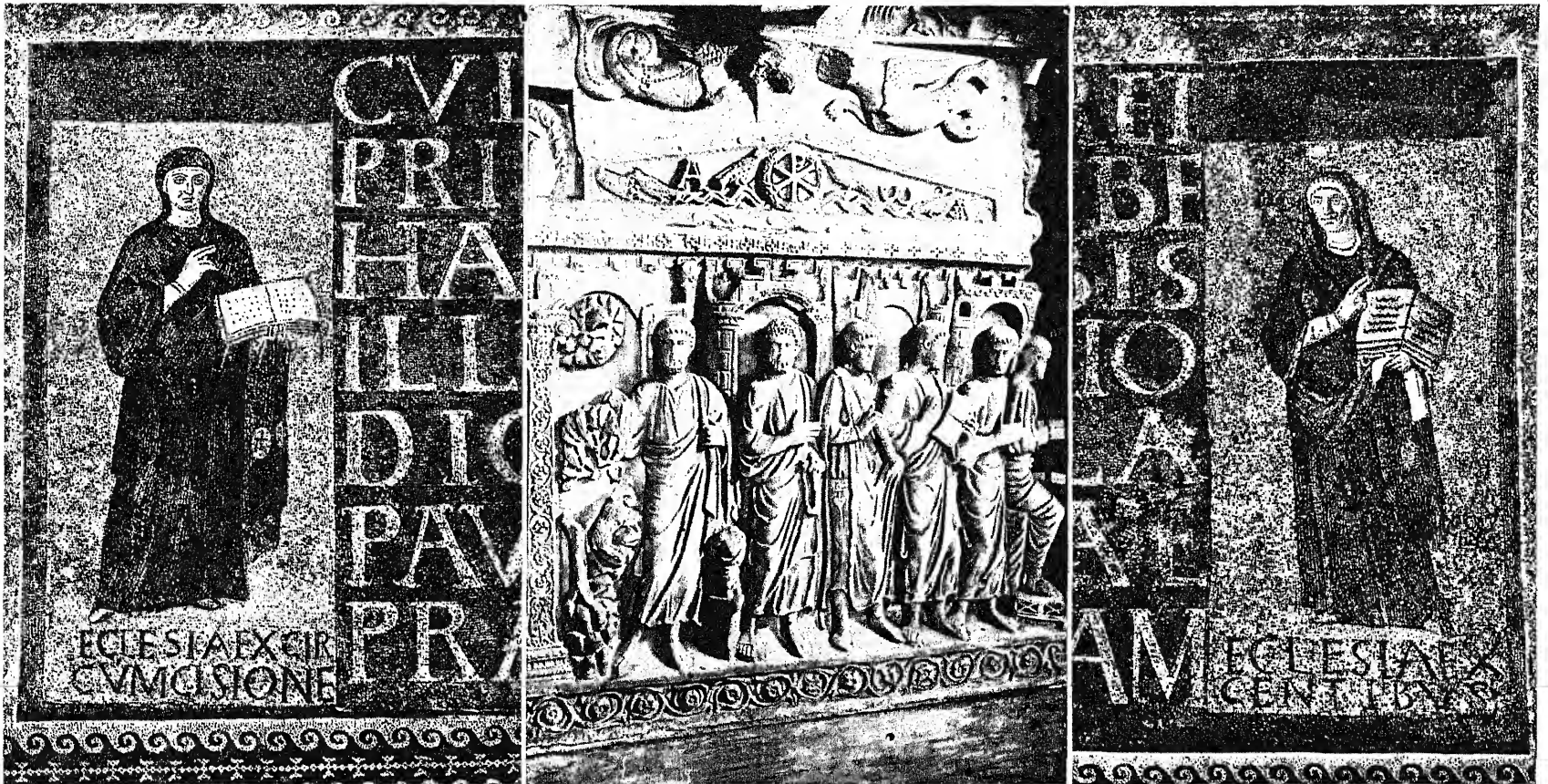


130
131
132

125/ Detail from a sarcophagus: healing of the man born blind. Rome, Museo delle Terme. 126/ Constantine, St. John Lateran, naos. 127/ Christ preaching, detail from a sarcophagus. Arles, Musée chrétien. 128/ St. John Lateran, the old Constantinian church of the Redeemer. Probably the original model for all later basilicas. It was rebuilt in the XVIIIth cent. and enlarged in the XIXth. 129/ Bethlehem, Church of the Nativity. The four colonnades are Constantinian; the west end (with the modern Greek iconostasis) was added under Justinian (cf. no. 190). 130/ Detail from mosaic pavement in the church at Aquileia, ca. 314; a sea-piece, with Christian symbols (Jonah and fishers of human souls). 131/ The edicule of the Holy Sepulchre, inside the Constantinian rotunda (photo taken in 1950). Jerusalem. 132/ Gallery in the mausoleum of Constantia, daughter of Constantine; note the mosaic vaulting. 337-350. Rome. [cf. map 12]

133
134135
136137
138
139

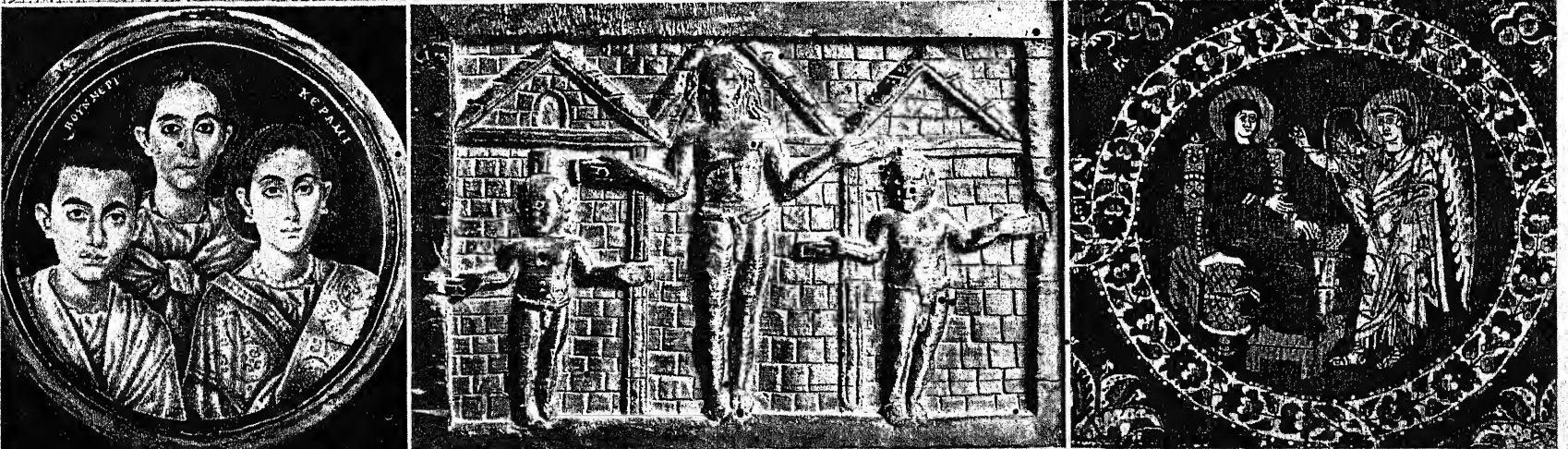
133/ Ruins of the basilica at Tebessa (N. Africa). IVth and Vth cents. 134/ St. Paul-without-the-Walls; the basilica of Theodosius. Late IVth cent. After the disastrous fire of 1823. 135/ Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore. The first Roman church dedicated to the Virgin; built by Sixtus III ca. 432. 136/ Rome, Santa Sabina, built under Celestine I, 422-430. Well preserved, though much restored and lacking its original interior decoration. 137/ Rome, colonnade in Santa Sabina; the monumental inscription shown in nos. 140-142 is above the door at the back. 138/ Rome, Santa Sabina, wooden panel of main door, 431; the Lord in His Glory surrounded by the Four Living Things; below, Sts. Peter and Paul crowning the Church with the monogram of Christ. 139/ Vienne, Saint-Pierre, Vth cent. basilica, now a museum. [cf. map 12]



140
141
142



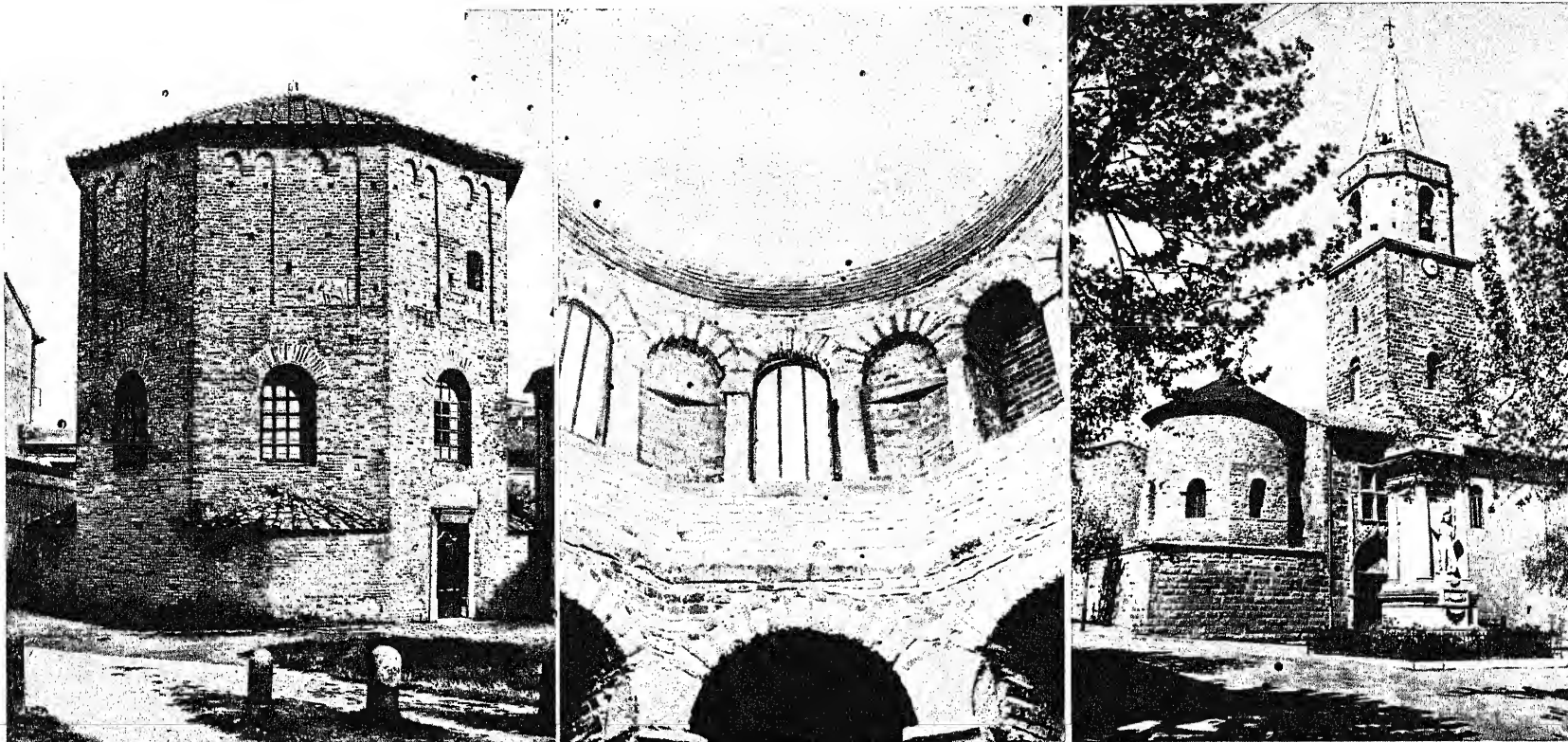
143
144
145



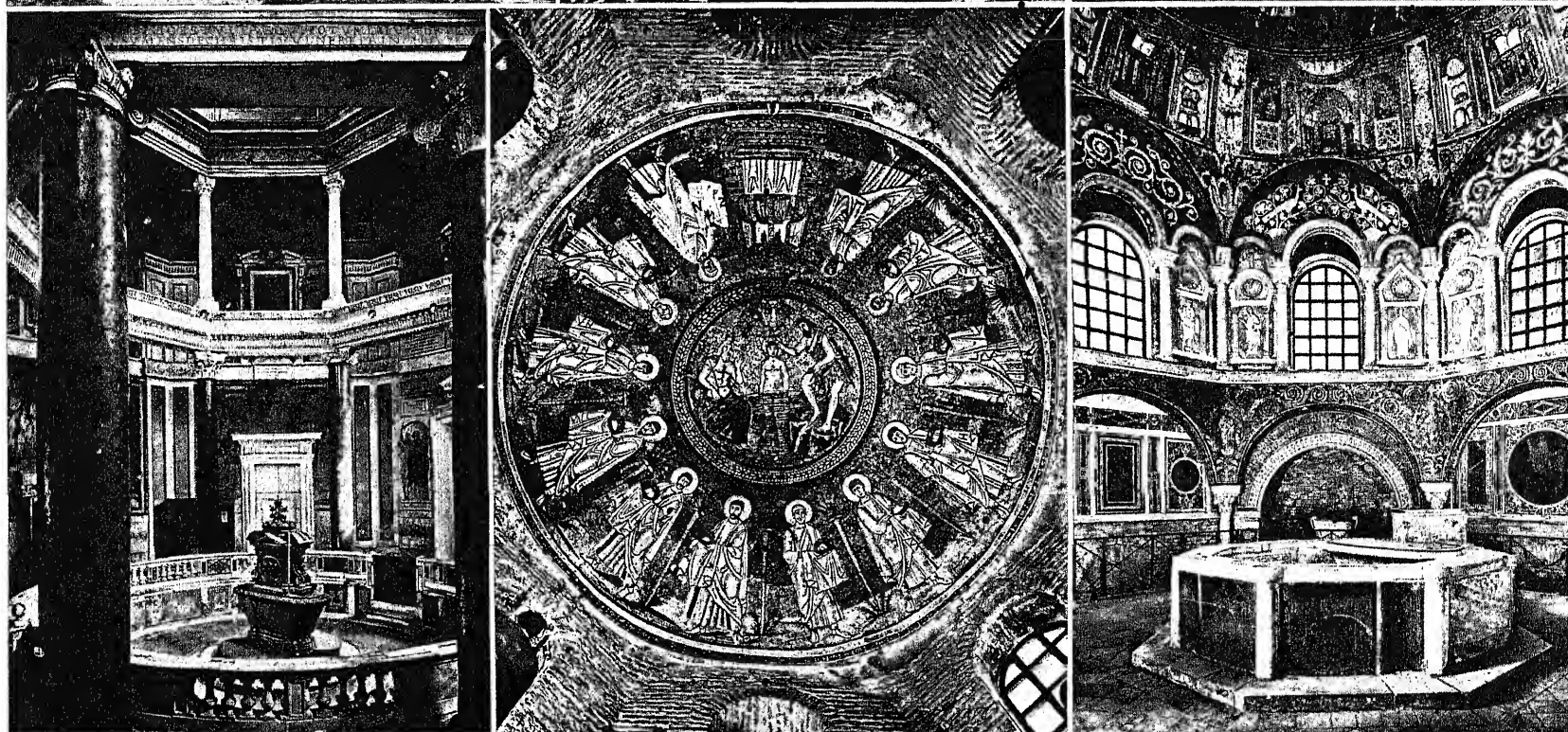
146
147
148

140, 142/ The two ends of the monumental inscription over the door of Sta. Sabina, Rome. L., the Church of the Circumcision; r., the Church of the Gentiles. Mosaic, 422-430. 141/ Side view of a sarcophagus, with the sacrifice of Isaac and the Apostles in the Heavenly Jerusalem. St. Ambrose, Milan. 143/ Moses after crossing the Red Sea, striking it with his staff. Mosaic in the nave of Sta. Maria Maggiore. After 431. 144/ Ivory diptych with Stilicho (or Eucherius?) and his wife and son. Cathedral at Monza. 145/ Mary presents Jesus in the Temple. Mosaic from the triumphal arch of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Rome, after 431. 146/ Gilt glass: a Christian family group. Brescia, Museo Civico. 147/ Panel from the door of Sta. Sabina, Rome. One of the earliest representations of the Crucifixion. 431. 148/ The Annunciation; on silk. Rome, the Vatican. [cf. map 12]

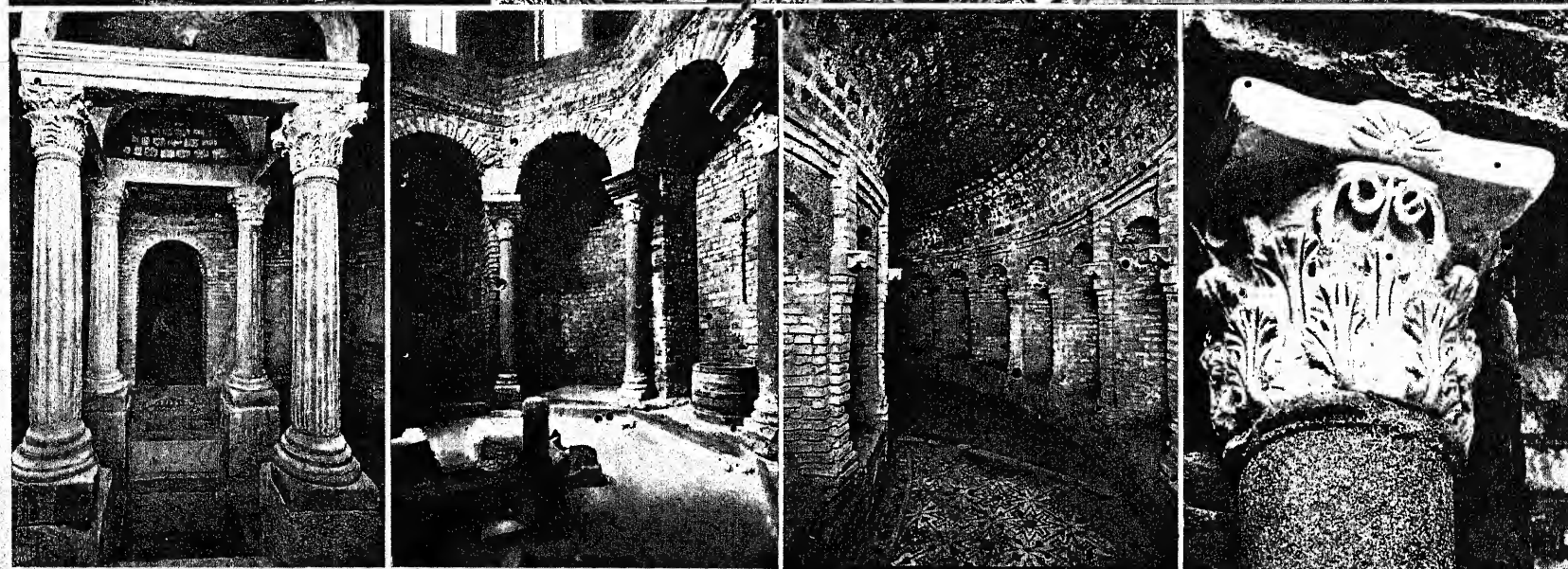
149
150
151



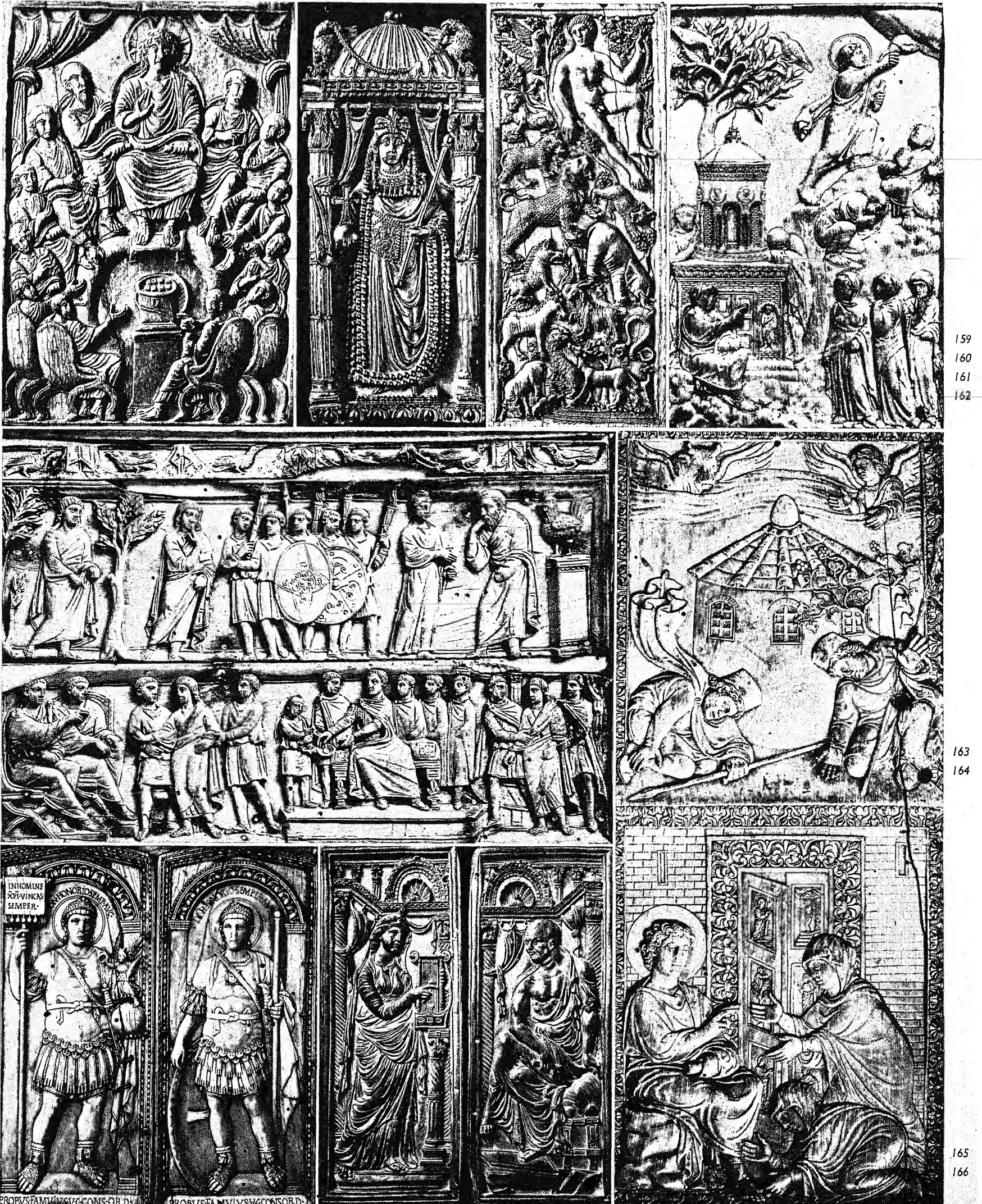
152
153
154



155
156
157
158

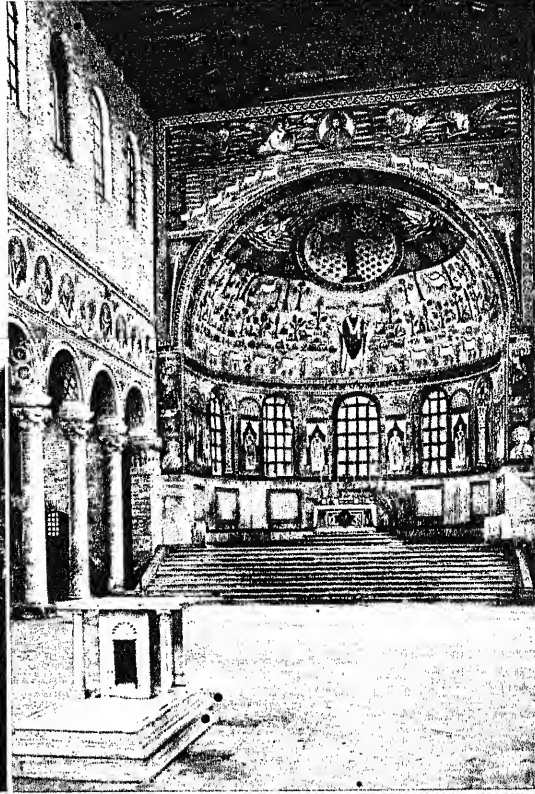
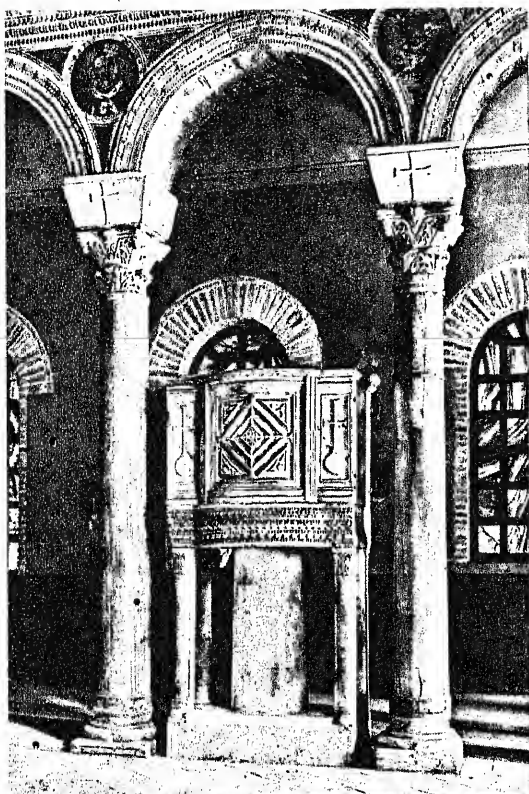


149/ Baptistery of the Orthodox, Ravenna, Vth cent. (the surrounding ground has been raised). 150-151/ Baptistery at Fréjus in front of the Cathedral; cupola and exterior. Vth cent. 152/ Baptistery of the Lateran, rebuilt under Sixtus III after 430. 153/ Mosaic in the cupola of the baptistry of the Arians at Ravenna, early VIth cent. Baptism of Christ and the apostles. 154/ Baptistery of the Orthodox at Ravenna (cf. no. 149). Decoration mainly intact, though floor raised and font mediaeval. 155/ Canopy over the font in the baptistry at Djemila, the ancient Cuicul (N. Africa), Vth cent. 156/ Baptistery at Fréjus (cf. nos. 150-151). 157/ Gallery with robing rooms in the baptistry at Djemila (cf. no. 155). 158/ Capital in the baptistry at Fréjus (cf. no. 156). An example of the transformation of the classic Corinthian capital. — Only no. 155 gives an exact idea of the original arrangement of the font. [cf. map 12]

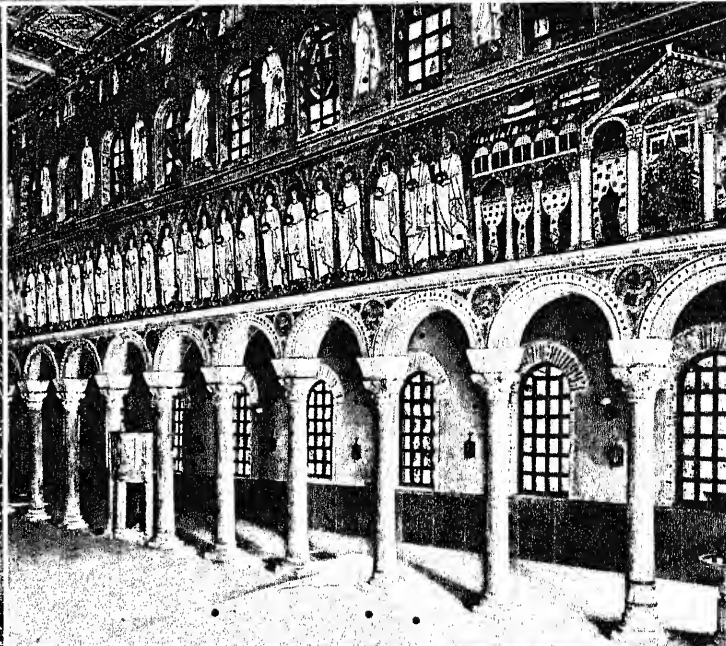


The ivories of the IVth and Vth cents. are mostly well preserved and provided a most valuable source for pagan and Christian culture in the early centuries of the Church. 159/ Christ and the twelve apostles. Dijon. 160/ Byzantine Empress. Florence, Museo Nazionale. 161/ Adam in Paradise. Florence, Museo Nazionale. 162/ Resurrection and Ascension. Munich, Bayer. Nationalmuseum. 163/ The Agony in the Garden, the Arrest, the Denial of Peter, and Christ before Pilate. One of the earliest representations of the entire Passion. Lid of ivory reliquary. Brescia, Museo Civico. 370. 164/ Consular diptych of Probus. Rome, 406. Aosta Cathedral. 165/ Diptych of the Muse and the Poet, Rome, ca. 500. Monza Cathedral. 166/ The women at the Tomb and the sleeping sentries. Milan, Castello Sforzesco. IVth cent. The tomb is depicted as a rich mausoleum of the second half of the IVth cent. [cf. map 12]

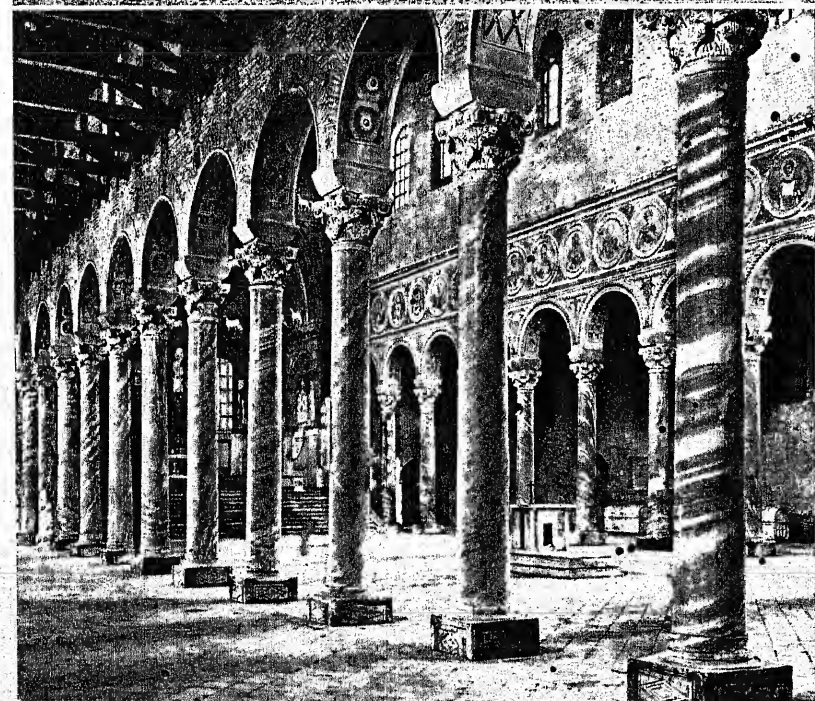
167
168
169



170
171

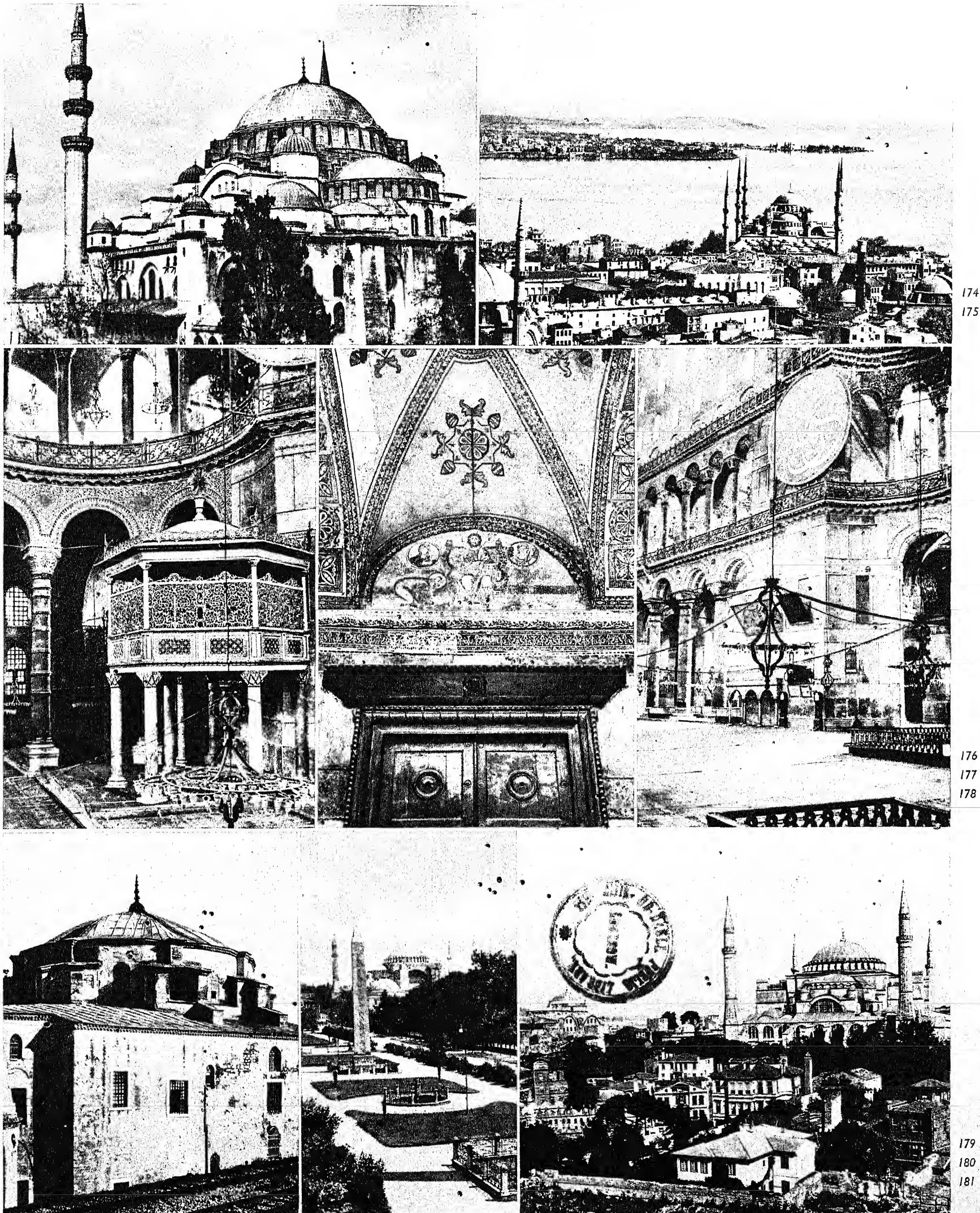


172
173

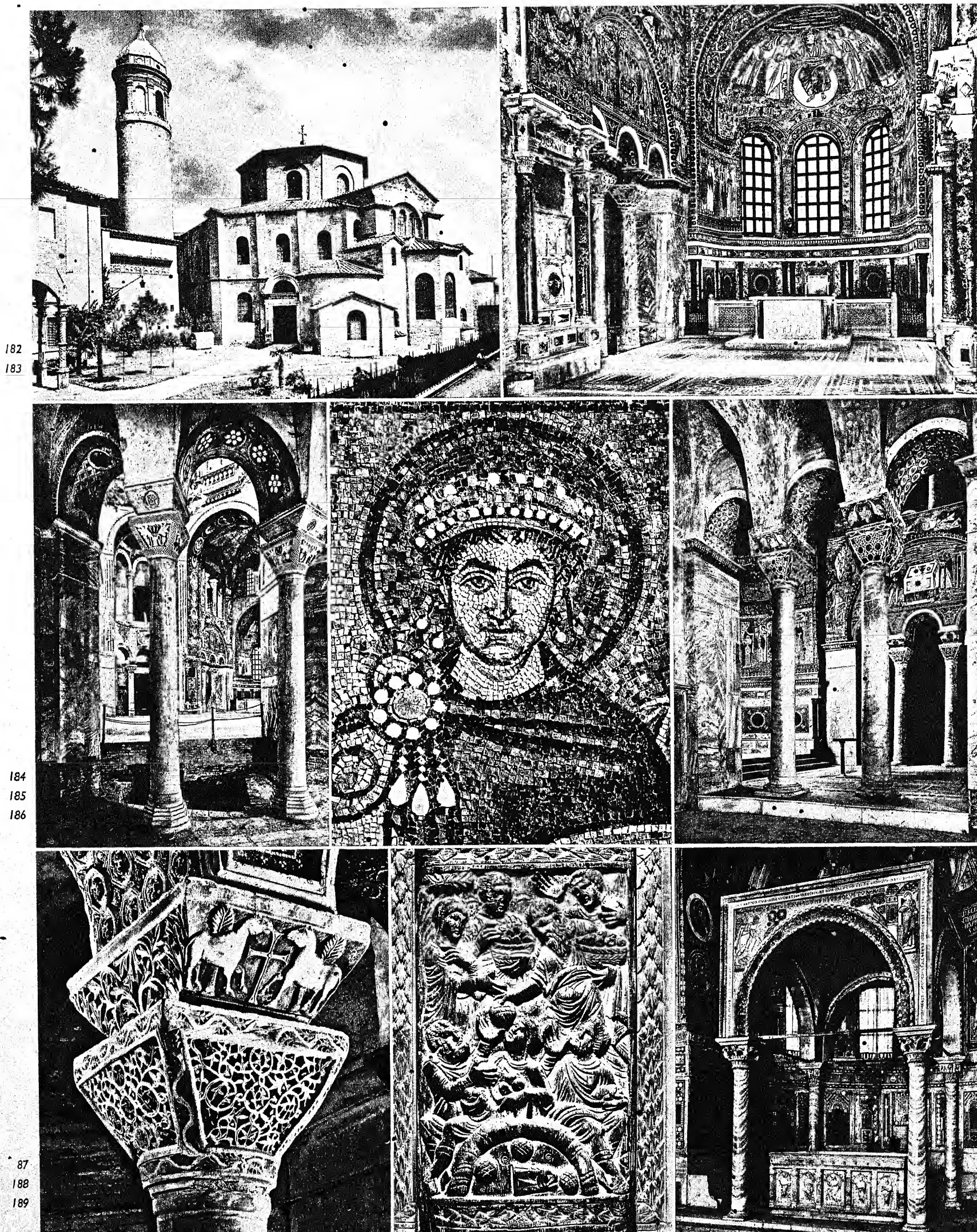


Ravenna in the time of Galla Placidia and Theodoric. 167/ Columns of the nave of S. Apollinare Nuovo, the palatine church of Theodoric. 168/ Tomb of Theodoric outside the town; with heavy monolithic cupola. 169/ S. Apollinare in Classe, in a churchyard near Classe; apse with VIth cent. mosaics. 170/ Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, mosaic tympanum depicting the Good Shepherd. 171/ Nave of S. Apollinare Nuovo with the celebrated mosaics. Above, near the roof, a Life of Jesus (for detail cf. no. 173); underneath the Prophets and Evangelists. Below right, the palace of Ravenna. The procession of martyrs was added later under Justinian. 172/ S. Apollinare in Classe, side view of the nave. 173/ The Widow's Mite. Mosaic from S. Apollinare Nuovo.

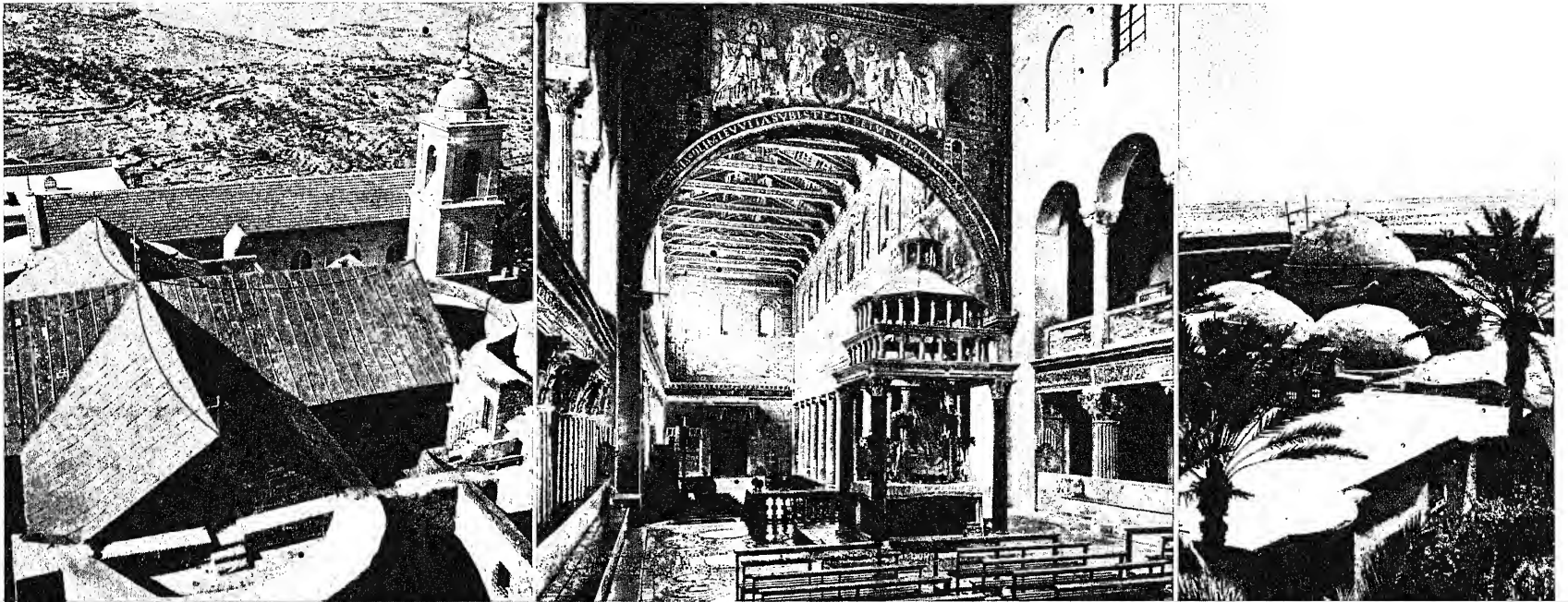
[cf. map 12]



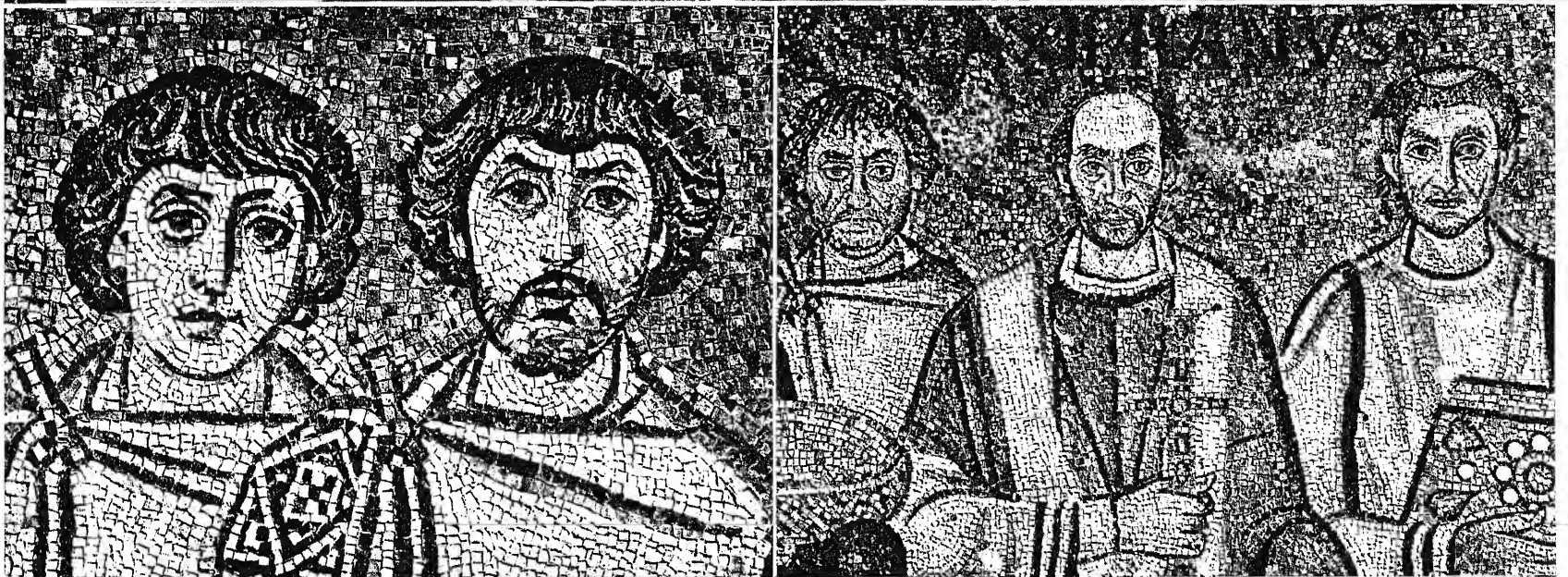
Constantinople today is but a shadow of the former Byzantine city. The church of Saint Sophia is surrounded by XVIth and XVIIth century mosques which were modelled on its style; indeed the mosques themselves give a better impression of the original effect than their heavily restored model. 174/ The mosque of Soliman, by Sunân, 1557. 175/ The Golden Horn, with the mosque of the Sultan Achmed, 1610. 176/ Detail of the interior of Saint Sophia (the furnishings are Turkish). 177/ The royal door in the narthex of Saint Sophia, with IXth cent. mosaic. 178/ Detail of the interior of Saint Sophia. 179/ Sts. Sergius and Bacchus, now a mosque (the nave is damaged). 180/ The Hippodrome with Saint Sophia in the background. 181/ R., Saint Sophia; l., Saint Irene. VIth cent. [cf. map 15]



Ravenna in the time of Justinian. 182/ San Vitale, from the east (the tower is modern). 183/ San Vitale, the bema (sanctuary) and apse; with perfectly preserved VIth cent. mosaics. 184/ San Vitale, view from the gallery. 185/ The Emperor Justinian, detail from votive mosaic in the apse (cf. no. 183, left); one of the best portraits in this period. 186/ San Vitale, side view of the sanctuary. 187/ San Vitale, capital. One of the most interesting moments in VIth cent. architecture is the decisive break with the monotonous Corinthian capital and the experiment with new forms. Note the 'impost' above the abacus, as a transition to the arch. 188/ The Miracle of the Loaves; ivory from the bishop's chair of Maximianus, Archdiocese of Ravenna. 189/ Decoration of the apse in the basilica of Eufrasius at Parenzo (the canopy over the altar is XIIIth cent.). [cf. map 15]



190
191
192



193
194



195
196
197

Monuments from all parts of the Empire. 190/ Bethlehem, Justinian's Church of the Nativity, on 'cloverleaf' pattern. 191/ Rome, St. Lawrence-without-the-Walls. Though reconstructed, the basilica retains its 6th cent. mosaics (note the galleries). 192/ Coptic monastery in Wadi Natrûn in the Nitrian Desert, Egypt. 193-194/ Two details from the votive mosaic of Justinian in San Vitale at Ravenna (cf. no. 185). L., an officer and a senior official; r., a eunuch, Archbishop Maximianus and his archdeacon. 195/ Detail from a mosaic in Cyprus: the Infant Logos on His Mother's knee. 196/ The Crucifixion and the Appearances in the Garden, miniature from the evangelarium of Rabula, from Zagba in Mesopotamia, 586. 197/ The healing of the man born blind. Miniature from the earliest illuminated gospel manuscript, 6th cent. Rossano cathedral, Calabria. [cf. map 15]

such is the treasury which the Middle Ages, and we ourselves today, never cease to plunder.

Secondly, whoever compares the writings, art, and above all the personalities of the first Christian centuries with those of pre-Christian antiquity, is always struck by the presence of a new psychic factor – the Biblical factor. It is as if the human personality has received a new inner dimension, and it is immediately recognizable in a new imaginative idiom drawn from the Bible. It expresses itself in new emotions, new lines of approach, and a wholly new outlook on men and things. The old *eros* has given way to *agape*, the superiority complex of the élite has given way to the feeling of human comradeship; Man is revealed in the light of the Incarnation, and the gods have made way for the majesty of God. Revelation altered human sensibility from top to bottom, and if anyone doubts this, let him read the Confessions of St. Augustine by the side of Plato's Dialogues.

The third striking fact is that profane culture in this period is predominantly literary, and in the West at least cuts a decidedly poor figure beside that of the Christian Church. Education and schools, however, remain outside the orbit of the Christian revival.

The fourth and last point is that there is no question of a systematic propagation of the faith outside the frontiers of the Empire; and of the barbarians who came within the old imperial territory, the Franks were to be the very first to become Catholics at the beginning of the following period.

The cultural monuments which have come down to us from this highly creative period are very unevenly distributed. The enormous library of the Fathers has been for the most part preserved. Apart from that, very little of material fabric survives. A certain amount of minor art, many cemeteries, but mostly completely rifled (most of the Roman cemeteries known to us date from this period, cf. map 10), and finally a number of basilicas, for the most part restored from their very foundations and hardly recognizable in their present state. The latter are to be found all over the Empire, but especially in Syria and North Africa. But the smallest fragments are precious for us because in them generally lie the prototypes of the imagery of the mediaeval and post-mediaeval world. The early Christian monuments do not point to a violent break with the traditions of antiquity, still less to a conscious craving for originality. They testify rather to a natural shift of attention in subject-matter and to a spiritual renewal working outwards from within. The external form in which the new imagery appears belongs wholly to the Ancient World. It is true that certain genres have died out or have been consciously rejected (as for instance such motifs as the colonnaded temple, and the stone images), and the whole mythological and erotic genre disappeared almost at once. But neither in architecture nor in the plastic arts do we find new techniques or a consciously new style – there has been selection, but not innovation. There are, doubtless, new opportunities for certain techniques, notably the special demand for monumental mosaics to decorate the great mural surfaces and the apsidal domes. Whatever was available – genres, techniques, and clichés – was carefully selected and pressed into the service of the new demand. There was the spaciousness of the church walls to be filled, the mysteries of the Redemption to be depicted, and the characters from the Bible and the martyrs, the new heroes, to be commemorated. The somewhat pompous figurative style, adopted to inspire respect and to elevate the thoughts, existed in the imperial court before it came within the Christian basilicas. That it was so much more impressive in the latter was due to the more elevated context; from now onwards in Christian art, form is always subject to the requirements of content. Christian art is primarily referential and symbolic, and the force and dignity which the Christians of these golden centuries gave to the interior decoration of their spacious religious edifices (basilicas, baptisteries, mausoleums, and commemorative churches) have rarely been equalled and never surpassed. It was the task of the following century to create a perfectly homogeneous Christian style in which the tension between the old form and the new content, usually gentle and inspiring but nonetheless present, has definitely disappeared. This was the work of Justinian at the beginning of the VIth century, in the preëminently Christian atmosphere of Constantinople.

THE CHRISTIAN EAST

After the Christianization of the Empire, the Ancient World became more and more clearly split into two parts, East and West. It was a question not only of political events and of language (for the language boundaries see maps 11, 15 and 17), but also of the differences in the arts, rites, way of living and, in a word, of the whole culture. While in the West the ancient civilization disappeared entirely, except for a few admired but neglected monuments and a partial survival of the school curriculum; in the East, on the contrary, it continued to develop for the next thousand years till 1453. That is the essential difference between Byzantine Christianity, which successfully developed along traditional lines for several centuries, and Mediaeval Christianity which,

though young and unsure of itself, had a greater future ahead of it. On the one hand continuity; on the other a new departure. Mediaeval culture is fresh and youthful, the Byzantine is over-mature, old fashioned, and on its dignity. Nevertheless, since it influenced and imposed itself upon the West for six or seven centuries, it must be reckoned with in this survey.

Byzantine civilization flourished for a thousand years in the middle of a society that grouped itself round the glorious cultural centre of Constantinople, the 'New Rome'. It was a society that considered itself the heir to the three best things in the world: Hellenic civilization, the Christian Roman Empire, and Greek Orthodoxy.

The Byzantines considered themselves first and foremost as Hellenes, that is, as the direct heirs of Athens and Alexandria, custodians and exegetes of Homer, Plato, Aristotle, and the Neoplatonists. They were always transcribing and editing the literary heritage of antiquity, they were the connoisseurs of the Greek past. The artistic heritage of Hellas that survived into the IVth and Vth centuries was but the pale reflection of that Greek humanism which we find everywhere in late antiquity. The Byzantine masters elaborated upon the modes of this powerful but cosmopolitan period in their own, typically Oriental-Greek way. They introduced the cupola into the basilica, and they turned their interiors into grottoes of variegated marble and mosaic. As for the expressive outline of the old Christian statues, they stylized it into an intricate formula of balanced lines derived from the style of the ancient Greek bas-reliefs.

The Byzantines considered themselves Romans (or 'Rhomaes', as they pronounced it), that is, Romans of the Empire as opposed to the Barbarians, those Sarmatians, Huns, Slavs, Persians, Arabs, Syrians and Copts, who had neither the same faith nor the same feeling for the Empire, and who seemed to be betraying and threatening both. In Byzantium, it must not be forgotten, belief and Empire, Church and Court, were two inseparable institutions. Devotion due to the Emperor, the self-ruler (*Autokrator*), had its place at the centre of the devotion due to God, the ruler of All (*Pantokrator*). Constantinople was the city where the Divine Wisdom had its temple, the Church of Sancta Sophia; it was too the personal jewel and possession of the Theotokos, the Virgin Mary, Mother of God. (In this connection we may remark that it is to Constantinople that we owe not only the types of Christ, but also the three classic types of image of the Mother of God: enthroned, the Nikopoiia; standing, the Hodigitria; and praying, the Blacherniotissa). Above all, the Byzantines felt themselves 'orthodox', holders of the one true faith as handed down by the apostles and repeatedly defined against the heretics in the course of the first oecumenical councils, which were always held within their Empire.

As for their relationship with the West, it should be realized that the centre of gravity of the Christian world had from the outset its origin in the East. Did not everything come from the East? the faith itself, the first theology, the 'angelic' life of the monks, the devotion to the Cross and to the Mother of God? Were not the Byzantines the direct heirs of Paul and John, whose letters were still heard in their original language by the same congregations to which they were originally addressed? Did not the majority of the bishoprics, and especially the most ancient, lie in the East? And where did the Christianization of the world begin (map 9)? In the East, the land of the Holy Places, of the Desert Fathers, of the Apologists, of the Councils, of the majestic liturgies, and of the decisive victories of orthodoxy over the gnostic and christological heresies. To be sure, they had certainly accepted, first in their hearts and then with their lips, the prerogatives of Rome, the first apostolic see, and home of the innumerable martyrs whose graves lay like a wreath about her walls (map 10). But Rome had been abandoned by the Emperor and thrice plundered by the Barbarians. Always threatened, and totally impoverished, she was soon to become but a far off city, great only by her monuments and her memories, and by the presence of the successors of St. Peter. In the VIth century she came under the jurisdiction of the Byzantine exarch of Ravenna, but eventually the Holy See, the independent summit of the Church, escaped completely from the Greek *basileus*, and by what in Greek eyes seemed an act of treacherous desertion, turned herself towards the West, and even towards the ruler of the 'barbarian' Franks.

What then remained of the old Latin culture in the Byzantium of the VIIth century? They did not even know of Augustine; and only the names of Leo the Great and Gregory the Great (maps 11 and 14) occur in the Greek calendar.

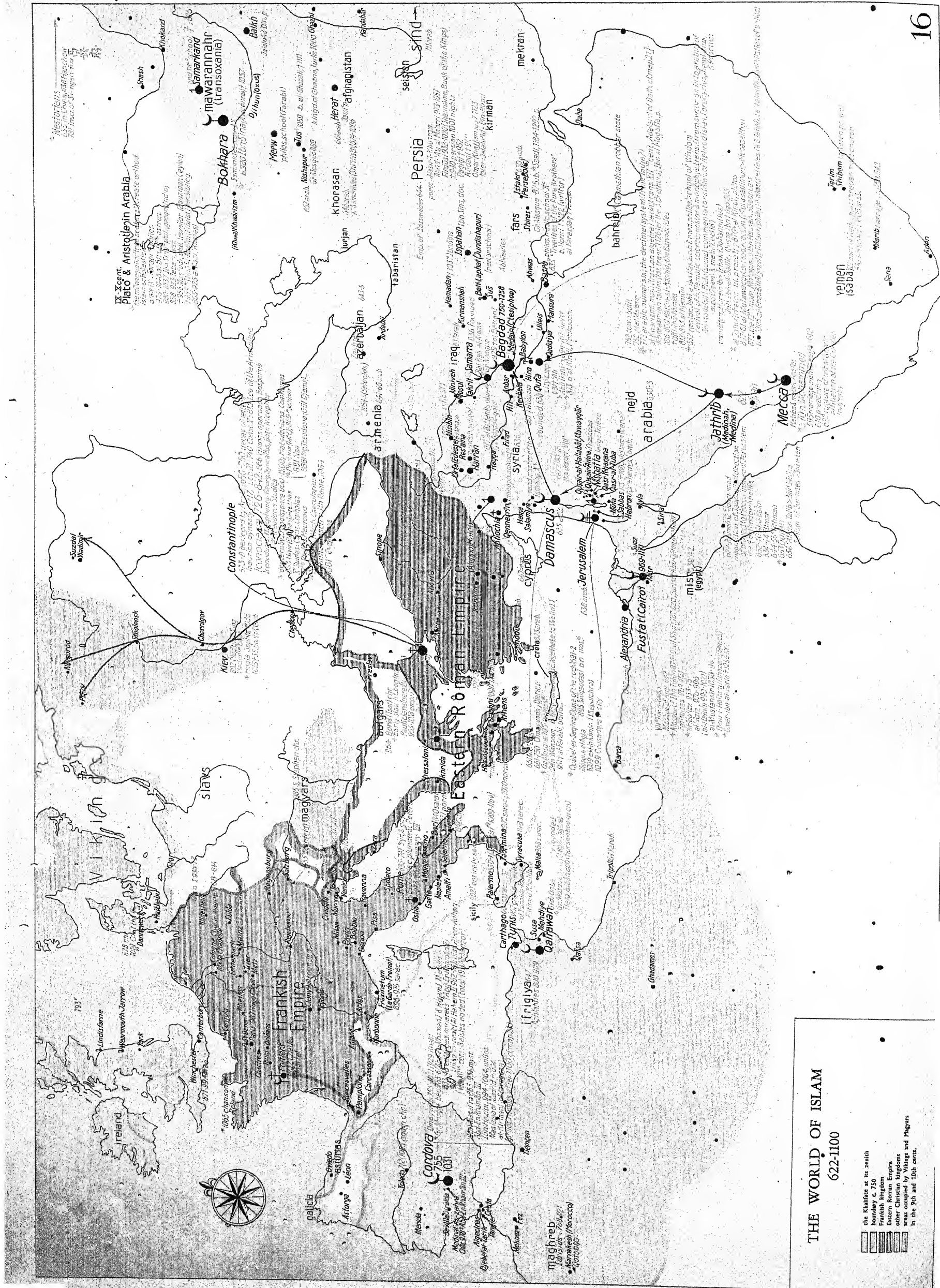
Byzantine civilization has been rejected out of hand for centuries, and no one used to dream of studying it. Now that it is better known today, however, it can be despised or admired, but it can no longer be neglected. It is impossible to despise a society whose artistry one admires, and the hymns of Romanos, the mosaics, the icons, and the fine, delicately constructed churches amaze anyone who has eyes and ears. The Byzantines recognized strange conventions, but their Empire lasted for a thousand years, and their works of art testify to an incomparably high way of life, at least among the élite, and still more, to that most exceptional cultural asset, a dignified piety.



nejd
14



15



THE WORLD OF ISLAM 622-1100

- the Kaaba at its zenith
- boundary c. 750
- Byzantine Empire
- Frankish Empire
- other Christian kingdoms
- areas occupied by Vikings and Magyars
- in the 9th and 10th cents.

The 'continuation of Greece' was, in a certain sense, an illusion. When Byzantium began, Hellas had already disappeared several centuries ago. It was scarcely more than an Acropolis bathed in memories, and a number of masterpieces which had been carefully cherished through the ages. The Parthenon had become a basilica to the Virgin Mother of God. The savants and the poets used an artificial literary language, a sort of neo-Attic. But the Byzantines did not only preserve their literary texts for us. In the construction of their vaults and in the nobility of their statuary they preserved much of the ancient Greek refinement and of the old humanism. What marked them off from the Ancients is perhaps that which marks off all cultures of later antiquity from that of ancient Greece. It can be seen most clearly in the arts. The Ancients built static temples with carefully constructed exteriors, within the sober limitations of pillars and capitals. In their representation of the human figure they strove for clarity of form, and they allowed the spirit to shine only through the beautiful, healthy, slightly draped or naked body. They thought in terms of shapes, proportions, and the clarity of perfection. The 'cosmopolites' of 300-400 A.D., who included the early Christian artists, thought in terms of interiors, polychromes, architectural dynamics, portraits, and, above all, symbolism. In place of tangible clarity they strove to convey a sense of inner reality, either by the aid of an ambiguous symbolism, which concealed as much as it illuminated, or by intensity of expression. Almost always they concerned themselves with spiritual situations or states of the soul, and their themes were invariably borrowed from the Bible and the Court. The epoch of the brilliant human figure is at an end, a new epoch has begun, that of Christian expressionism and of the supremacy of content.

Shortly after 500 A.D., and contemporaneously with the somewhat awkward and unbalanced work of the 'cosmopolitan' phase, there appeared at Constantinople and elsewhere (the best specimens are at Ravenna) the first works of a completely new and coherent style, which we know as 'Early Byzantine'. The liturgy of Constantinople, the hieratic style of the court, the costume, the vaulting, the ornamentation of the capitals, the polychrome decoration of the interiors and the style of draughtsmanship, all combine to form a unity. Throughout the Empire we find the same style, the same motifs, and the same themes.

Four centuries later, after the crisis of the Iconoclast controversy, these motifs received their final and definitive form; they became the classical clichés of the so-called 'deutero-Byzantine Renaissance', clichés which have remained unchanged to this day among the Orthodox Christians.

THE SIXTH CENTURY

On the maps of the VIth and the beginning of the VIIth century (maps 14-15), the shattered West cuts a poor figure beside the Byzantine Empire which, under Justinian, seemed for a moment to be on the way towards restoring the old Imperial unity. In a series of rapid military campaigns and naval expeditions, graphically described by the historian Procopius, the Byzantines conquered Italy, where they overthrew the empire of the Ostrogoths, and North Africa, where they crushed the kingdom of the Arian Vandals. They even succeeded in occupying Baetica, the modern Andalusia, which they wrested from the Visigoths. Everywhere they went they restored Roman administration as well as orthodox Christianity, and, most notably in Africa, the Catholics were able to breathe freely again after the nightmare of Vandal domination.

A century later, as a result of the revolt of the hinterlands and the Arab invasion, there remained but the mutilated trunk of this impressive empire. But the empire of Justinian had left an indestructible heritage behind it. In the first place there was the administrative organization of the Empire. There was also the codification of Roman Law, the Corpus Juris (Latin was still always the official language). Then there was the first classic Byzantine poetry, primarily religious; as for learning, the Emperor closed the last school of rhetoric at Athens in 529, and the professors emigrated to the court of the Mazdean Sassanides in Persia. A glance at the list of scholars assigned to the Imperial cultural centres on map 14 should be sufficient to convince us that Byzantine erudition and historiography were already firmly established at this period. But theology no longer offers any names comparable with the Early Fathers, and the first great thinker of Greek Christianity, Maximus the Confessor, belongs to about 600 A.D. The monuments of this period (shown on map 15) have always compelled the admiration of every visitor to the Near East. The Sancta Sophia of Constantinople, the 'Great Church of Christ', was then the most beautiful building in the world. By its extremely intellectual and subtle technique, Sancta Sophia is a worthy conclusion to the architecture of the ancient world. Its interior conveys the impression of immateriality and infinity, and its dominating cupola admirably illustrates the Hellenic-Christian conception of the world, in which all reality looks inwards to the supreme *kentron*, the invisible and perfect majesty of God. Sancta Sophia remained

unique, and the classical basilica with cupola developed from a simpler conception. However, it is astonishing how much survives from this period in all parts of the Empire in the way of bridges, fortifications, walls, basilicas, cisterns (especially in the capital), country houses, mosaics, and minor art. To be able to see an architectural structure preserved as a unity, such as San Vitale at Ravenna, or the decoration of the apse in the basilica of Parenzo in Istria, is to feel at once the reality of a homogeneous and original way of life which was to preserve its autonomy for centuries.

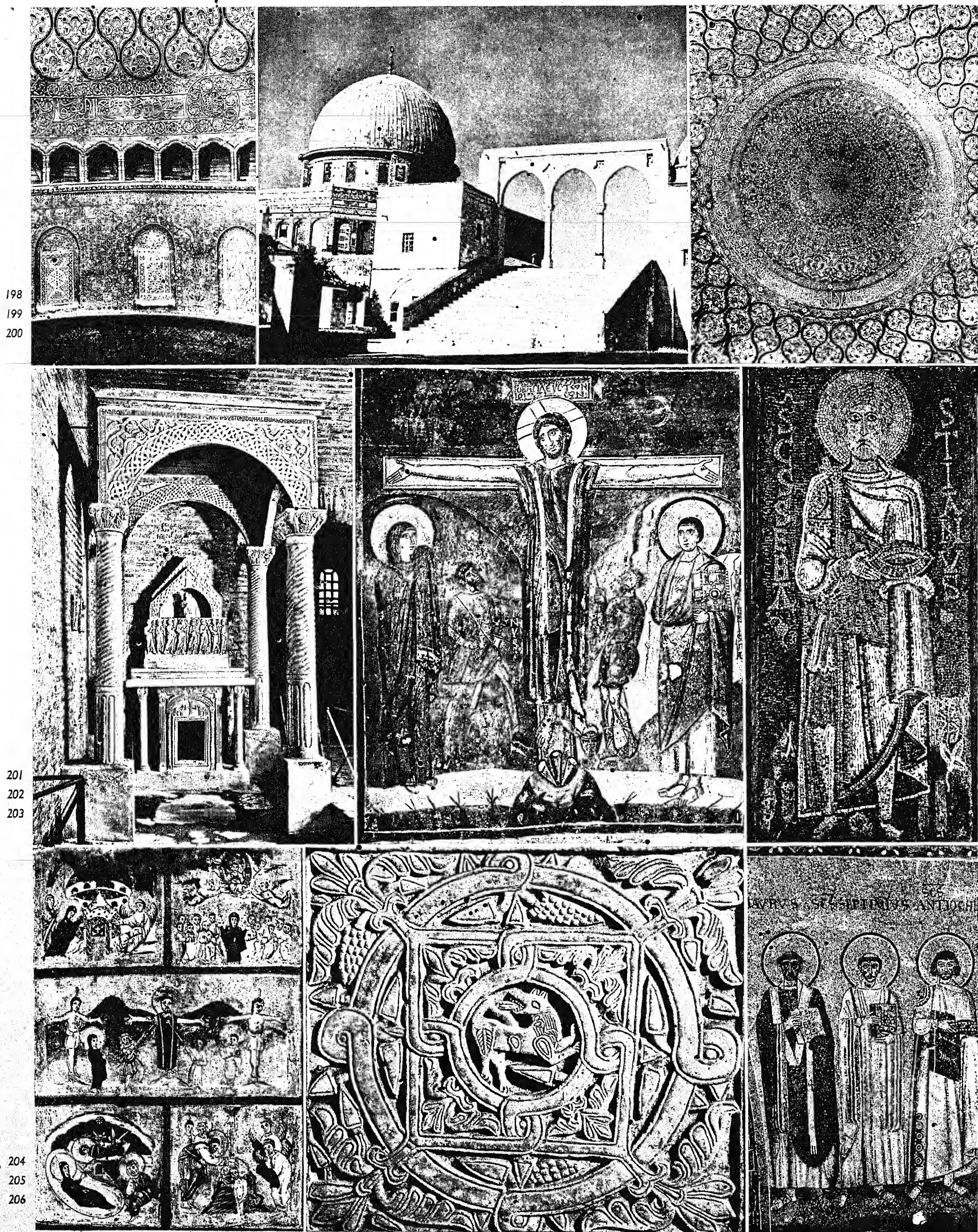
What is also remarkable in the VIth century is the intellectual activity of the outlying provinces, as for example Eastern Syria, where the non-orthodox national élite, who detested the imperialist and Christian Byzantines (the appellation 'Melkites' means 'imperial'), adhered to monophysism and Nestorianism. Such profane Greek authors as Aristotle and Galen were translated into Syrian and used in the schools of Nisibis and Rešaina. This intellectual activity was continued by the first Arabian translators in the following period (see map 16), and forms a link in the chain which joins Hellenism and Scholasticism, and which runs from Bagdad to Cordova. It was also this Syrian élite which brought Christendom, albeit in the form of Nestorianism, far beyond the old imperial boundaries. Their faith spread throughout Sassanidean Persia over the whole of Turkestan, and, as appears from such monuments as the inscription of Singanfu, into China itself (see map 34). At this period too, Georgia and Armenia established their national cultures in their first clearly defined form, and Egypt still preserves in a few monasteries the remnants of sculpture and literary fragments which testify to the Coptic Monophysite Christianity which flourished there.

The West, by contrast, presents a picture of chaos and confusion, as a glance at the map will show. In the extreme west, facing the Atlantic, lies an entirely strange new cultural centre, at present unknown but of the utmost importance for the future. This is the region of the venerable but self-opinionated Irish-Celtic monastic culture, which differed in many usages from the rest of Christianity. Though coming originally from Ireland, in the VIth century its centre was the island of Iona. The 'Scoti' spread over the coasts of the Irish Sea into Scotland, Wales, Brittany (Armorica), and later over the whole of the western Continent. At the dawn of the VIIth century the evangelization of the eastern parts of the Frankish kingdom begins from Luxeuil, founded in 610 by St. Columban. The foundation of St. Gall, soon to become a great cultural centre, follows in 612, to be followed in its turn by Bobbio in Lombardy. In Italy itself, the cradle of the Ancient World, there still lived at the beginning of the century the last representatives of the dying Latinity - the philosopher Boethius, condemned to death by Theodoric, and the rhetorician Cassiodorus, who died at Vivarium in Calabria, a foundation which can be seen as the last library of Latin antiquity and the first mediaeval scriptorium. Both Boethius and Cassiodorus can be honoured as 'the founders of the Middle Ages'.

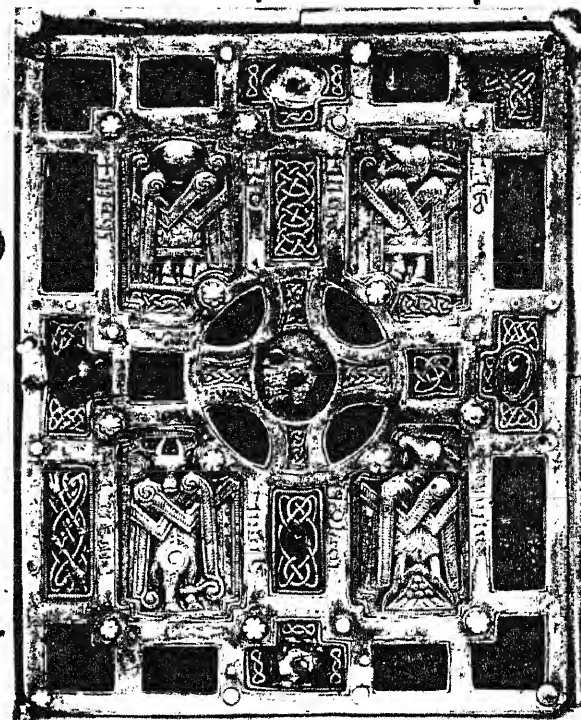
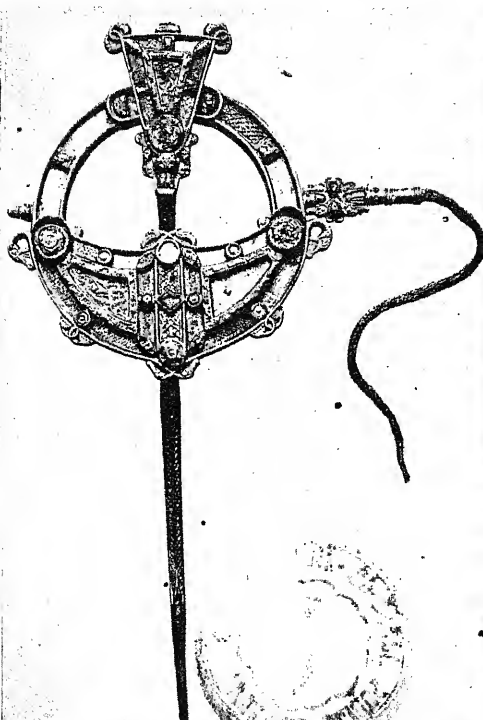
Towards the end of the century, in an unhappy Rome, often beleaguered and finally ruled by the exarch from Ravenna, lived yet another man who was to be a teacher of the coming centuries - Gregory the Great, the most attractive and most noble figure of the period. Not only as head of the Universal Church, but also as *de facto* governor of the Eternal City, Gregory represented the highest moral authority of the West. It was he who took St. Augustine from the monastery on the Caelian Hill (which he had founded in his ancestral palace) and sent him to the Anglo-Saxons. Besides being the spiritual father of the English Church, St. Gregory also wrote the life of his own spiritual father, a certain young nobleman from the little Umbrian town of Nursia who, about 500 A.D., abandoned the city life of the disintegrating world of his time and after a long period of experiment wrote a rule for monastic communities in which Romans and Barbarians could live together within the framework of an agricultural unit - not however with any cultural objective, but as in a 'school for the service of God'. This man, virtually unknown in his own lifetime, died in 574 A.D. on Monte Cassino, a monastery between Naples and Rome - his name was Benedict. Through the wisdom and piety which he handed down in his little Rule he deserves, even more than Gregory the Great or Boethius the philosopher, the title of 'Father of the West'.

THE WORLD OF ISLAM

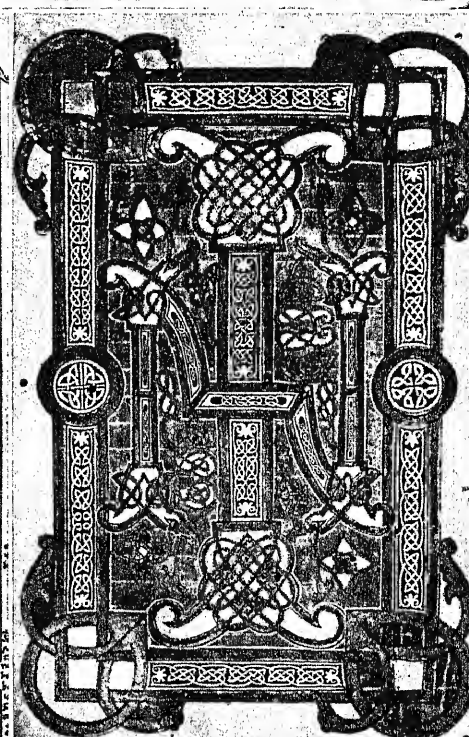
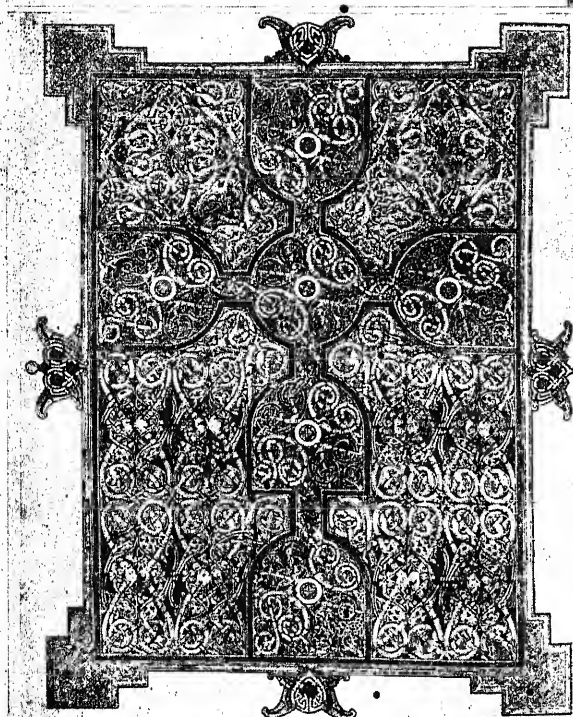
Suddenly, in the second quarter of the VIIth century, there arose in the Arabian desert a spiritual hurricane which was to overturn and sweep away everything in the hinterland of the Justinian Empire that was not of firm foundation. Within a few generations the apostles of 'total submission' - the creed of Islam, as preached at Medina by Mahomet, 'the last and the seal of the prophets, greater than Ibrahim and Isa' - were masters of Damascus, Antioch, Alexandria and Ctesiphon. The Holy Places of Jerusalem, devastated by the Persians in 614 and only recently somewhat restored by the patriarch Modestus after the liberation by the Emperor Heraclius and the 'Exaltation of the True



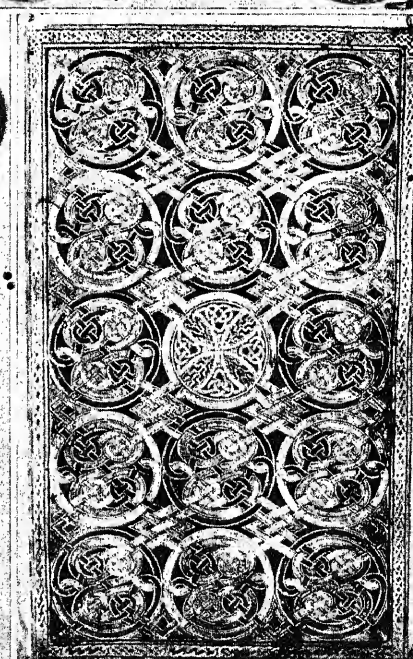
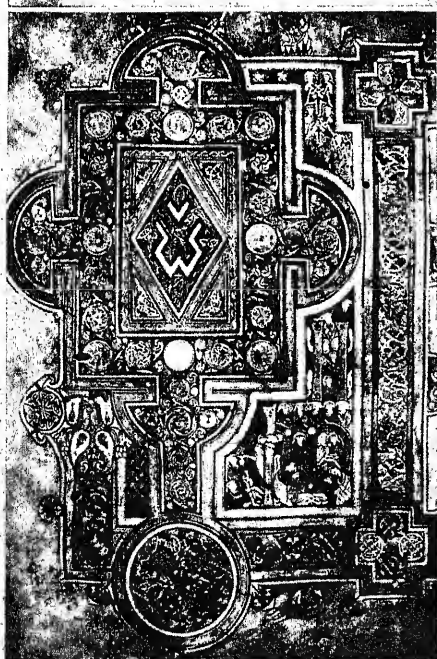
198-200/ Jerusalem, the Dome of the Rock, 691. L., detail of the cupola, with mosaics; centre, the mosque; r., the canopy of the cupola. 201/ Ravenna, S. Apollinare in Classe. Baldachino and altar (surmounted by ancient sarcophagus). 202/ Rome, Santa Maria Antiqua. The Crucifixion, fresco (cf. no. 210). 203/ St. Sebastian; VIth cent. votive mosaic in St. Peter-in-Chains, Rome. 204/ Lid of reliquary from the Holy Land. From bottom to top: the Incarnation, Baptism, Crucifixion, the Women at the Tomb (picture of the Holy Sepulchre and the Church at Jerusalem), and the Ascension. An example of Syrian iconography. The Vatican, Museo Cristiano. 205/ Detail from chancel, Cathedral of Aquileia. Example of barbarian sculpture. 206/ Three saints from Salona, mosaic in the chapel of S. Venanzio in the baptistry of the Lateran at Rome. [cf. map 15]



207
208
209

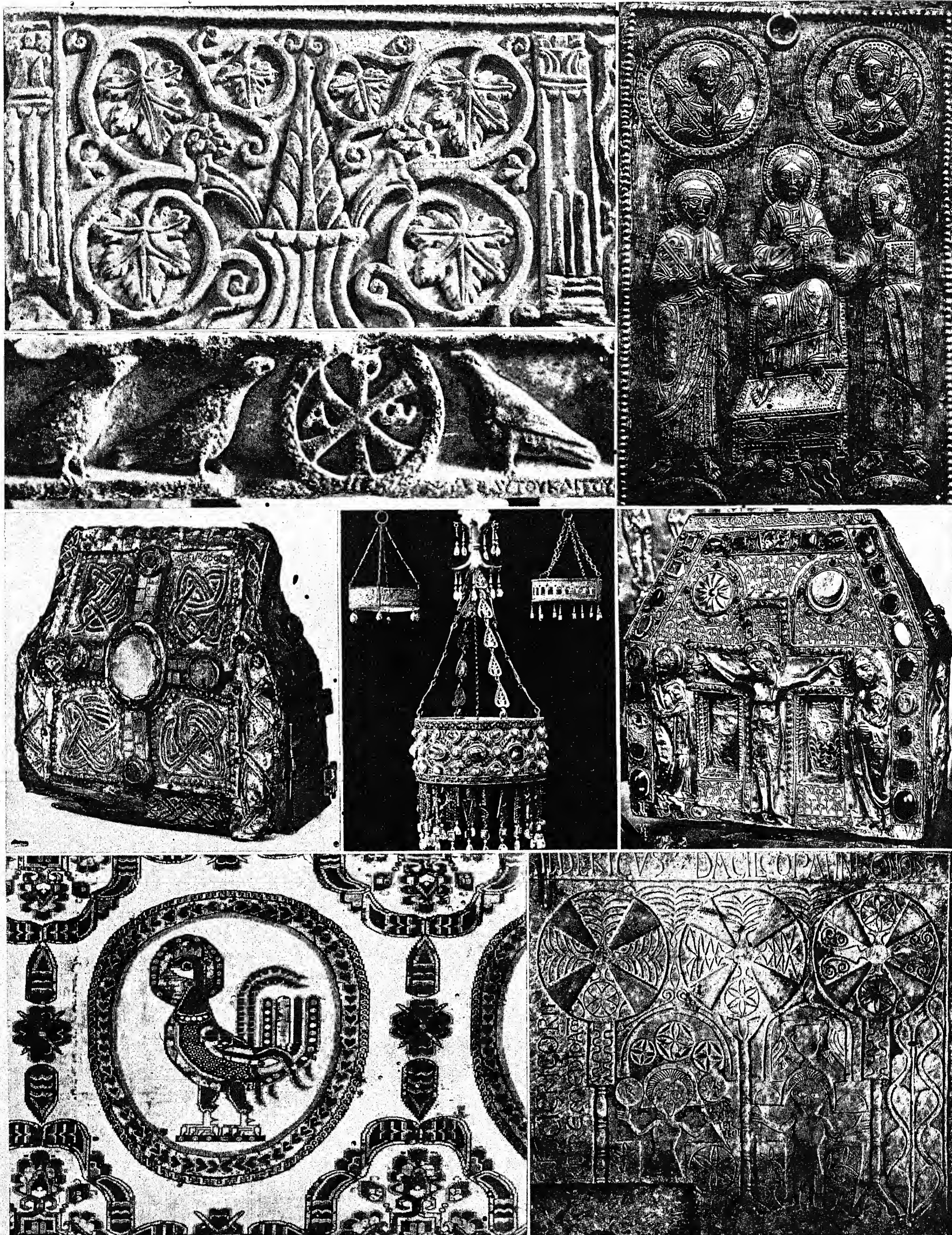


210
211
212

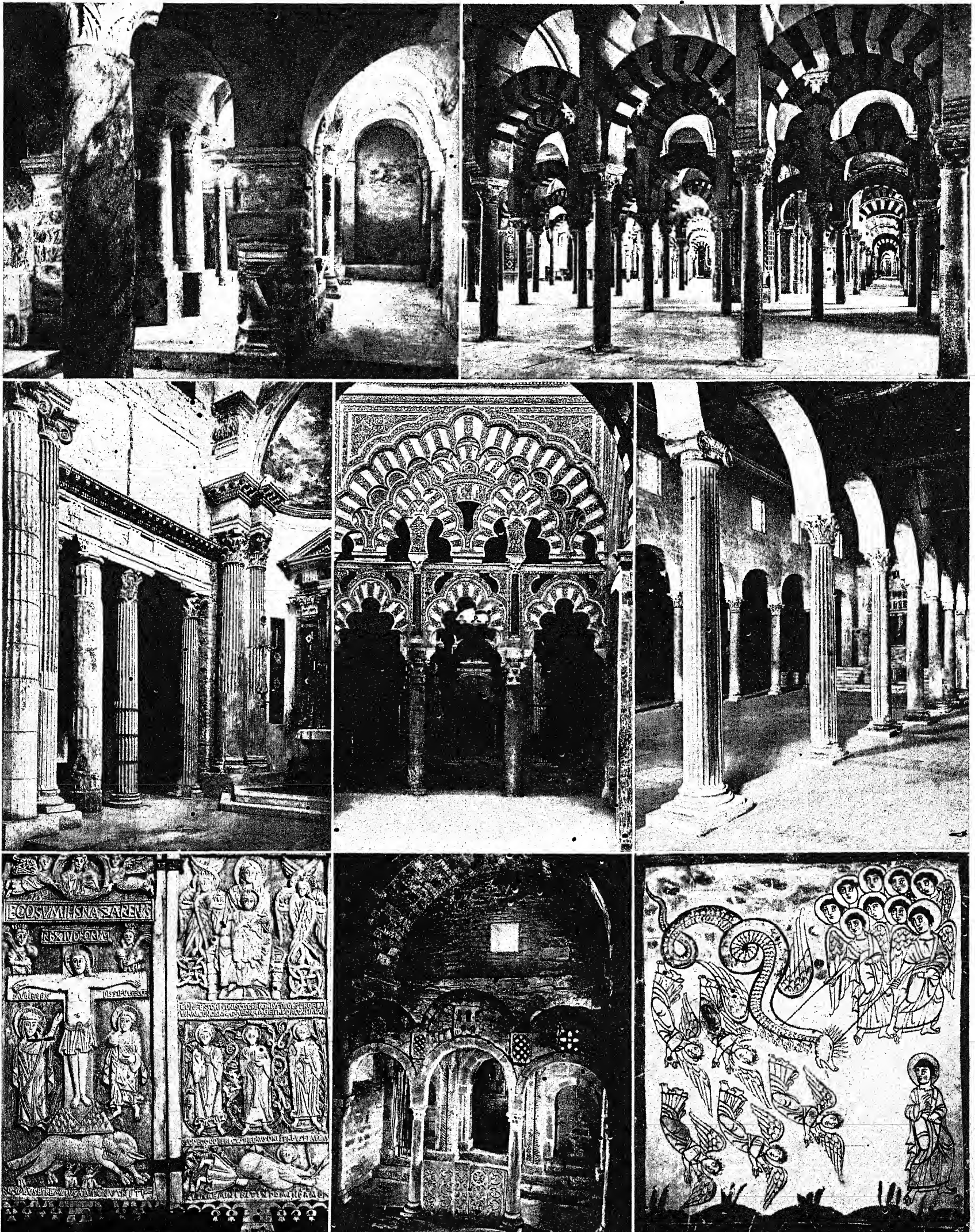


213
214
215

207/ David and his Singers. Canterbury Psalter, ca. 700. Anglo-Saxon, copied from motif of late antiquity. 208/ Ornamental pin from Tara, Ireland. Dublin, National Museum, 700-750. 209/ Ornamental covering (cumhdach) of Gospels of St. Molaise. Dublin, National Museum. 1001-1025. 210/ Leaf from Lindisfarne Gospels, 700. London, British Museum. 211/ From the same MS.: the opening of St. Matthew's Gospel (CHRISTI AUTEM GENERATIO SIC ERAT CUM ESSET DESPONSATA MATER EIUS MARIA IOSEPH). 212/ Opening of St. John, late IXth cent. Gospel. London, British Museum. 213/ Opening of St. Luke (QUONIAM) in the Book of Kells. Dublin, National Museum. 214/ The chalice of Ardagh (Ireland). Dublin, National Museum, 750. 215/ Leaf from the Book of Durrow. Dublin, National Museum. [cf. map 17]



216/ Centrepiece of VIIth cent. sarcophagus. Toulouse, Musée des Augustins. 217/ (below) Front of altar table, late Vth cent. Marseilles, Musée Borély. 218/ Lid of reliquary, late VIIth cent. The Vatican, Museo Cristiano. 219/ Reliquary of St.-Bonnet-Avalouze (Corrèze), VIIth cent. A specimen of Mérovingian art. 220/ Votive crowns of King Recceswinth, ca. 670, found at Guarrazar near Toledo. Visigothic. Paris, Musée de Cluny. 221/ Reliquary of Peppin I of Aquitaine, early IXth cent. Conques, treasure of Ste. Foy. Specimen of Carolingian art (cf. no. 219). 222/ Silk material from the East, with the Persian motif of the hen. The Vatican, Museo Cristiano. Valuable relics were preserved in this sort of material. 223/ Ferentillo, S. Pietro. Altar decoration of 'Hildericus Dagileopa' with barbarian reliefs. VIIIth cent. [cf. map 17]



224
225

226
227
228

229
230
231

224/ Crypt of the Abbey of Jouarre, VIIth cent. 225/ The Great Mosque of Cordova, begun late VIIIth cent. and enlarged in IXth and Xth cents. The columns have been taken from Visigothic basilicas. 226/ Spoleto, San Salvatore. Probably VIIIth cent., though possibly Vth cent. 227/ Cordova, Great Mosque. Arches of IXth cent., in front of 2nd mihrab; view through to 3rd mihrab, of Xth cent. 228/ Rome, S. Giorgio in Velabro, VIIIth cent. 229/ Diptych from Ramona near Ancona. Crucifixion, with Roman she-wolf and Romulus and Remus, and the Mother of God enthroned among the cherubim. Probably late IXth cent. 230/ Pola de Lena (near Oviedo, Asturia), Sta. Cristina. Small IXth cent. mountain church. 231/ The Apocalypse of Trier, Stadtbibliothek, cod. 31. The fall of the angels and the fight with the dragon. Pre-Carolingian copy of an early Christian design. [cf. map 17]

Cross', fell into the hands of the Mahometans. The first important monument of the new faith, the Dome of the Rock, rose in the Holy City on the empty site of the ancient Jewish Temple. The Dome took the form of a proto-Byzantine commemorative rotunda, built indeed by a Christian, without images, altar or priest; it was simply a space for prayer with a Qibla, or niche, indicating the direction of Mecca. That sanctuary was a symbol of the new situation. The sons of Agar – whom the Crusaders were later to call the Agarenes – had inherited the very ground of the Temple of God in succession to the children of Sara and the disciples of Christ. As for the culture of the land which the newcomers had occupied, they took it over and adapted it to their own requirements.

In these few years Christianity had lost its ancient centres of development and expansion: Syria, Mesopotamia, a part of Asia Minor, Armenia and Georgia, and it was soon to lose Cyrenaica and North Africa as well. Less than a hundred years later the Khalifate occupied a larger area than the Roman Empire under Trajan; around 750 it stretched from the coasts of Morocco and Saragossa to beyond the Indus, and from Aden to beyond the Caucasus and Transoxania. Map 16 depicts both the development and the apogee of the Islamic world, and covers the period from 612, when Mahomet left his native town for Medina, to around 1200, when the glory of the Arab world began to wane and when the period of the Crusades began. The events which it covers run parallel with maps 17–20 which depict the corresponding events of Western civilization.

What is immediately striking is the pitiful and defensive attitude of Christendom, especially in the West. The Eastern Roman Empire held its essential territories, albeit with difficulty and with a constantly uncertain eastern frontier. But the Western Empire had contracted into a sort of island fortress, under fire from all sides. First Spain and Sicily were lost to Islam, then southern Italy; indeed the whole of Italy, culturally speaking, was absorbed into the Eastern Roman Empire. Then, after a momentary triumph, the British Isles and the coasts of the Carolingian Empire were lost to the Vikings. Finally, the eastern territories were yielded up to the Hungarians and Slavs.

In the overall picture of general cultural history the culture of the Islamic territories can be seen as the final result of a sort of general *revanche* by the non-Hellenic East. The first great centres of Islam lie on the eastern frontiers of the ancient Hellenistic world – Damascus, Fustat (later to become Cairo), Samarra and Bagdad. A little later they shifted to Persia and Transoxania, while at the extreme western corner Morocco and Cordova belonged to the same spiritual world. We may well ask ourselves what connexion this had with Christendom and with the West. In the eyes of Christendom, this puritan theocracy which had so suddenly arisen could not be confused with paganism, for Islam opposed idolatry, but tolerated the progeny of Abraham, Jews and Christians, who at least recognized the worship of a single God. Islam therefore constituted a mysterious anti-Christian arch-heresy; Christians considered that to embrace Islam was not only to deny Christ, but also to adopt another social system and way of life.

Almost everywhere the Muslim occupation involved a complete absorption into Muslim culture. The principal basilicas were either transformed into mosques, or else, as at Kairouan, demolished and rebuilt as mosques on the colonnaded pattern. The former Christian populations apostatized to Mahometanism, though in Syria and Egypt there survived a Christian minority, and certain ancient communities, such as the Armenians and the Georgians, eventually regained their liberty. Mozarabic Christendom survived in Spain, which, though formerly under the Visigoths, had been conquered and converted to Catholicism by Reccared. But in such territories as North Africa which, next to Italy, was once the centre of Western Christendom, no trace of Christianity survived – over 600 dioceses have disappeared from the map. For Christendom, the world of Islam was a direct antithesis and a constant menace. But nonetheless, Islam made a decisive contribution to the cultural history of the West. For a part of the Hellenic heritage, especially in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, geography, and philosophy, came back to the Christian West at the end of the XIIth century via Spain and Italy in translations from the Arabic or in translations into Arabic by Islamic scholars.

For within the apparently narrow theocratic world of Islam there was from the beginning a subdued conflict between a rigid and obscurantist piety and the desire to reconcile on a rational basis the facts of Revelation – in this case the Koran and Tradition – with the scientific conception of the world which still survived in the schools and among the savants of the formerly Hellenistic countries. In these occupied territories the Arabs had found the Nestorian and Monophysite schools with their translations of Greek authors in Syriac, a language allied to Arabic. Thanks to the liberal attitude of certain Khalifs and to the intelligence both of the occupiers and the occupied, there arose at the court of Bagdad (where also lived St. John Damascene, the first great doctor of the Greek Church) an intense intellectual activity which reached its peak around 800–850. To this milieu we owe the Arabic numerals, the zero, the decimal system and algebra. It bequeathed us also a veritable library of translations and treatises on virtually all the topics of Hellenistic science, to say nothing of the Arab poetry that penetrated into the West and the decorative patterns of Perso-Arabic architecture and minor art. Immediately after the era of Bagdad came that of Transoxania, where in the North of the formerly Hellenistic kingdom of Bactria there had been born in the IXth and Xth centuries the great scholars who translated Plato and Aristotle into Arabic. Some of them, like Ibn Sina, were to exercise much influence on the development of mediaeval scholasticism.

So it was that in this out-of-the-way corner of the formerly Hellenistic World, which had never belonged to the Roman Empire and which was but an isolated outpost of Greek civilization, the Arabian thinkers prepared the way for the mediaeval synthesis between faith and science. The world of Islam took away from Christianity her old cultural centres; she drove back the Faith and the Empire; but she gave back the heritage of Hellas, revised and transformed, through these unexpected channels.

II MEDIAEVAL CHRISTIANITY

THE BARBARIAN CENTURIES

THE map of the VIIth and VIIIth centuries (map 17) reveals two crucial moments for the West – the conversion of the Barbarians and the birth of the 'Romance' languages. The former takes place outside, the latter inside, the frontiers of the former Empire.

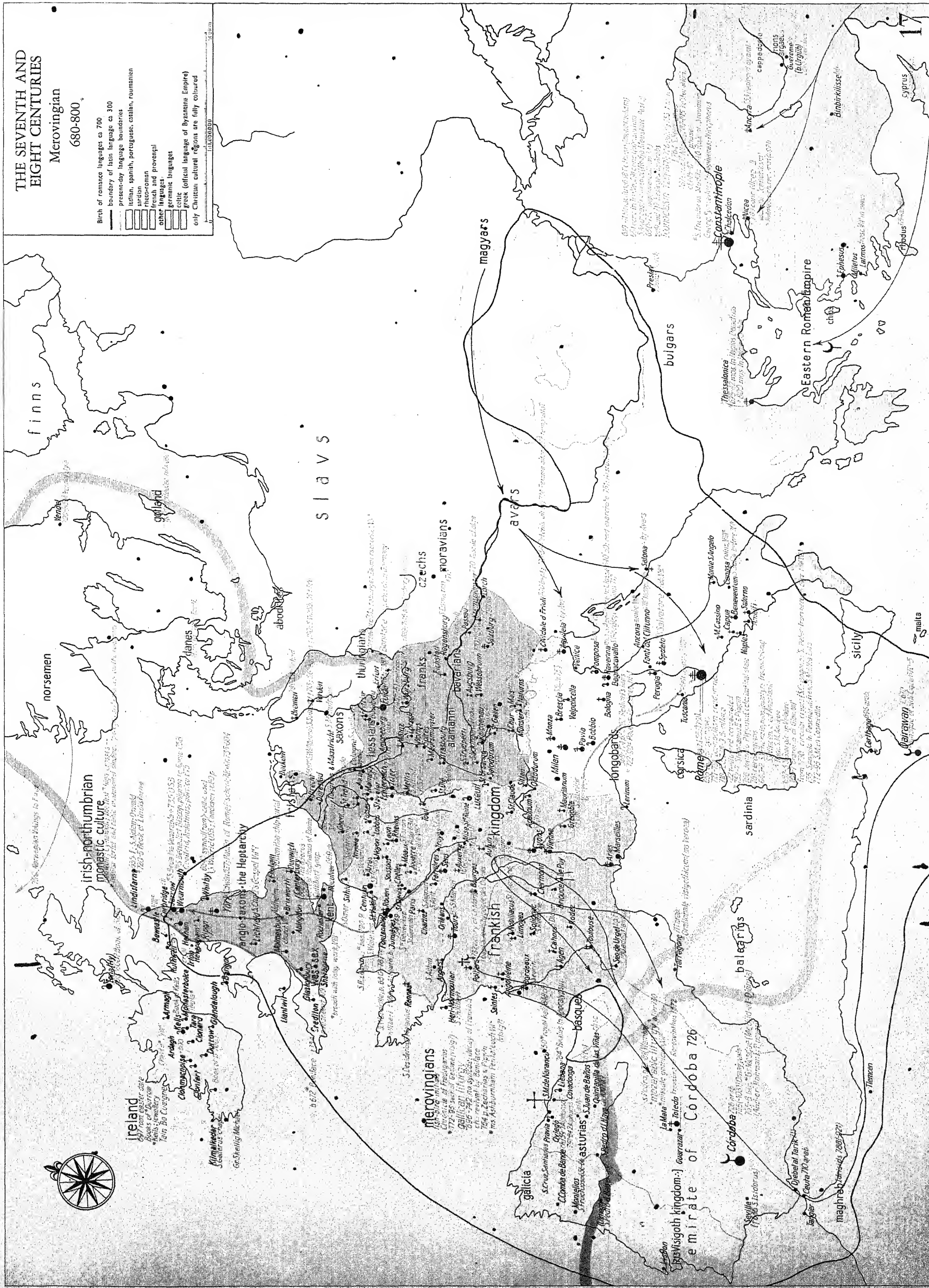
Of the three bases of the West – the Empire, the classical tradition, and the Church – the Empire had disappeared and was little more than a concept and a noble memory. The classical tradition had disappeared with the collapse of the school system which occurred in Gaul in the course of the VIth century and in Italy after the Lombard invasion. Only the third basis, the Church, held fast. It can even be claimed that in a certain sense the episcopal sees preserved the framework of the old Empire and the prestige of the old Italian cities, and in themselves constituted the only forms of civic culture. The bishops in fact took over the functions of the former Roman officials, and became the true defenders of the *civitas*, even in its temporal concerns. The only surviving factor of the old culture was faith, and the government of the faithful lay in the hands of their ecclesiastical leaders. What stand out on the maps of the cultural history of this period are not the changeable residencies – half-courts, half-farms – of the barbarian kings, but the episcopal towns, and

even more the numberless abbeys so perfectly adapted to the new agrarian society.

The ruling caste was the clergy, but the dominant force in spiritual affairs was not so much the average prelate of Merovingian Gaul (who was all too frequently a creature of the barbarian ruler), but rather the monks and the bishop-monks, who were generally of excellent education. The primary function of this ruling class was not merely the copying of manuscripts but rather the Christianization of the Barbarians inside the old imperial frontiers, and the assimilation, and indeed the conversion, of those outside. It is not surprising, therefore, that this map is full of the names of great missionaries. What is surprising, though, is that they mostly come, not from Rome or Italy, as had Augustine the founder of the see of Canterbury, but from the Irish and the Northumbrian monastic centres. After many misunderstandings the Celtic and the Romano-Benedictine monks had joined forces and spread over the Continent to the very borders of the Frankish kingdom to bring the Good Tidings to their pagan blood-relations. They themselves were not Romans, but, as in the case of the Anglo-Saxons, Christians of the second or third generation. To leave their own fatherland, which they called 'peregrinari',

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHT CENTURIES
Merovingian
680-800

- Birth of romance languages ca 700
- boundary of latin language ca 300
- present-day language boundaries
- italian, spanish, portuguese, catalan, roumanian
- arabian
- proto-roman
- other languages
- germanic languages
- celtic
- greek (official language of Byzantine Empire)
- only Christian cultural regions are fully coloured





was for them in itself a form of spiritual *ascesis*; to preach was a natural consequence of this which they consciously accepted. Their activity was a decisive event; it was the second great phase in missionary activity after the apostles. Their method was everywhere the same. They devoted their attention to communities whose social structure was the clan, and when they had converted the chieftains the rest of the clan automatically followed suit. They established everywhere, as firm outposts, monasteries which followed the Rule of St. Benedict and which were open to the recent converts. Their work undoubtedly suffered from the protection accorded them by the Frankish Empire, but it is difficult to see how they could otherwise have survived. Thanks to St. Boniface, indeed, the Church of the Frankish Empire was saved from the collapse to which lay control over spiritual functions had rendered it liable. And the Anglo-Saxon missionaries not only reconciled Celtic Christendom in England with the Holy See and with the rites of the rest of Christendom, but also kept France, the oldest daughter of the Western Church, united with Rome. In 756 Pepin made his 'Donation' to the Holy See, the first symbol of that collaboration and that tension which was to govern the relations between the two great powers of the Middle Ages: between the pope, who was also a temporal sovereign, and the Emperor, who was also a Christian leader. By his 'donation' Pepin offered the See of Peter the territories which were to become the Papal States, and in return the pope recognized the indubitable power of the Carolingian dynasty which had liberated him from the Lombard menace while the Byzantine emperor had stood passively by. In a few years, at the tomb of St. Peter, another pope was to consecrate another Carolingian as Roman Emperor, independent of the Byzantines. From the time of this rebirth of the Empire, the West was permanently separated from the Greek East.

One after the other the Barbarians outside the imperial frontiers, the Alans, the Hessians, the Thuringians and the Frisians, were won over to Christendom. The Saxons, however, were not converted till the following epoch. Meanwhile the Avars had devastated the old Christian centres of Salona in Dalmatia, and Aquileia in Venetia, and their respective populations fled to Rome, to Grado and to the lagoon on which rose the city of Venice. The Arabs, too, had ravaged the West Gothic empire in Spain and had reached Narbonne, Autun and Clermont when Charles Martel defeated them at Poitiers in 732, and drove them back over the Pyrenees. At the same period the Bulgarians founded their great empire, with its capital Preslav, at the very gates of Constantinople. The Greek Empire fell under an eastern dynasty which unloosed the Iconoclast conflict – a conflict which was not only directed against the consequences of the Incarnation but also against the forms of Christian humanism – and thus brought the very orthodoxy of the Greek Church into danger. Only the Lombards became Catholic.

The VIIth and VIIIth centuries have therefore with justice been called the 'barbarian centuries'. Western Christianity seems sometimes to be on the very point of disappearing, and the overall picture is one of regression. The only rays of hope come from some distant monasteries by the Scots border, Wearmouth and Jarrow, where the Venerable Bede lived, and Lindisfarne, where the masterpiece of Celtic illumination was probably produced, and further south, the small diocesan cities of Canterbury and York. Between the Loire and the Rhine there are certainly innumerable monastic foundations, of which many were to endure for centuries and to achieve distinction. But for the rest it is regression.

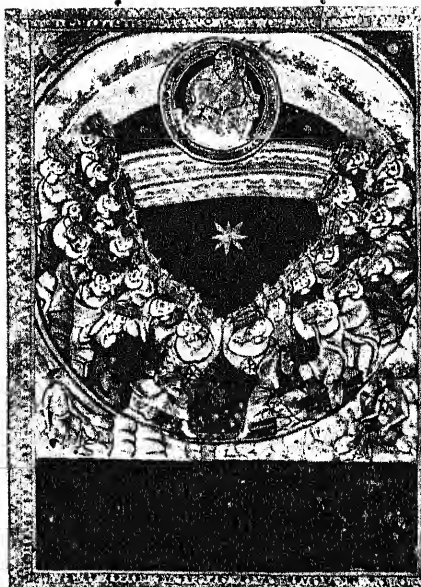
The Schools were dead, and since Isidore of Seville the cataloguing of the surviving relics of Antiquity had ceased. Eastern Christendom was in the hands of barbarians who seemed to outdo the Arab puritans in persecuting the monks and destroying the holy icons. Rome itself was swamped with Greek, Syrian and Dalmatian refugees to such an extent that her very liturgy was Byzantinized – a process which included the introduction of feasts in honour of Our Lady. And at Cordova, not far from the city of St. Isidore, Abd al-Rahman I began to construct his famous mosque from the truncated

pillars of the Visigothic basilicas he had destroyed. This mosque was to serve as a lasting reminder to Christendom that behind the Pyrenees there lay a more powerful culture, enveloping the southern Mediterranean like a crescent moon, with one tip on the shores of the Atlantic and the other in the heart of Asia, not far from the frontiers of China.

It is however this same torso of the Old Empire, populated by barbarized Romans and with Christianized Germans on its frontiers, that was to be the cradle of mediaeval Christianity. And it is partly due to the new element, the Barbarians, that this Christianity developed such a great vitality that it eventually overshadowed the Arab world, its antithesis, and the Byzantine world, its counterpart – two worlds which seemed at that moment to be so immutably superior. This is a fact which from now on becomes increasingly evident. In contrast to a Byzantium preoccupied with constantly repetitive, dignified clichés and elegant and subtle variations on older themes, comes the barbarian but soon to be Latinized West, with its spontaneous and startlingly original creations. In the VIIth and VIIIth centuries there are the Celtic miniatures, insular script, and the 'high crosses' in England. In the IXth century there was the scholarly but bold adoption of the whole late Latin heritage that was still available – script, miniatures, ivories, architectural types, scholastic authors and all. In the Xth century the miniatures of Reichenau represent the flowering of Christo-German expressionism (map 19). In the XIth and XIIth centuries there comes within a few decades a rapidly rising stream of artistic developments, all variants of the 'Roman' basilica: the portal, the richly turreted abbey church, the stained-glass window, and the rebirth of monumental sculpture – and then, immediately on top of that, the development of early Gothic. In the same period, in a different field, we see the development of Latin poetry and Bernardine prose; in other words a living mediaeval Latin. Victorine and Bernardine mysticism flourishes beside the dialectic of Abelard and the later development of scholastic theology and philosophy. Finally, in the vernacular, we have the rise of epic poetry and the Provençal lyric.

The least remarkable of all these creations is the rise of a vernacular literature. This could not have taken place without the growth of the 'Romance' languages which all derived from Latin: Italian, Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, French, Rhetoroman, Sardinian and Rumanian. This growth of the vernacular languages is a decisive event in the history of western culture and takes place in the VIIth and VIIIth centuries. The process had already begun in the time of Augustus and was due to the gradual disappearance of the terminations in spoken vulgar Latin, thus making it an analytic language. Formerly everything was contained in the single word, but now the pronouns and auxiliary verbs began to develop, and the aspirative accent of the vernacular eliminated the former musical and quantitative accent. The Church too, with her compact biblical language, drove the written language more and more towards the vernacular in many ways. Naturally, the formal school Latin remained for centuries as the primary cultural language, properly speaking; for it was the language of the Church and it was soon to become the primary language of the Schools after their revival in the Carolingian Renaissance. Nevertheless there was also the 'lingua rustica romana', the 'teutiscan' of the Council of Tours (815), and one of the first documents to be written in it is the Oaths of Strasburg of 842. In Italy the epitaph of Pope Gregory V, dated 999, speaks of him as a man of 'three languages', and is thus one of the earliest indications of the conscious recognition of vulgar Latin as a true language. From this humble origin were born those incomparable instruments of thought, Spanish, Italian, and above all French, the Greek of the West. But we know scarcely anything of their development in the dark barbarian ages of those Merovingian saints whose 'vitae' were recorded in an almost formless church Latin, and of whom we possess no portraits, because no one in the West was any longer capable of drawing even a stylized shape, let alone a portrait.

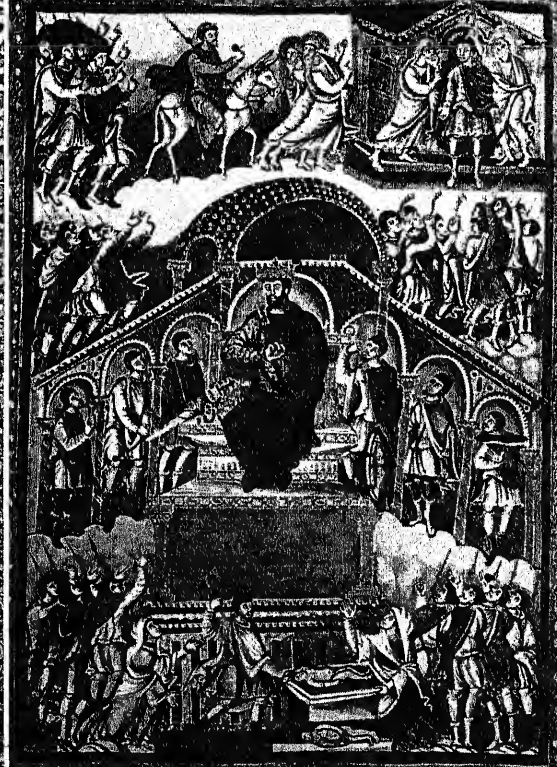
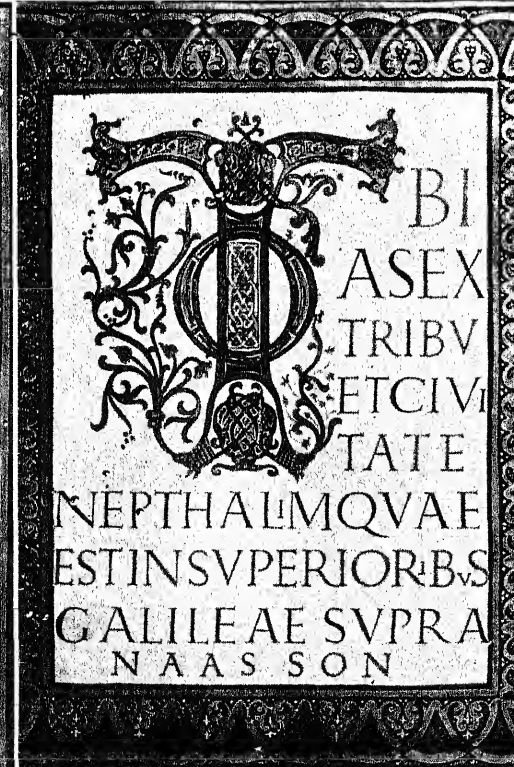
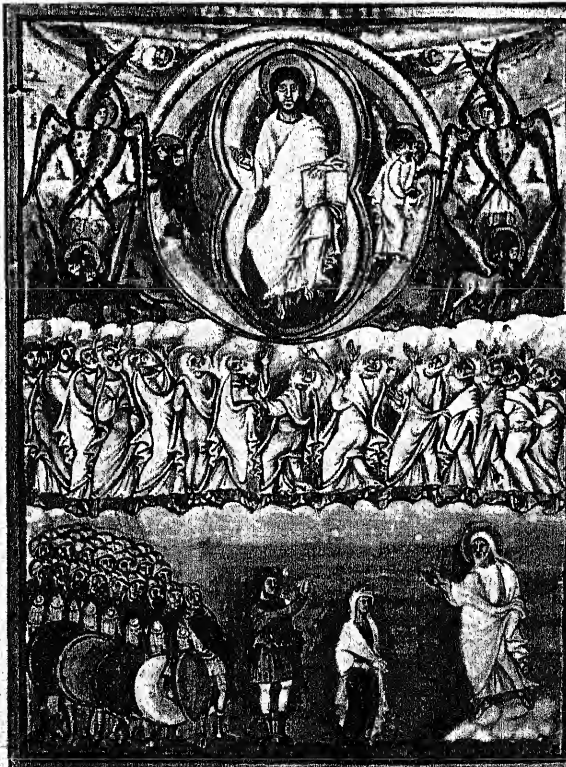
232
233
234



235
236
237



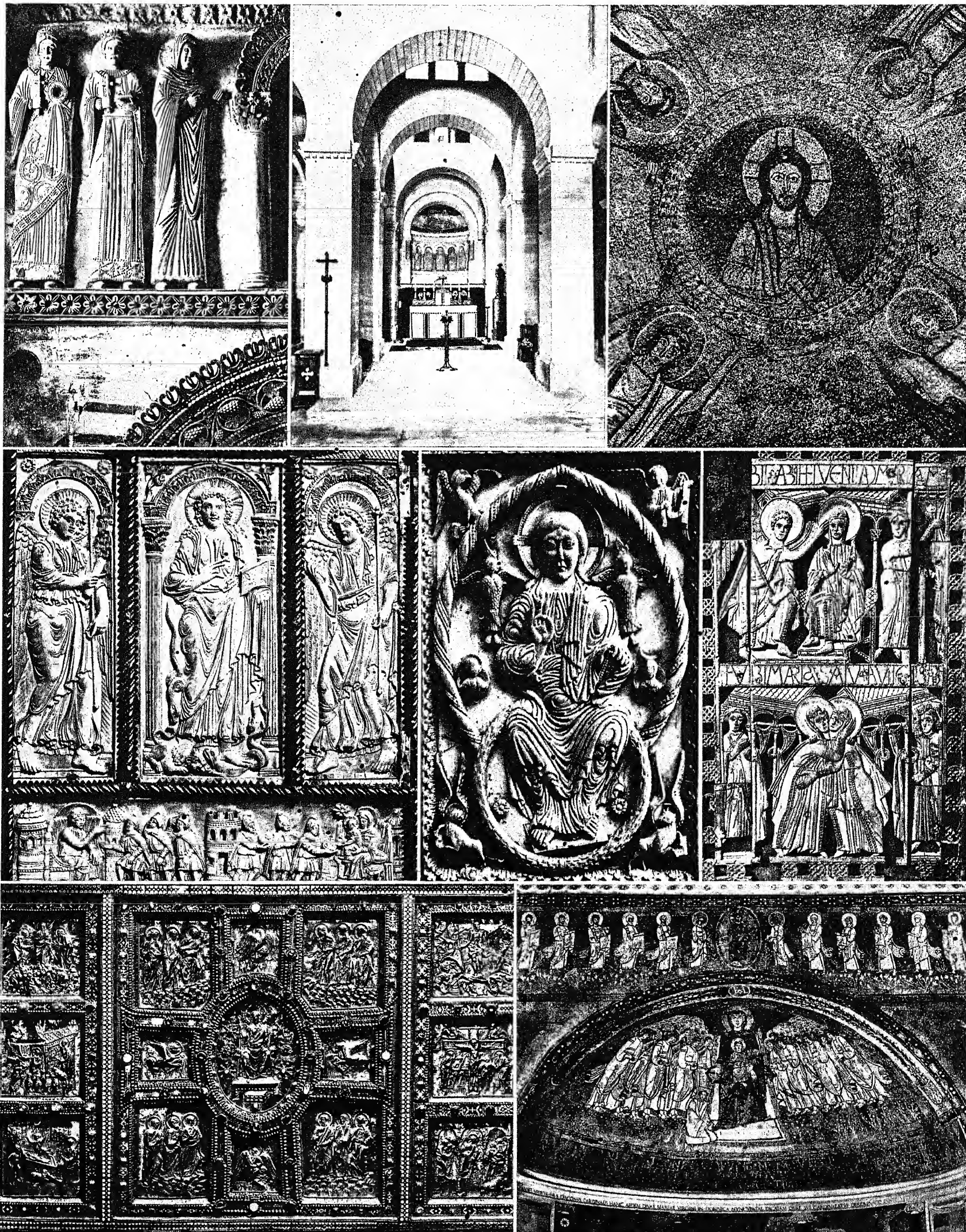
238
239
240



636700

232/ The Adoration of the Lamb by the 24 Ancients. Codex Aureus of St. Emmeran. Munich, Staatsbibliothek. 233/ Utrecht Psalter, fol. 8v.: illustration of Ps. 16. Specimen of textual illustration, picture by picture and verse by verse. Utrecht, University Library. 234/ Miniature from the Golden Psalter, St. Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, cod. 22. The figures are in costumes of the IXth cent. 235/ Charles the Fat and the four cardinal virtues. Miniature frontispiece from the Bible of St. Paul-without-the-Walls, Rome. Illuminated at St.-Denis, 880-888. 236/ St. John the Evangelist, evangelarium of Lorsch, early IXth cent. Vatican Library. 237/ Bible of St. Paul-without-the-Walls. Genesis. 238/ The same MS.: the visions of Isaias and the prophecy of the Virgin Birth. 239/ The same MS.: the beginning of the Book of Tobias. 240/ The same MS.: the third Book of Kings (the Anointing and Judgement of Solomon).

[cf. map 18]



241/ Cividale, Sta. Maria-in-Valle, stucco figures. 242/ Germigny-des-Prés (Loiret). Cruciform church of the villa of Theodulf, bishop of Orleans. 243/ Rome, Sta. Prassede, mosaic in the cupola of the chapel of St. Zeno, 817-824. 244/ Ivory binding of the Lorsch evangelarium. Christ crushing underfoot the lion and the dragon. Below, the Adoration of the Magi. The Vatican, Museo Cristiano. 245/ Christ in His Majesty surrounded by the symbols of the four evangelists. Ivory bookbinding. Berlin. 246/ The Annunciation and Visitation. Ivory from Genoels-Elderen. Brussels, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. Late VIIIth cent. 247/ Centrepiece of golden antependium (palmetto) by the goldsmith Wolvinus. Milan, high altar of St. Ambrose. 248/ Rome, Sta. Maria in Domnica. Apsidal mosaics and triumphal arch with Pope Paschal I at the feet of the Mother of God. 817-824. An example of the disappearance of the feeling for graphic delineation. [cf. map 18]

INCPITEXTVS
EIVS  DEM

NM

QUI DOMINUS
MULIERE
TIBI ORO
NARRA
TIONE CUIUS
IN NOBIS CON
FIDEMUS
ECCE Sicut
TRADIDERUNT
NOBIS QUAE
IN TIBI
ORAVIMUS
DIMITTE
GRATIA
NIS

CUM AD SECUTUM A PRINCIPIO
 NIBUS OLIGENTER EXORING
 TIBI SCRIBERE OPTIME THEOPHILUS

in uia Turbe aut que pcedebant et que
sequebantur clamabant dicentes Osanna
filio dauid benedictus qui uenit in no
mine dñi. FER. III. SEC. M. MATHEVM.
N. ILL. TERRE. V. ENIT IOHNS BAPTISTA P. DICAS
in deserto iudee et dicens Penitentiam
agite appropinquabit enim regnum celorum.
Hic est enim qui dictus est per isaia ppham di
centem Vox clamantis in deserto para
te uia dñi rectas facies semitas eius Ipse
aut iohs habebat uestimentum de pilis
camelorum et zonam pellinam circa lum
bos suos cetera autem eius erat locustis et mel
silitibus Tunc exiebat ad eum ierosolima
et omnis iudea et omnis regio circa ior
dancem et baptizabantur in iordane ab
eo confitentes peccata sua. DOM. III. S.
N. ILL. TERRE. P. ILL. IHC BAPTIZANS. LXX. C.

Ih̄m nazarenum. Dicite si ih̄s. Ego sum



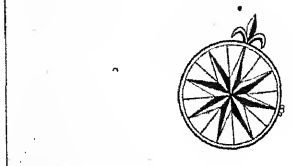
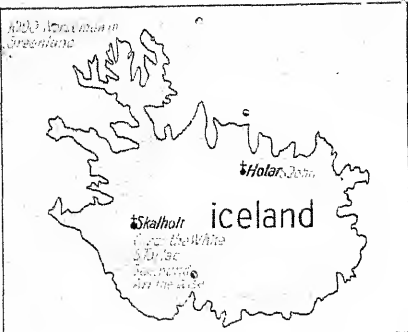
liberasti israel ex omnibus tribula-
 tionibus suis. XXV psalmus DAVID
 propheta testatur
 iudicium dñe qm ego in innocentem
 ingressus sum
 et dñs sperans non infirmabor
 p robam dñe et exproba me
 ure et nescio. et c. cum
 Qm miser iocundatus ante oculos
 meos est. et complacui in ueritate tua
 Non sedi cum concilio uanitatis
 et cum iniquis gerentibus Non introibo
 Odiu ecclesie malignantium
 et cum impijs Non sedabo
 Laudo in inter sanctos innocentes manus
 meas. et circumdabo altare tuum dñe



249/ The beginning of St. Luke (QUONIAM), Reichenau, ca. 1000. Utrecht, Archiepiscopal Museum. **250/** The same MS.: the beginning of St. John (IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBUM). **251/** The same MS.: specimen of the script. *The MS. is an evangelistarium or pericope, containing passages from the Gospels for the different liturgical feasts.* **252/** The Arrest of Jesus, Codex Egberti, Reichenau, 980. Trier, Stadtbibliothek. **253/** The same MS.: dedication, with bishop Egbert and his scribes. **254/** The same MS.: Pentecost. **255/** Illustration of Ps. 25 v. 6 ('I will wash my hands among the innocent, and will compass thy altar O Lord'). Stuttgart Psalter, Xth cent. **256/** The Son of Man and the Seven Churches. Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse. Mozarabic MS., Xth cent. New York, Pierpont Morgan Library. **257/** Hell, Winchester Psalter, XIIth cent.; cf. no. 256 for contrast between Xth and XIth cent. styles. [cf. map 19]

[cf. map 19]





normandy¹⁰⁶⁵Chanson de Roland 1065
Tours¹⁰⁶⁵Charlemagne's 1065
Paris¹⁰⁶⁵Charlemagne's 1065
Chartres¹⁰⁶⁵Charlemagne's 1065
cluny early romanesque
el camino de Santiago
Santiago de Compostela

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY
early Roman period

Legend:
Holy Roman Empire
France
Normandy and England
other chr. countries

Scale: 0 100 200 300 miles

About 800 the harassed West could breathe again; Charles the Great restored the Christian Empire which had been unobtrusively extinguished in the course of the Vth century. It was not by chance that he has become a legendary figure and shares with Constantine and Theodosius the title of 'the Great'. For after the oppression and chaos of the beginning of the VIIIth century he had restored the Empire and laid the foundations of a cultural renaissance within its frontiers. At his death the Empire stretched from Barcelona to Denmark and the Elbe, and from Monte Cassino to the Channel. From the Emir of Cordova he had wrested the Spanish March, which was to become in later ages the nursery of so much Romanesque architecture. He annihilated the plundering Avars on the banks of the Danube, he put an end to the Lombard kingdom and thus joined Italy (except for the half-Byzantine south) to the northern Frankish Empire, soon to be the 'Holy Roman Germanic Empire'. For the first time the West formed a complete entity. To the north lay the cultural focus of the previous period – the Anglo-Saxon civilization with its capital at York; to the south there lay the heroic Christian bridgehead into the land of the Emirs – the Asturias, which was to be the origin of Catholic Spain.

The culture that Charlemagne restored was the old Christian culture of the Constantinian and Theodosian Empire. He accomplished the work himself, from the top, by means of detailed laws (*capitularia*) and also by means of a kind of international 'brains trust' under the leadership of Alcuin, an Anglo-Saxon savant from York. The leading spirits of the time, though mostly belonging to such centres as Fulda (founded by St. Boniface), came from many nations. There was the Visigoth Theodore of Orleans (founder of the little country church of Germigny-les-Prés, which still exists today), and the Lombard Paul the Deacon; there were the Italians Peter of Pisa and Paulinus of Aquileia; there were the Frenchmen Agobard, St. Angilbert (architect of the imposing turreted Centula), Einhard the biographer, and Servatus Lupus of Ferrières the classicist; and there were the Irish, Dungal, Dicuil, and the brilliant wandering Platonist John Scotus Erigena, who knew Greek and who translated the pseudo-Dionysius. But all were united in a common cause.

What the Emperor wanted was a Christian culture in an ecclesiastical state administered by an executive of efficient and cultured officials (principally bishops and abbots) working under his personal direction. He wanted a culture on the old Christian model, and up to the old Roman standards, and he saw in the Imperial Church the instrument to achieve this. Everything had to be Roman – basilicas, iconography, language, schools and liturgy. And everything had to be genuine – so he had the text of the Bible revised at Tours in the light of the best ancient mss. Further, the alphabetic script was improved, and there was born the Carolingian minuscule which gradually supplanted the English 'insular' script. He had the Gallican liturgies replaced by the Roman and received for the purpose a type codex from the Pope, the 'Gregorian Sacramentary'. He supported Benedict of Aniane in his monastic reforms and decreed the use of the Rule of St. Benedict for all the great abbeys of the Empire. It was these abbeys – Tours, Hautvillers, Centula (St.-Riquier), Ferrières, Auxerre, Saint-Denis, Corbie, Fulda, St. Gall, Reichenau and Corvey – that became the real centres of the Carolingian Renaissance.

This interference had its drawbacks. Charlemagne, a faithful reader of Augustine's *De Civitate Dei*, was all too frequently inclined to think of himself as a sort of czar-reformer, and such an episode as the conversion of the Saxons after their eventual subjection is a classic example of violent proselytization. Also, in the iconoclast controversy which was then a pressing problem in the Eastern Empire, Charlemagne and his advisers adopted at the Synod of Frankfurt and in the *Liber Carolini* an unhellenic and typically northern standpoint that ran counter to the Council of Nicaea of 787 and to the policy of the Holy See itself.

But if we stop to consider the result of the Carolingian Renaissance, which under Charles the Bald reached its zenith at the centres of Tours and Saint-Denis, then we cannot fail to observe the deep gulf which separates the preceding barbarian ages from this and the succeeding ages. A decisive revival had indeed taken place. Anyone who doubts this has only to examine the manuscripts of the period and observe the improvements in text, script, illumination and binding.

Before Charlemagne the script is unsure of itself, the text clumsy and full of faults, and no one can draw a human figure. The Celts had conjured up their brilliant but endlessly repetitive binding decorations and intangled the human figure in spirals and convolutions, and the Merovingian scribes had contented themselves with their feeble fish or bird initials. What dominates is the fantastic and formless pattern, which is not to be wondered at from

Nordic peoples who had not known of Graeco-Roman antiquity. It is difficult even for the specialist to make out from the crowded and stylized arabesques of these patterns what is of prehistoric Sarmatic, Germanic or Celtic origin. But on one thing all are agreed; it is a pattern, and in a non-classical manner.

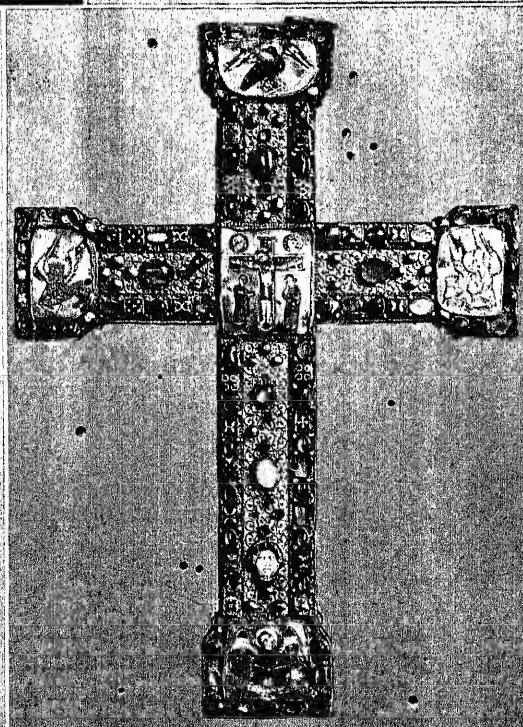
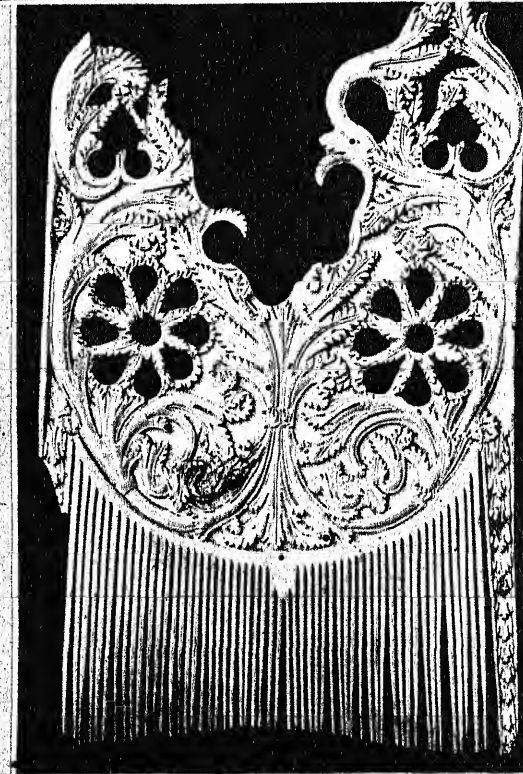
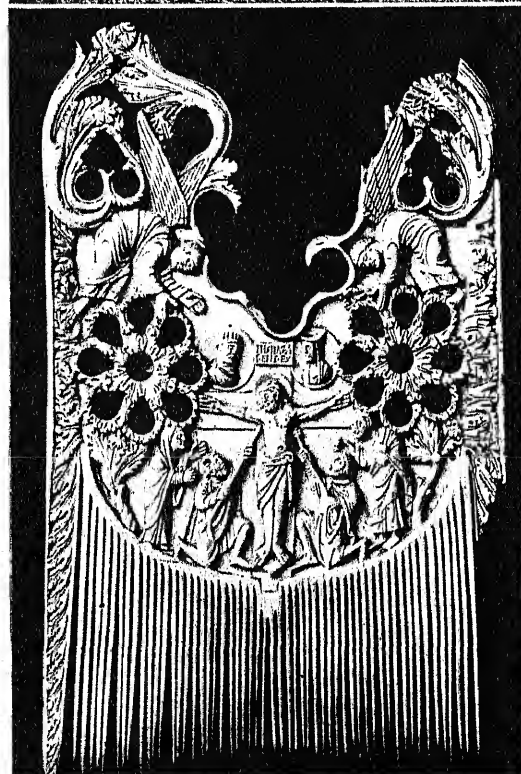
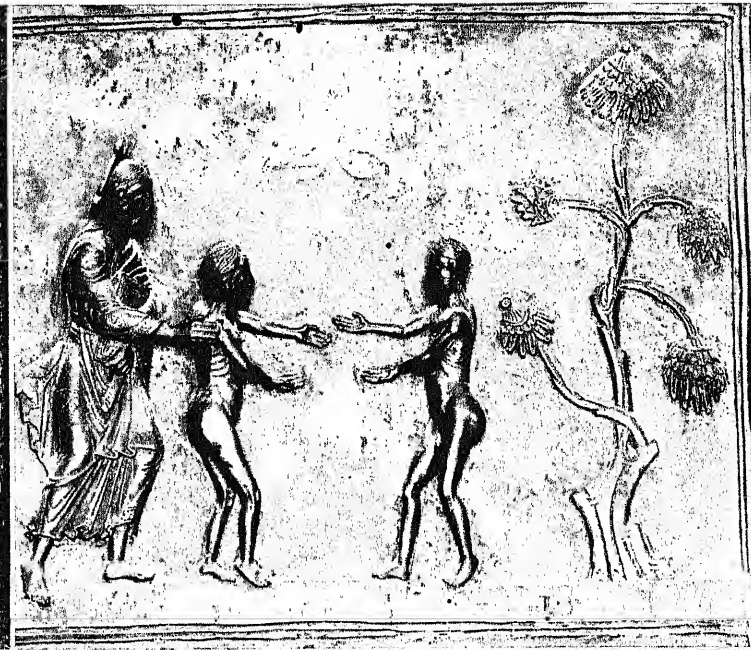
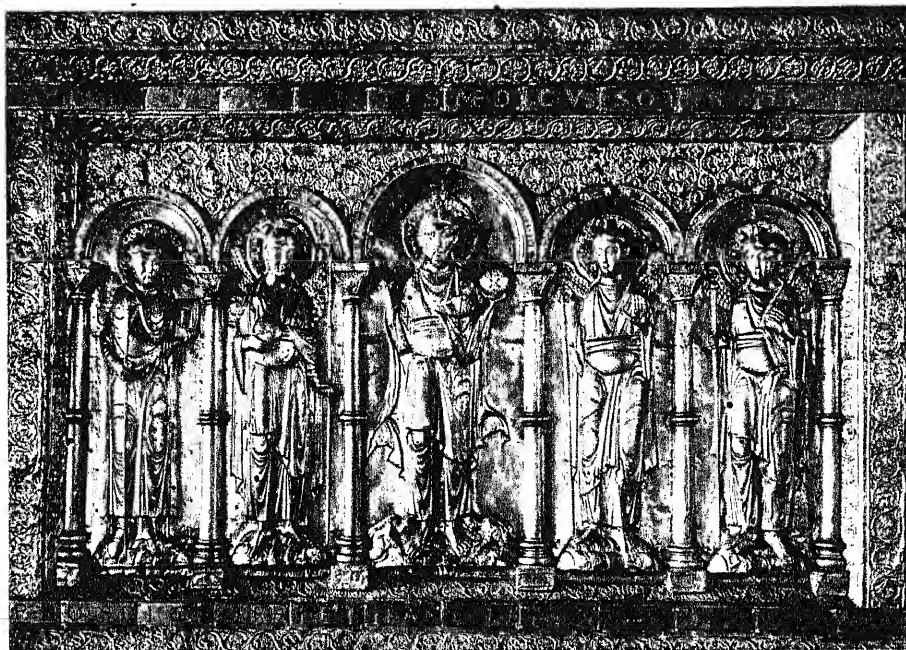
In the Carolingian scriptoria and binderies, on the contrary, they copied painfully and industriously not only the ancient text but also the difficult and elaborate 'illusionistic' miniatures and ivories of late antiquity. Thus there developed a 'Wardour Street' Latin together with a naïvely antiquated figurative style. It was only natural that the copyists should no longer understand the finer points of their models, and they could not reproduce the articulation of the human figure or convey the impression of three-dimensionality. Nonetheless, the portrayal of the human figure came once more to the fore, albeit in murals (an example is preserved in the crypt of the Abbey of St.-Germain at Auxerre), and in ivory binding decorations and in miniatures.

A glance at the plates relating to this period is sufficient to show that this century and the two following are the centuries of the book. Nothing embodies the culture of this period so much as a large, richly illuminated codex. They are always liturgical books: evangelaria (containing the Gospels), evangelistaria (containing the Gospels arranged for the liturgical year), antiphonaria (containing the anthems), and sacramentaria (containing the fixed prayers for the Mass). Then again we find complete Bibles like that of St. Paul-without-the-Walls; psalters in which the monarch sometimes had himself depicted as the new David; ecclesiastical histories and copies of the Latin classics; and of course the Carolingian school exercises in Latin poetry and prose.

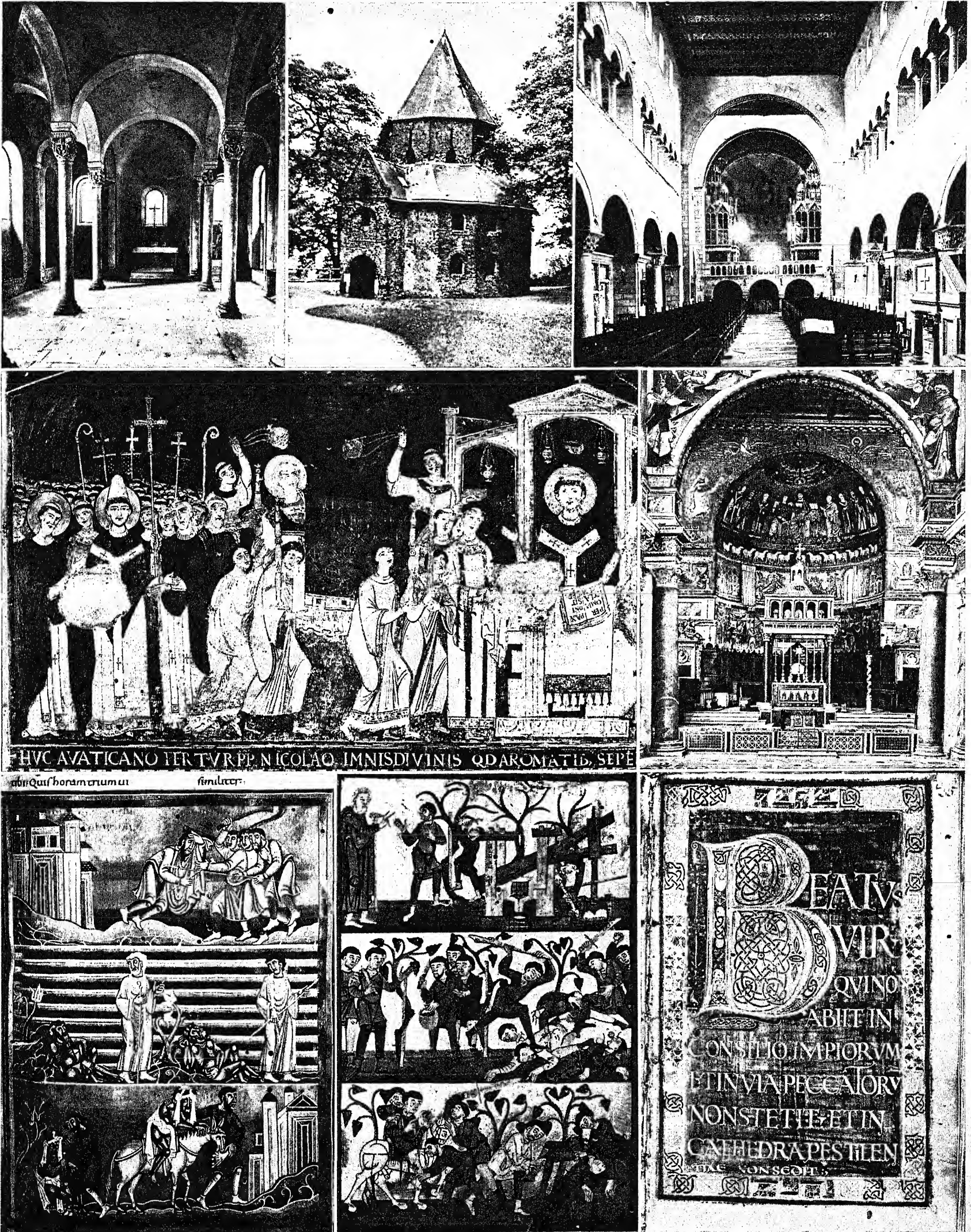
In architecture there was less originality. The palatine chapel at Aix-la-Chapelle was a variant of the rotunda of late antiquity; the basilicas of Fulda and elsewhere copied such Roman models as St. Peter's; and in Rome itself the new churches such as St. Praxedis clung to the old examples. The most original feature was in the adaptation of the old basilica to northern requirements, a development which began earlier but which was now fully completed. It was chiefly in the great abbeys such as Centula that the basilica was transformed from a simple interior into a complex structure with a vertical silhouette with towers, a massive 'West front', porticoes, and a crypt for relics. In the Germanic lands the largest churches retained their Carolingian ground-plan till well into the XIIIth century.

The Carolingian Empire with its purely scholastic cultural programme crumbled after the death of Charlemagne. What remained was not a Roman state ruled by clerical officials, but a primitive agrarian community with quarrelsome overlords. Its security was gone, and all that followed was anarchy and chaos. The pagan Vikings from Norway, who in the reign of Charlemagne had already destroyed Irish culture, began their systematic raids on the Western coasts. The Saracen pirates from Aghlabite Tunis plundered Italy and even ravaged the tombs of the Apostles (which led to the first fortification of the Vatican City by Leo IV). The Magyars fell upon Istria and the Germanic lands; in Cordova the Great Mosque grew in proportions to the rising hostility towards the Christians and many fled to the hills of Asturia. Between 870 and 1000 not a single monument in Rome was built or restored, and the Holy See itself was profaned by the creatures of rival families. Throughout the West the monks fled with the relics of their founders into the hinterland, and the translation of St. Philibert to Tournus is a sign of the times. City life survived almost only in Italy, and in the Carolingian lands between the Loire and the Weser the defenceless population rallied round the few strong points. Humanity became divided into lords and their followers, and the feudal community began. But the essential contribution of the Carolingian Renaissance was preserved for better days.

On the map of the Xth century (map 19), justly called the 'iron century', we can see where, from around 950, those better times began. The West is divided into two parts, the German Empire plus Italy, and the kingdom of France. England, liberated from the Danes, has seen the emergence of a renowned scriptorium at Winchester, recently the capital of Alfred the Great. But the secure and constantly flourishing centres lie on the German side, far from the coasts, in the Ottonian Empire. Of these Reichenau, the abbey on the island in Lake Constance, undoubtedly bears the palm. It is there that the first masterpieces of mediaeval expressionism see the light, manuscripts like the *Codex Egberti*, the sumptuous manuscripts (including the *Apocalypse* ordered by Henry the Saint for the cathedral at Bamberg, and possibly also the altar-frontal of Basel. Nearby lay St. Gall of the two Notkers and the four Ekkehards; further north there was Trier, Echternach and Cologne; to the east Augsburg, Regensburg, Tegernsee and Salzburg. The real centre was Saxony, the region to the west of the see of Magdeburg, founded by Otto I,



258/ Antependium at Basel, cedarwood with gold mounting. Ca. 1020, probably from Reichenau. St. Benedict, God the Father, and the three Archangels. 259/ Detail from bronze door of Hildesheim Cathedral (from St. Michael): the Creator brings Eve to Adam. Work of bishop Bernward, early 11th cent. 260-262/ Liturgical comb, ivory; from Metz, early 11th cent. Cologne, Kunstgewerbemuseum. 261/ The Ascension. Ivory from Metz, late 10th cent., set in bookbinding of later period. St. Paul-in-Lavantthal (Carinthia), Stiftsbibliothek. 263/ Virgin and Child, wood with gold mounting. Early 11th cent. Essen, Stiftskirche; one of the oldest surviving devotional statues. 264/ Cruciform reliquary with inlaid enamels of the Crucifixion and the Four Living Creatures. Early 11th cent. Essen, Stiftskirche. 265/ Detail from the cross of Matilda and duke Otto; enamel, with portraits of the donors (MATHILDE ABBATISSA, OTTO DUX). 993-1011. Essen, Stiftskirche. [cf. maps 19 and 20]



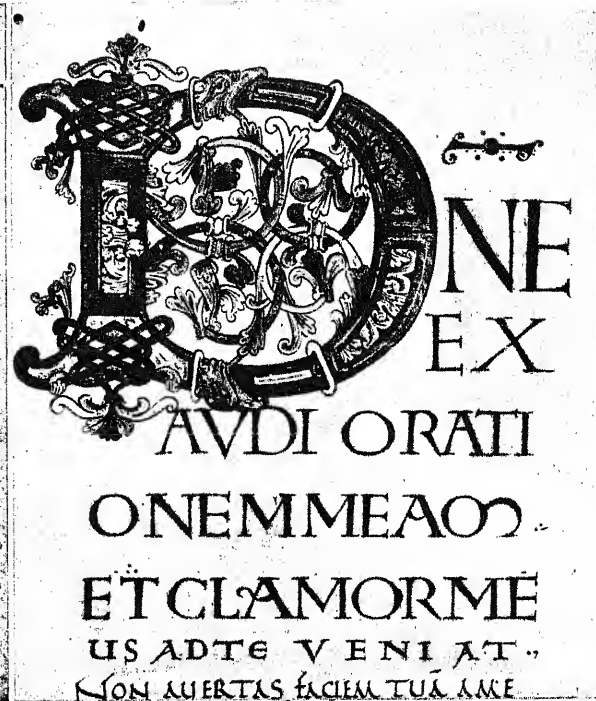
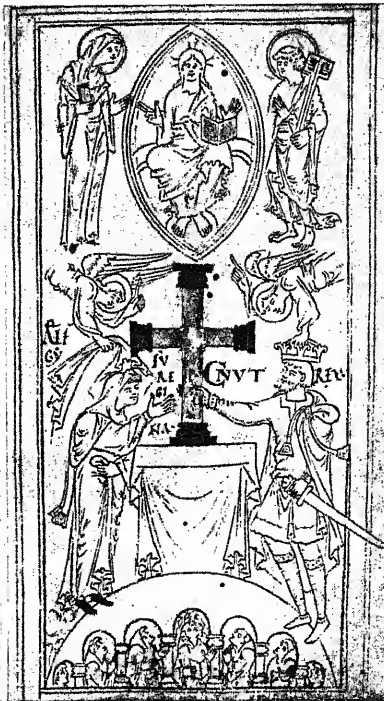
266
267
268

269
270

271
272
273

266/ Paderborn, chapel of St. Bartholemew. The oldest German 'Hallenkirche', ca. 1017. Built for bishop Meinwerk by Greek craftsmen. 267/ Nijmegen. Palatine chapel on the Valkhof, Xth cent. 268/ Gernrode, St. Cyriac; nave of a Xth cent. convent church. Note the rhythmical impression of the traditional spatial treatment of a basilica. 269/ Translation of the relics of St. Clement from the Chersonese to Rome. Fresco in the lower church of St. Clement, Rome. XIth cent. R. contemporary picture of the celebration of the Eucharist; note the liturgical vestments and the decoration of the altar. 270/ Rome, Sta. Maria in Trastevere, apse. After 1140. 271/ Parable of the Good Samaritan: Codex Aureus of Henry II, school of Echternach, 1045-1046. Escorial, Spain. 272/ Parable of the Workers in the Vineyard. Codex of St. Bernulph. Utrecht, Archiepiscopal Museum. 273/ Titlepage (Psalm 1) of a psalter. After 1000. Vienna, Nationalbibliothek. [cf. maps 19 and 20]

274
275
276



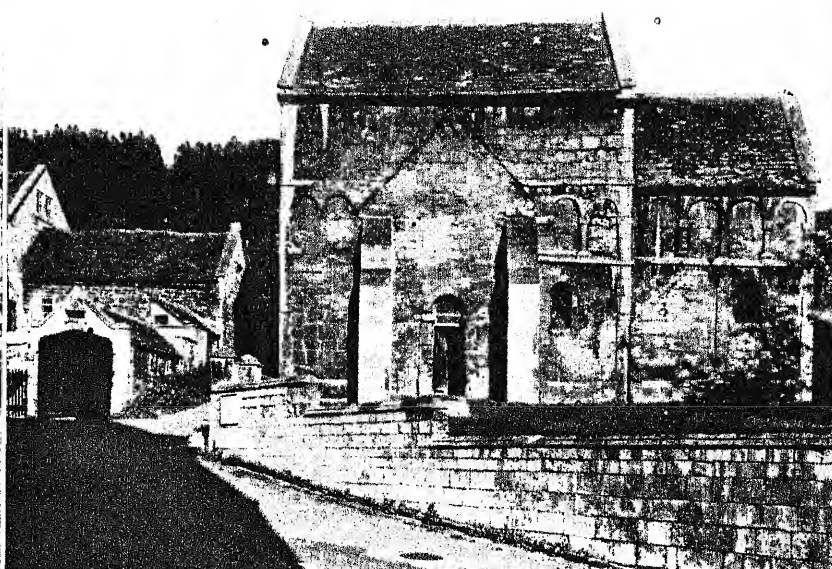
277
278
279



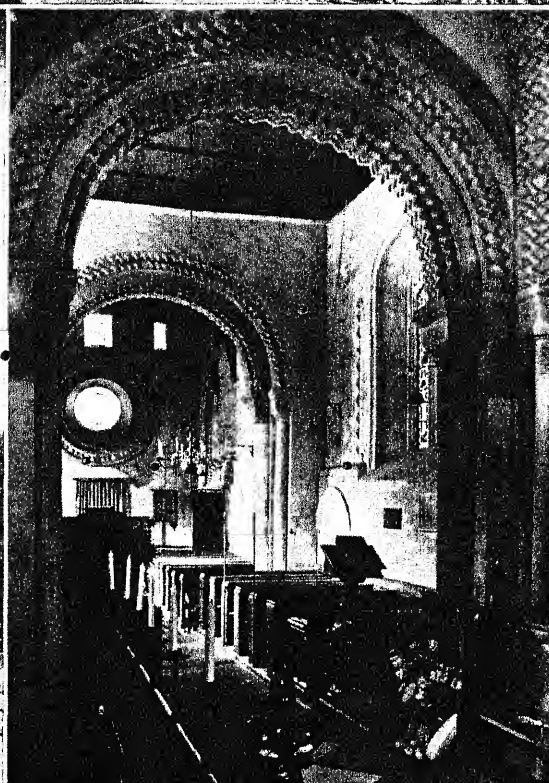
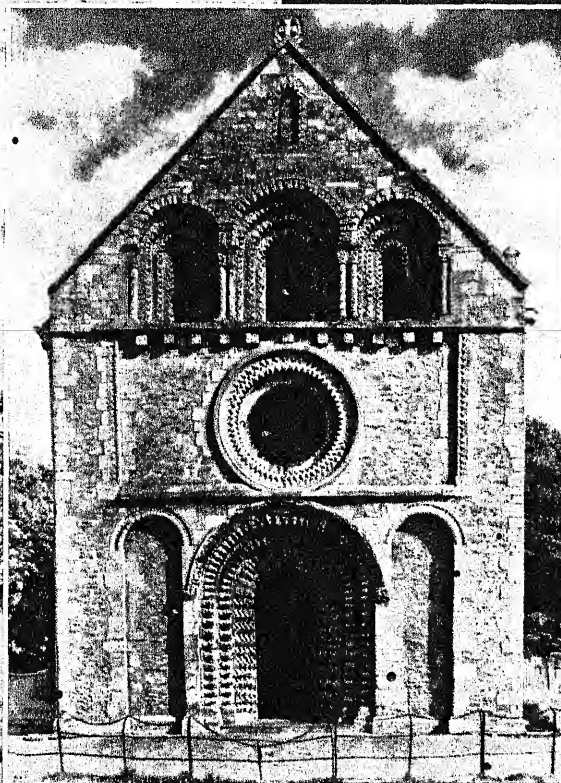
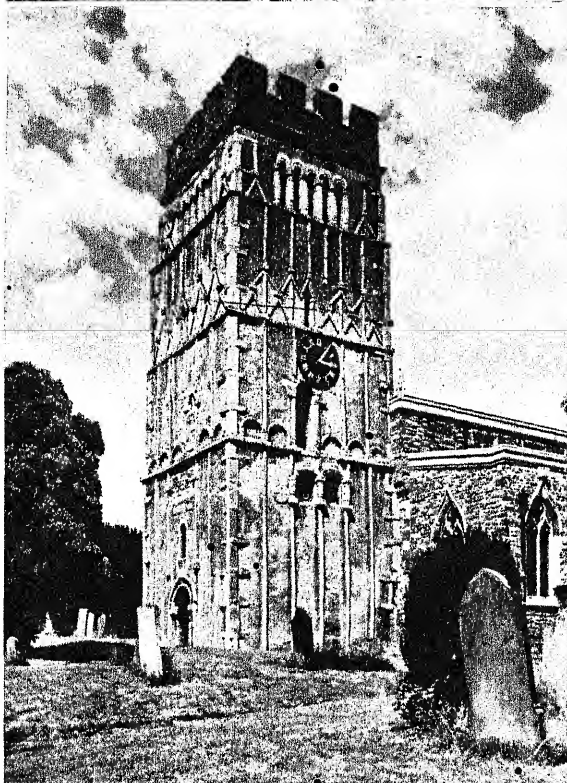
280
281
282



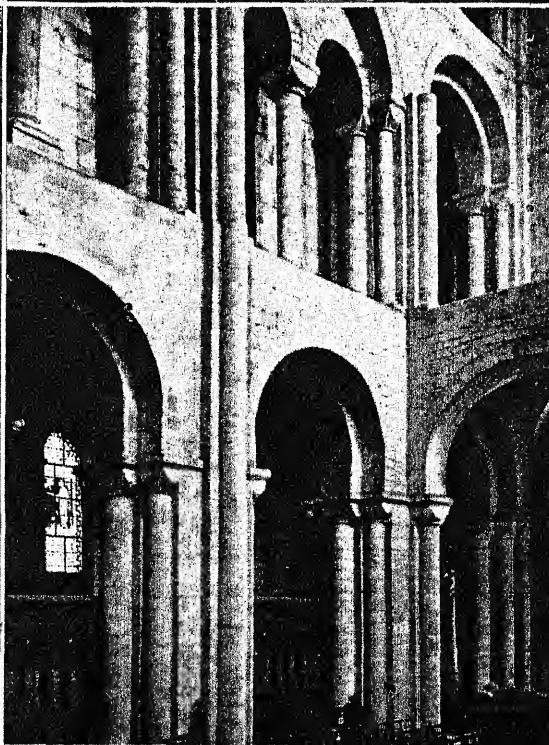
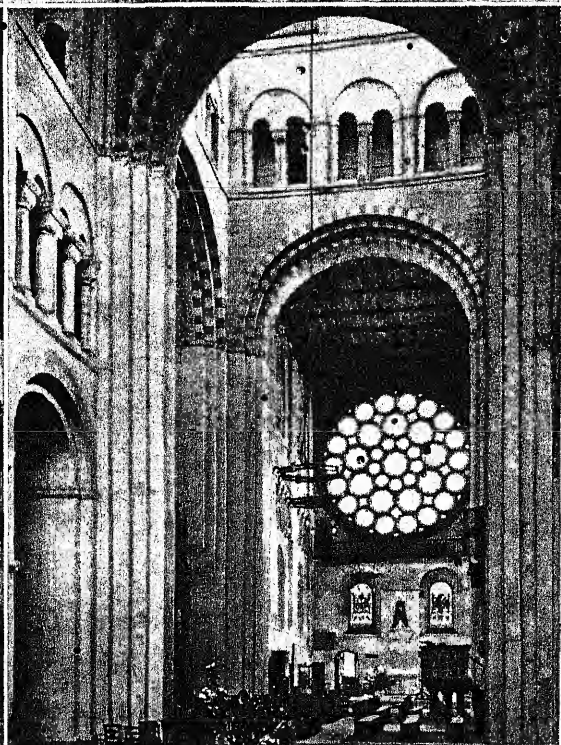
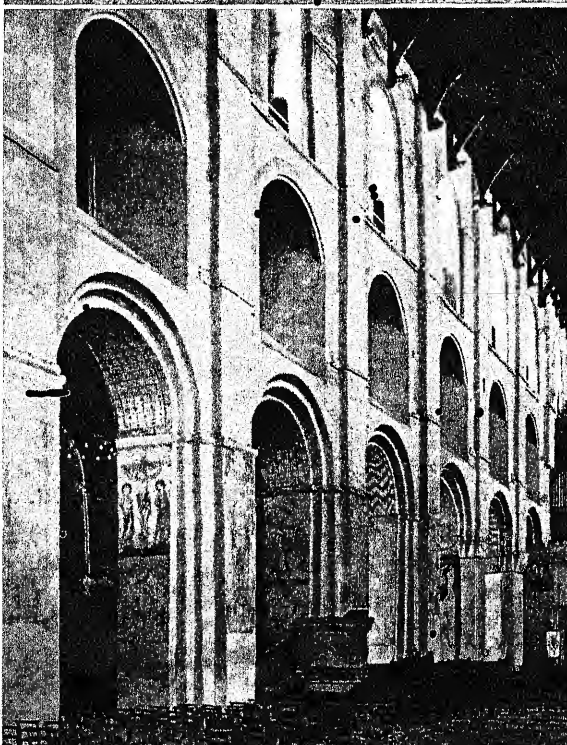
274/ Psalter, ps. 51,1 (QUID GLORIARIS IN MALITIA: Why dost thou glory in malice?). English. London, British Museum. Late Xth cent. 275/ Register of New Minster with portrait of Canute. From Winchester. 1016-1020. London, British Museum. 276/ Ps. 101,1 (DOMINE EXAUDI ORATIONEM MEAM: Lord hear my prayer). English, late Xth cent. London, British Museum. 277/ The Vessels of Wrath. Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse. Mozarabic, 1109. London, British Museum. 278/ From an English psalter of the Winchester school, late Xth cent. London, British Museum. 279/ The Annunciation, German, late XIth cent. (note Byzantine influence). 280/ Christ crowning Gereon and Victor. Ivory, Cologne, early XIth cent. 281/ Beginning of St. Luke (QUONIAM QUIDEM). From Canterbury, early XIth cent. London, British Museum. 282/ Man and Eagle. Fragment of binding, Xth cent. Cologne, Kunstgewerbemuseum. [cf. maps 19 and 20]



283
284

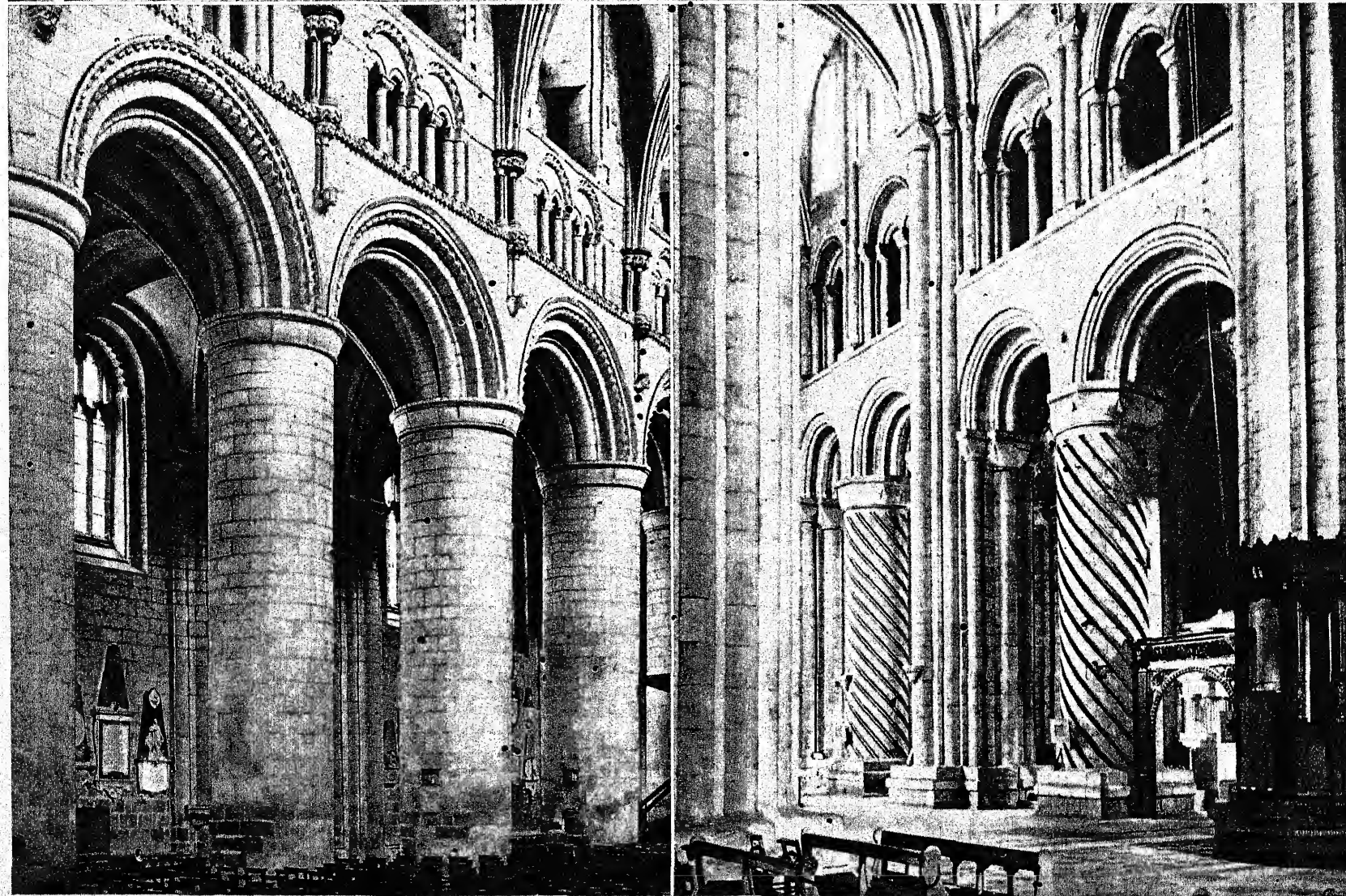


285
286
287



288
298
290

From the pre-Conquest period, 600-1066, only scanty and small buildings survive. Of this 'Saxon' architecture three specimens are given here. 283/ Escomb (Durham) in Northumbria. Built about 700 by abbot Benedict Biscop. 284/ Bradford-on-Avon (Wilts). The porch has disappeared (gable visible). Founded about 700? Decorated 900-1000. 285/ Earls' Barton (Northants.), West tower. About 935. Immediately after 1066, 'Norman' architecture was introduced, the Normans being great builders. 286-287/ Iffley (Oxon.), St. Mary's, West front and view from chancel. 12th cent. (283-287 Courtesy to Mr. Edwin Smith and to Thames & Hudson Ltd., London, publishers of „English Parish Churches”, 42/-.) 288-289/ St. Albans (Herts.), abbey church (now cathedral). Early Norman, 1080-1115. 290/ Winchester (Hants.), cathedral. Begun 1079. North transept. (288-290 Courtesy to Atlantis-Verlag, Zürich, publisher of „Englische Kathedralen”, by M. Hürlimann.) [cf. maps 20-21]

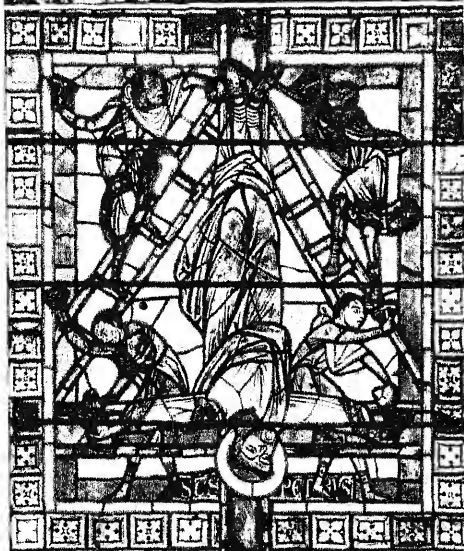
291
292293
294

The great Norman abbey churches and cathedrals of 1066-1200 in Britain rank among the most grandiose creations of romanesque Europe; in size they surpass the contemporary churches of Caen and Rguen in Normandy itself. 291/ Peterborough (Lincs.), St. Peter's Abbey church (now cathedral). Nave from chancel, 1194-1197. Wooden painted roof 14th cent. 292/ Ely (Cambs.) cathedral. Nave looking West. Completed 1180. 293/ Gloucester (Gloucs.), abbey church (now cathedral). Nave, North side, begun 1089; vaulting 1240. 294/ Durham, cathedral. North transept. The church begun 1093; 1096 cross-ribbed vaults appear in the S.aisle of the choir (the first in history); after 1204 the entire building was vaulted. (291-294 Courtesy to Atlantis-Verlag, Zürich, publisher of „Englische Kathedralen“, by M. Hürlimann.) 295/ opposite page: enamel from Limoges, ca. 1200. [cf. map 21]

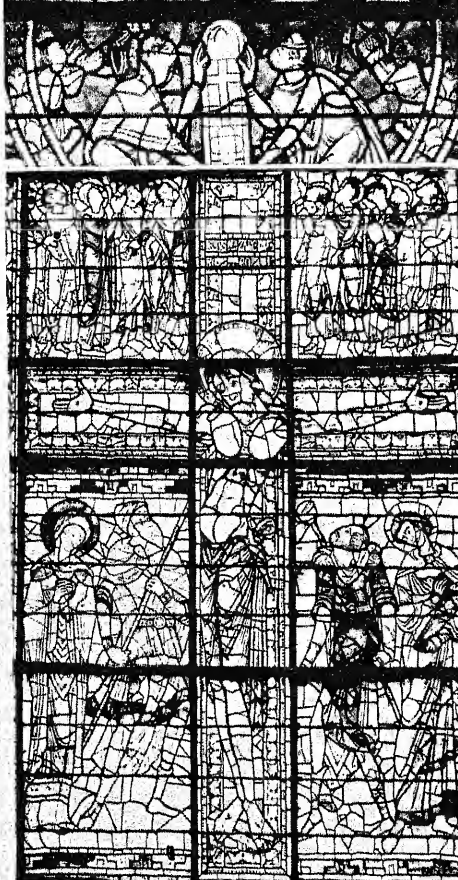




296



297



298

296-298/ Details from the east window of Poitiers cathedral (cf. no. 445), XIIth cent. 296/ Stephaton, offering the sponge. 297/ The crucifixion of St. Peter; underneath the donors, holding a model of the window itself. 298/ The Crucifixion; above, lower half of the Ascension.

the conqueror of the Magyars, as an outpost against the Wepds and the Slavs. Gernrode, Hildesheim, Halberstadt and Quedlinburg have still preserved their monuments from this robust period. 268

Reichenau lay on the way to Italy on the spiritual axis of the Ottonian epoch. And when at the very end of the Xth century Otto III (son of a Byzantine princess) met at Rome the artist-bishop Bernward of Hildesheim and the learned and much travelled Gerbert of Aurillac (soon to become 259 Sylvester II), then can we truly say that the 'iron century' has ended.

The mention of Otto's Greek mother, Theophano, reminds us that the whole of the West at this time lay under the spell of the mid-Byzantine renaissance which had reached its zenith at Constantinople before 900 and which put in the shade whatever the younger and more expressive West could itself offer at that moment. Thus it is impossible to think of the future 'Romanesque' drawings and icono- 566. graphy apart from the classicized mid-Byzantine clichés. 572

Shortly after 900 Cluny was founded, the abbey which was to burn like a bright spiritual light through so many ages. It first established itself under a succession of holy and long-lived abbots, Odo, Mayolus, Odilo, and Hugo, and became the mother-house of an immense family which by 1100 numbered 300 more than fourteen hundred abbeys and priories (map 22). It can indeed be said that for a long time the Cluniacs were synonymous with the élite of Christendom. Western Christendom from the XIth to the beginning of the XIIth century owes to Cluny the reform of the Roman Curia, the organization of the pilgrimage to Compostella, the Franco-Spanish collaboration for the reconquest of Spain, a way of life at once aristocratic and liturgical, and an incalculable number of 'Romanesque' works of art.

By the XIth century (map 20) the sombre phase has definitely ended. The West is still far from being spiritually independent, for it has scarcely come of age. In the south lay the fascinating Arab world with its centre at Cordova; in the east lay mid-Byzantine Christendom, irradiating as far as South Germany and Venice. These two worlds were still superior to the West although they had already passed 224 their zenith. But for the first time the West enjoyed the feeling of security. The Vikings, even those 574 of Iceland, the land of the Edda and the Sagas, had been baptized, and this time without compulsion. 579 Between the West and the East (where the Russians had just been won for the Greek Church) there 580 came into being a belt of Latin Christian peoples and border states: the western Slavs, Poland, and the Hungary of St. Stephen. The Cross appeared again in Coimbra and Toledo, and the Spanish Crusade was followed about 1100 by the first general Crusade against the occupiers of the Holy Places. The Arabic world was on the decline and Western Christendom, stretching from Lisbon to Trondhjem and from Ireland to the Vistula, realizes its own strength and begins its irresistible expansion.

Within this Christendom there developed an age-long struggle between two powers: the spiritual power represented by Cluny and the Holy See, and the Imperial. The investiture of bishops and abbots by the laity was but the pretext, the real point at issue was the freedom of the Church. Thanks to the integration of the Cluniac milieu and to the inflexibility of Gregory VII, the Church was the winner. Henceforth Church and Empire lived in one society, but each in its own domain; and the new basilica of St. Hugo at Cluny, which was dedicated by the Pope in 1095 and was to become the greatest church 300 in Christendom, easily outshone the enormous cathedral of the Emperor at Spire.

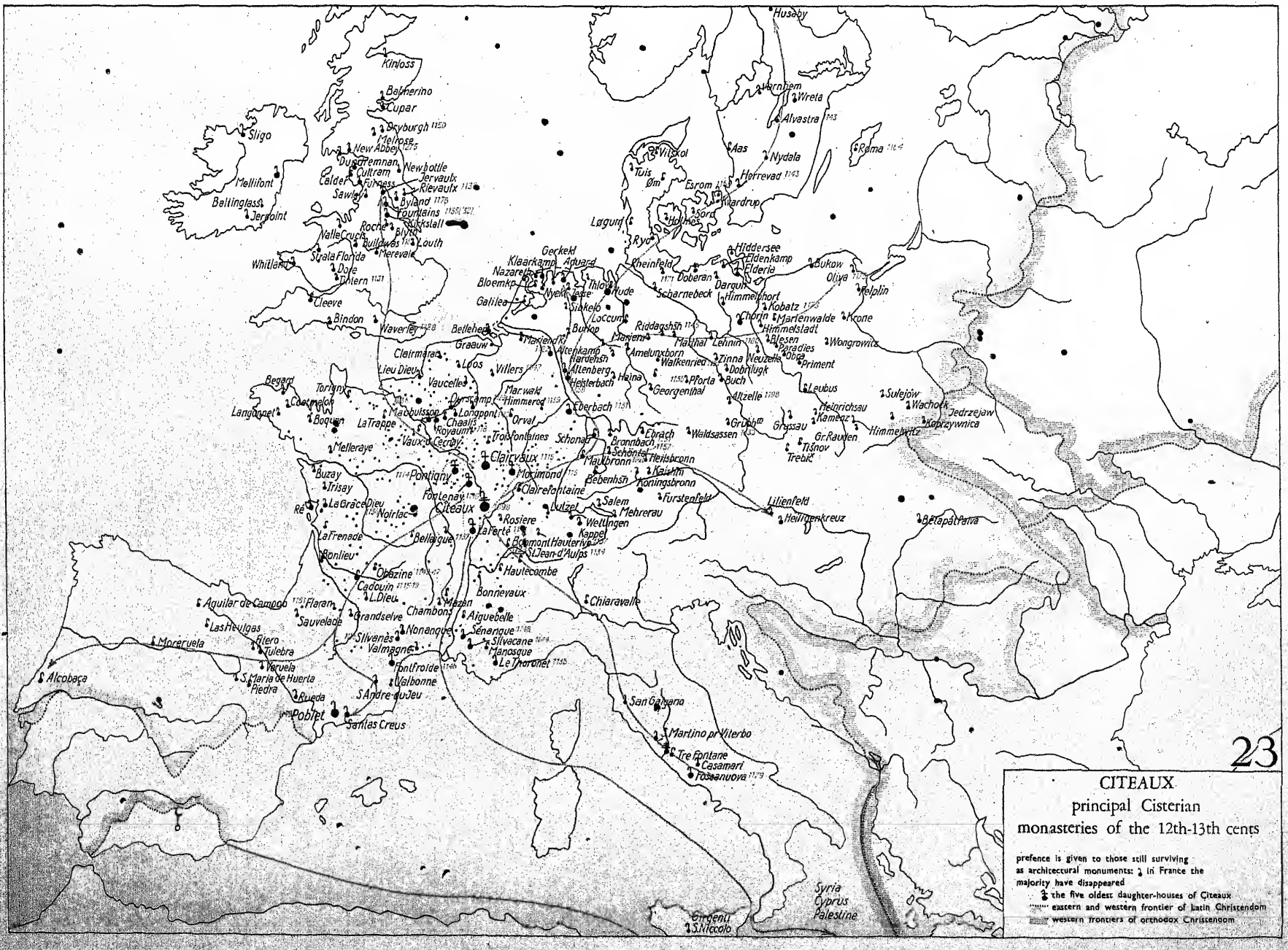
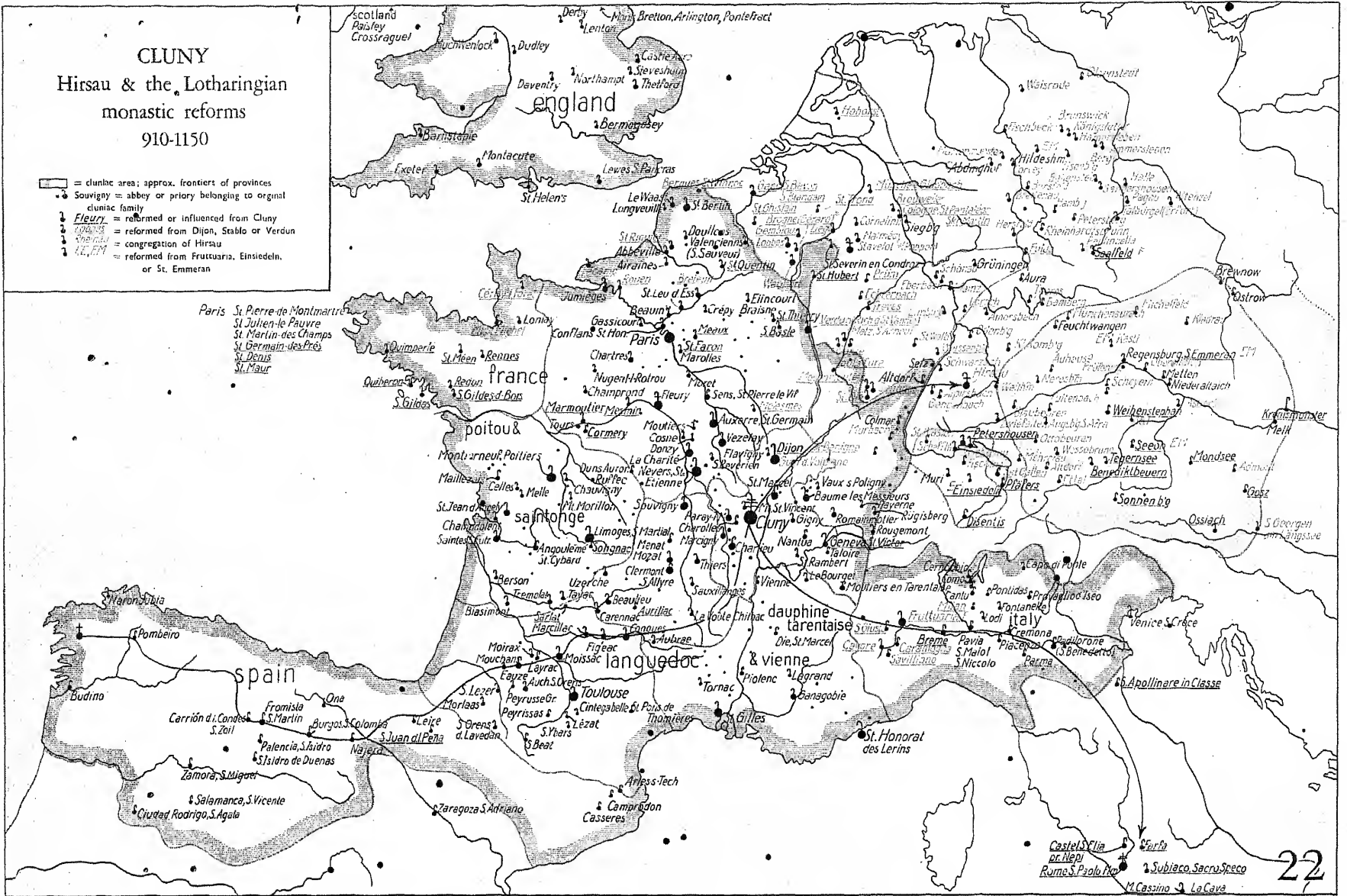
312/342

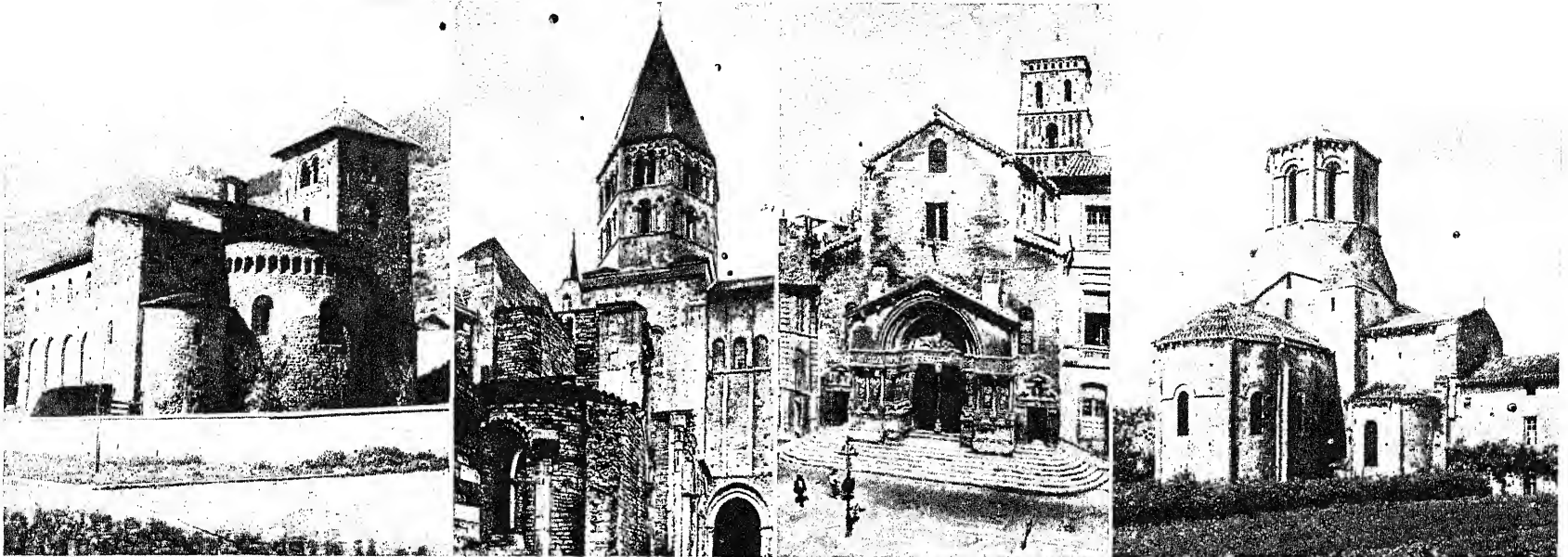
The XIth century is with justice called 'the century of experiments', for what in the XIIth century received its decisive form was now tested and prepared. The schools of Tours, Chartres and Paris are now spoken of - at Paris the controversy over general concepts (*universalia*) began, and with it 'early scholasticism'. In architecture there appear those remarkable monuments which the experts call 'early Romanesque'. In Catalonia we have the first barrel-vaulted churches such as Ripoll and Cardona; in Burgundy we have the group of churches around Tournus and the rotunda of St.-Bénigne at Dijon. After 1050 Abbot Desiderius built the church of Monte Cassino and there arose also the second and third churches of Cluny, models of countless others. Along the roads to Compostella sprang up the great pilgrims' churches with their ambulatories and groups of chapels round the choir, an already existent feature (probably since 919 at Tours) but now for the first time fully developed in Conques, in St.-Sernin at Toulouse, in St.-Étienne at Nevers, in Fleury (the repository of St. Benedict's relics), 311 and in Compostella itself. In Normandy an impressive spate of building produced large churches with 306 tribunes, unvaulted and sparsely decorated, and after the conquest of England in 1066 the same type was built on the other side of the Channel by the initiative of the French ruling caste, and thus 327 'Saxon' was replaced by 'Norman'. In Durham, indeed, there appeared in 1095 the first rib-vaulting. 305

In the south of France was produced one of the most beautiful manuscripts in the world, the Apocalypse of St.-Sever, an early Romanesque copy of an old christian cycle with Mozarabic gloss. In the same region we find around 1100 the sudden, semi-miraculous rebirth of monumental sculpture in such examples as the portals of Moissac, Beaulieu, Toulouse, and Souillac, and later at Autun, Vézelay 317 and other places in Burgundy. The portal itself, with its tympanum and concentric vaulting, is one of the great innovations of the period. And under the Salic Emperors there arose the great basilicas 324 of Hersfeld and Limburg-on-Hardt, and the colossal imperial cathedral at Spire which was vaulted 342 in 1081. These churches were more archaic and simpler than the French, though in their own way no less impressive. Everywhere the master builders tried out their solutions to the central problem: how to cover a wide nave other than with a wooden roof, which was too easily combustible. The future architectural schools were already beginning to appear. The progress in sixty years can be estimated by comparing such a church as St.-Martin-du-Canigou and Vignory with an edifice like Sainte-Foy at Conques.

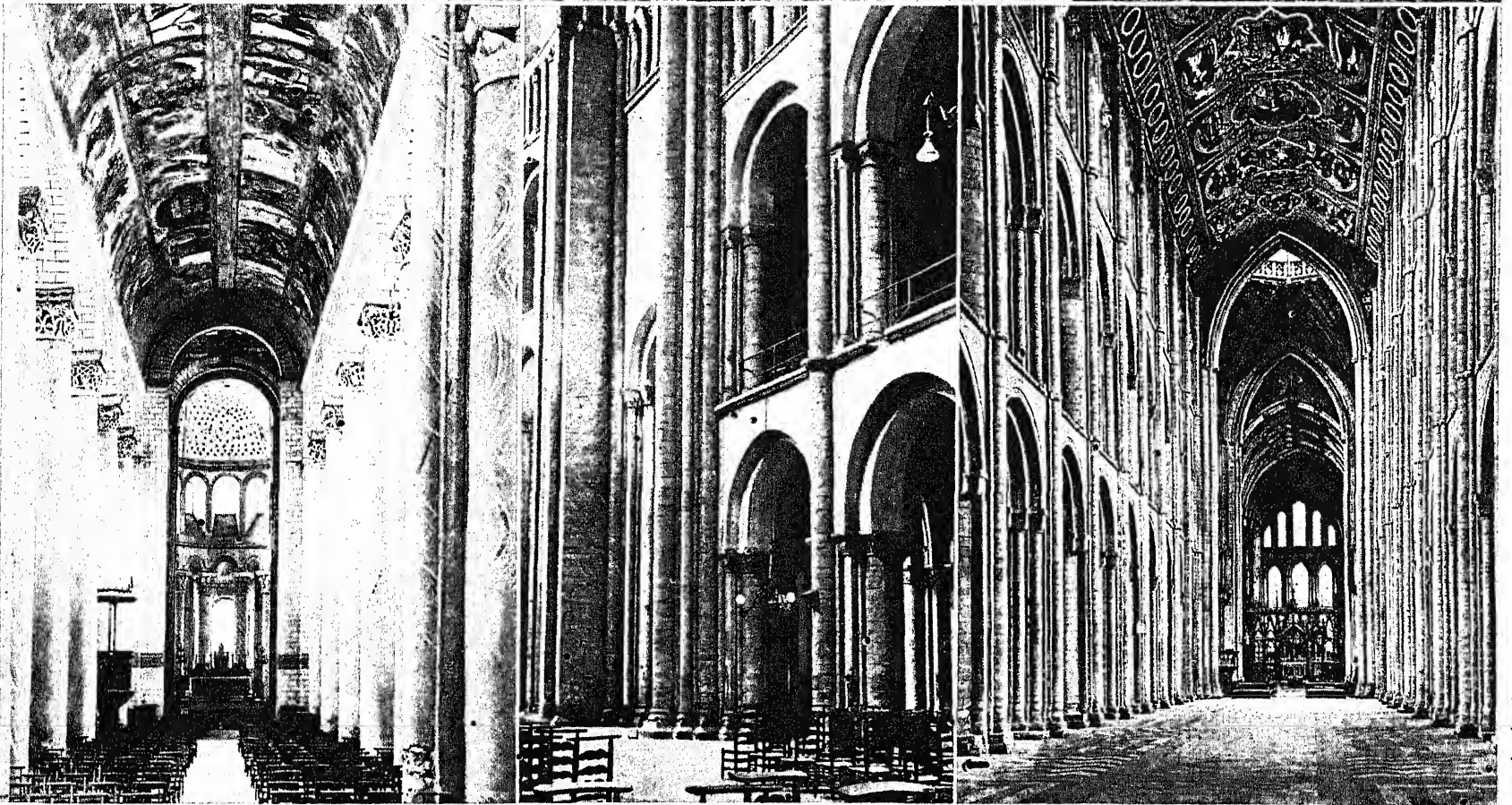
About 1065 in Normandy, perhaps on Mont-Saint-Michel, the Song of Roland was created - a sign that the epic and heroic period is past. Now, after the period of heroic exertion, the two fruits of a securely established culture, philosophy and the lyric, can come into their own. But a dark shadow lies over the XIIth century, the breakaway of the Greek Church from the Holy See: an age-long estrangement has turned into schism.



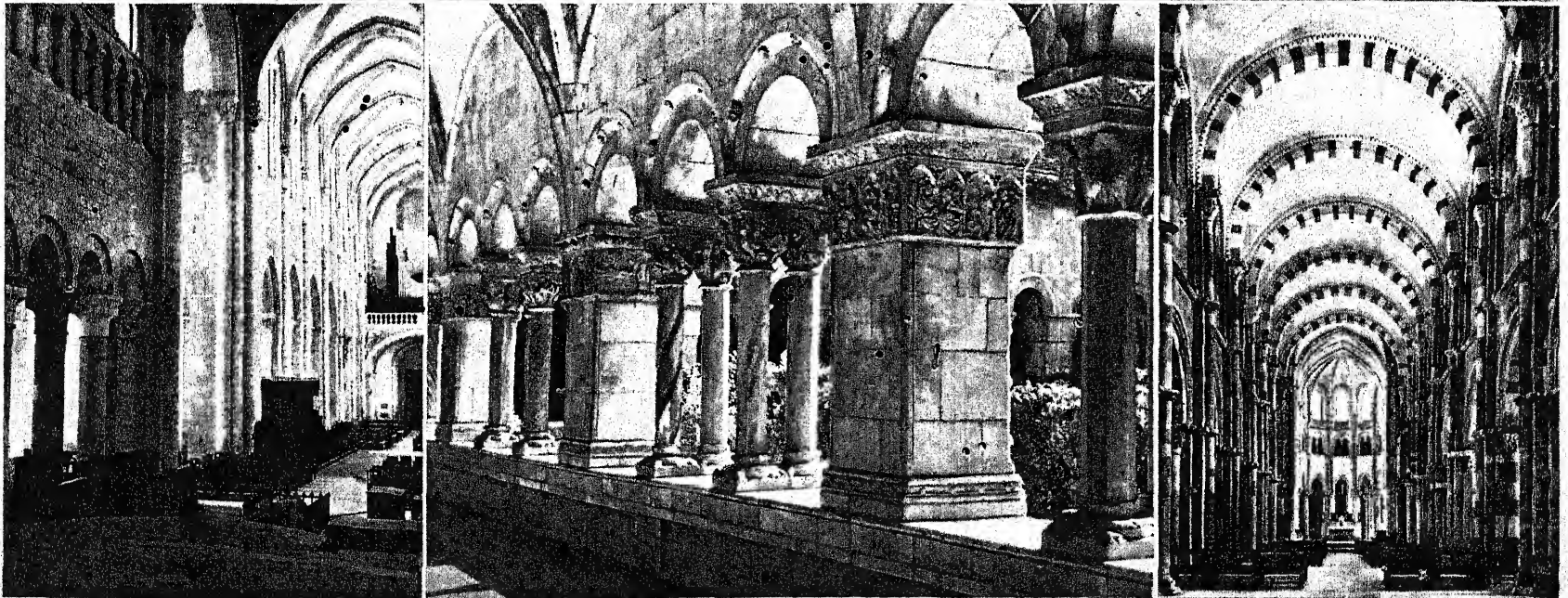




299
300
301
302

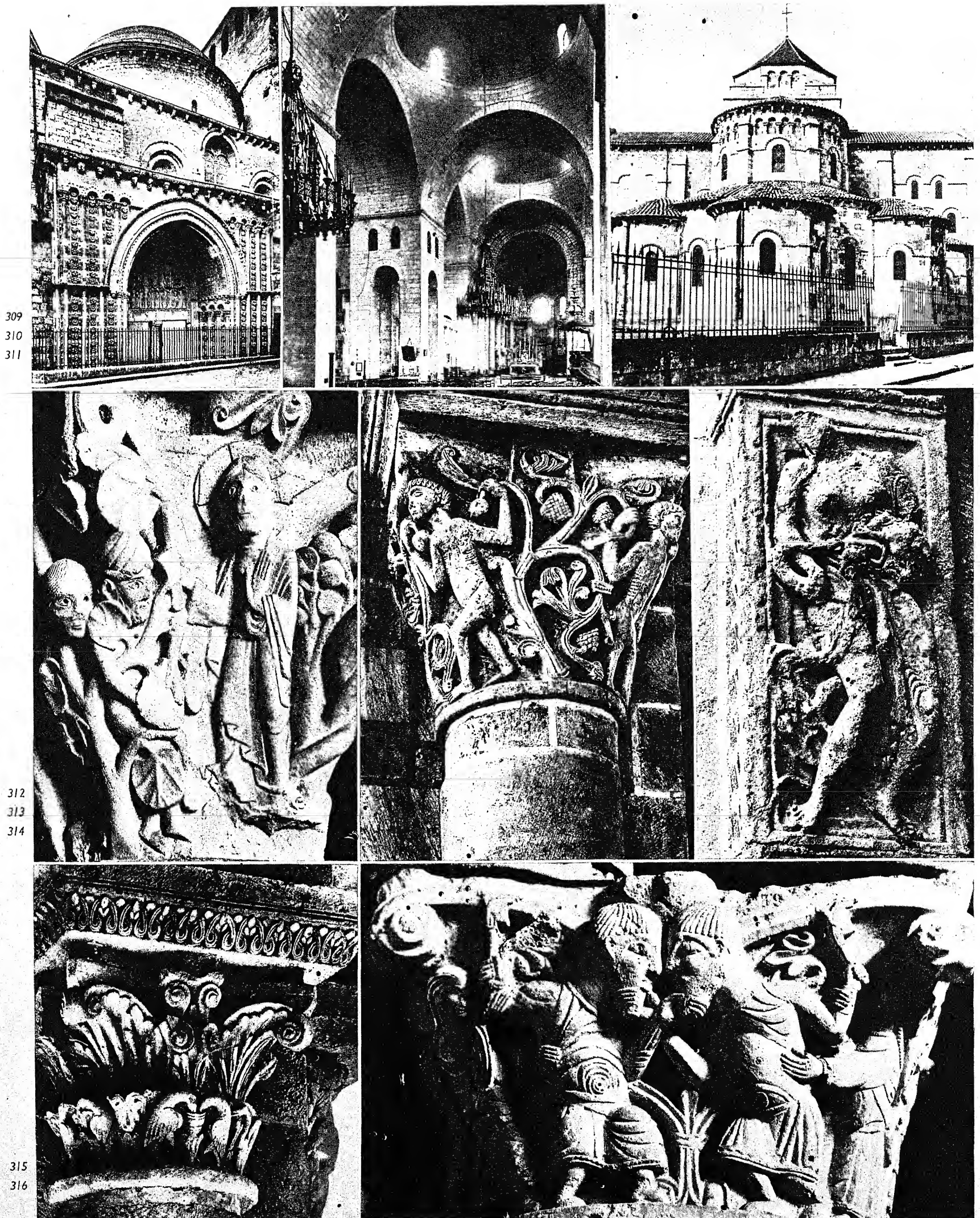


303
304
305

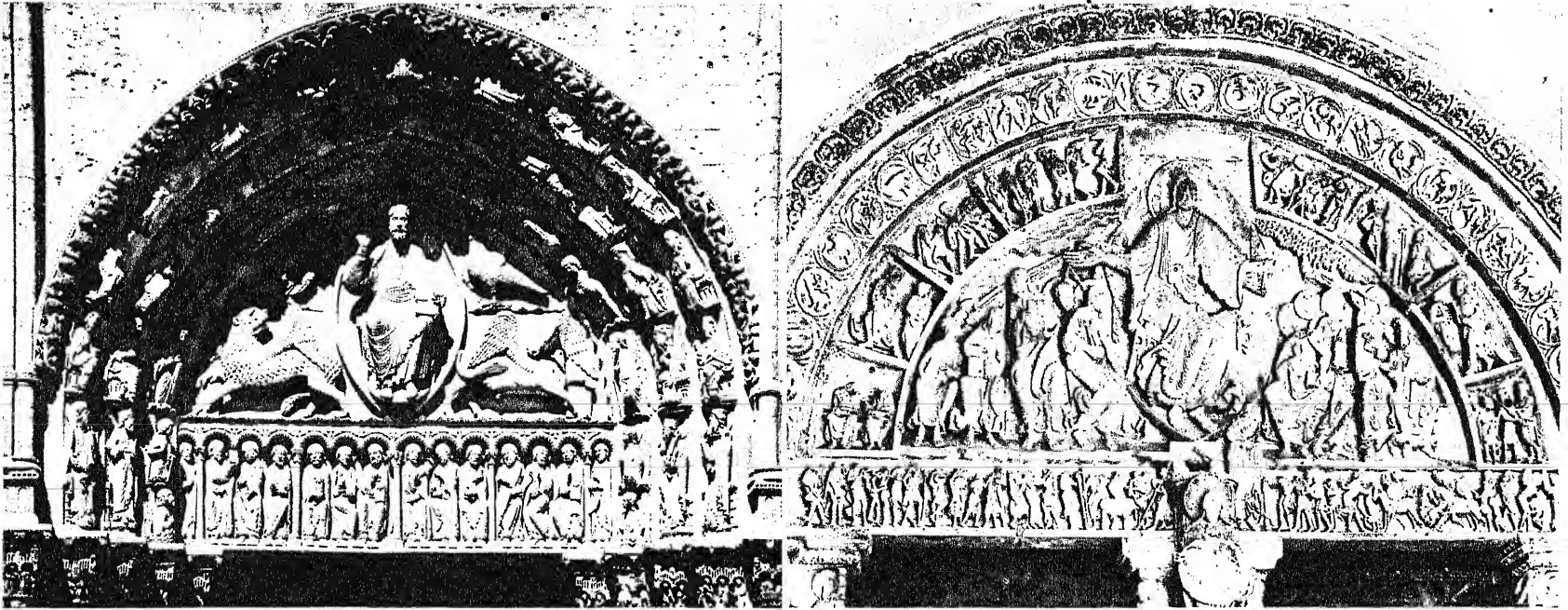


306
307
308

299/ Aime (Savoie), XIth cent. mountain church: example of early romanesque. 300/ Cluny, ruins of the great abbey church of St. Hugh: part of the transept and one of the smaller towers. The church was destroyed after the French Revolution by the local vandals. 301/ Arles, St.-Trophime; west front, ca. 1200. 302/ Parthenay-le-Vieux (near Poitiers), 'Hallenkirche' from Poitiers district, after 1100. 303/ St.-Savin-sur-Gartempe, 'Hallenkirche' from Poitiers district, with the celebrated paintings on the barrel-vault. Early XIIth cent. 304/ Tournai, cathedral, two bays in the transept. XIIth cent. 305/ Ely, cathedral, nave. An example of a 'Norman' church with single nave. After 1066. 306/ St.-Benoît-sur-Loire, abbey church. View from the choir. 307/ Elne (Pyr. Or.), cloisters. 308/ Vézelay, abbey church. Early XIIth cent: (the choir is early Gothic, cf. no. 383). [cf. maps 20 and 21]



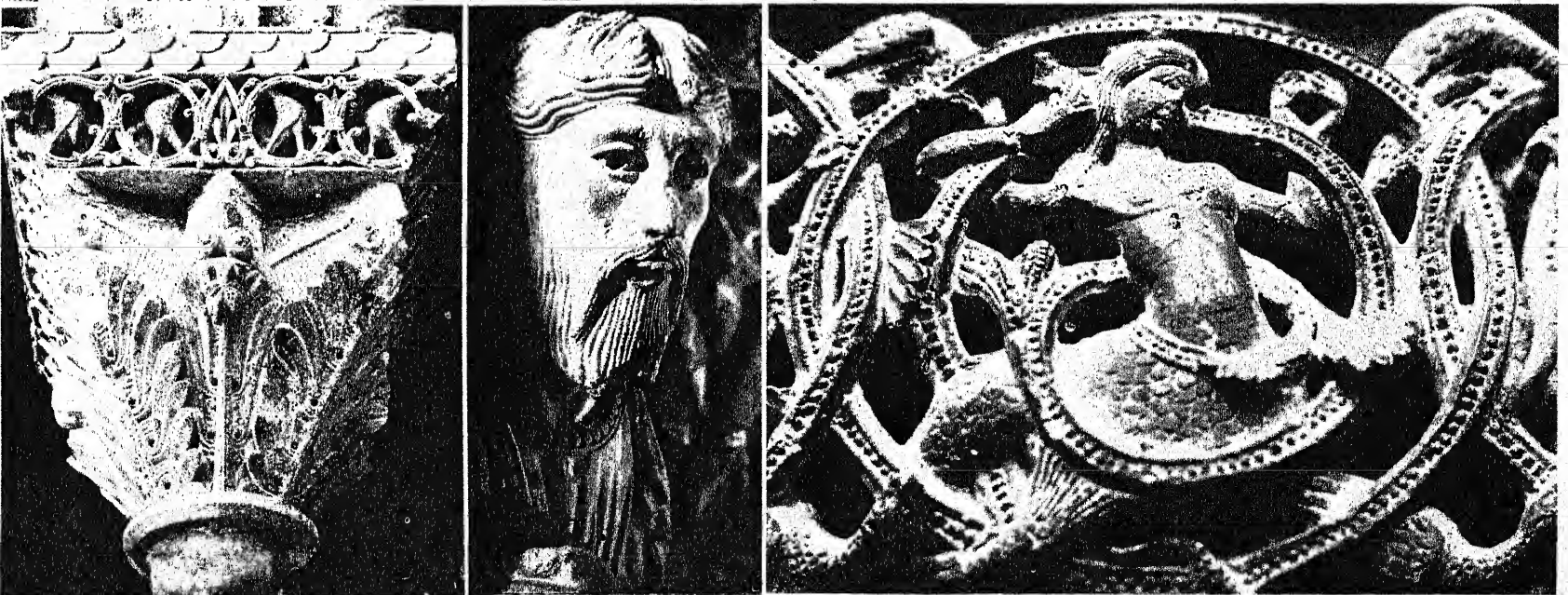
309/ Cahors, cathedral, XIth cent. West front (tympanum with Ascension, XIIth cent.) Example of Aquitaine church with cupolas. 310/ Périgueux, cathedral of St. Front. Imitation of St. Mark's, Venice. XIIth cent. 311/ Nevers, St.-Etienne. Cluniac abbey church with ambulatory and side chapels. 312/ Cluny, capital from choir. Adam and Eve hiding themselves from God. Before 1100. 313/ St.-Benoît-sur-Loire. XIth cent. capital. 314/ Charlieu, detail from XIIth cent. portico. Lasciviousness: a woman bitten by snakes and toads. 315/ St.-Benoît-sur-Loire, XIth cent. capital. 316/ Poitiers, Museum. Capital from St.-Hilaire-le-Grand: Discord. Examples of the rebirth of sculpture between 1050 and 1120. [cf. maps 20 and 21]



317
318



319
320
321



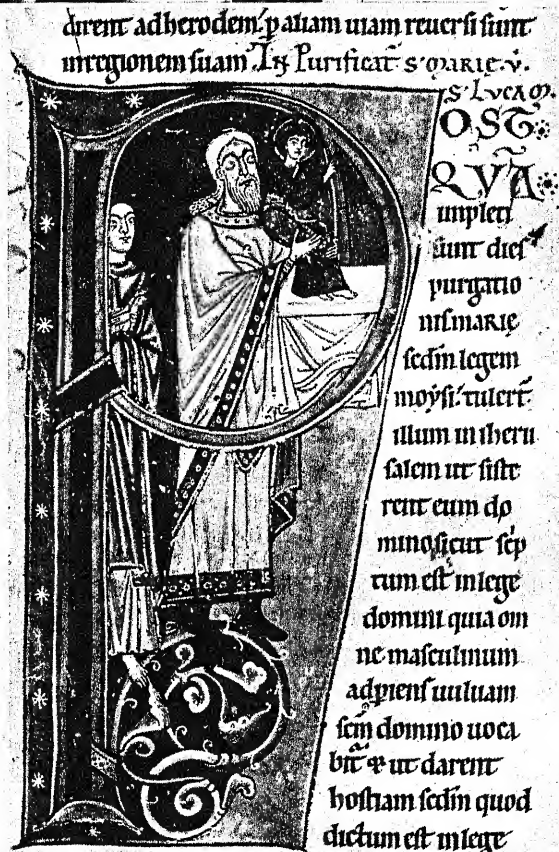
322
323
324

317/ Chartres, Cathedral. Tympanum and surrounds from the Portail Royal. Ca. 1140-1145. 318/ Vézelay, Tympanum of west front: the Mission of the Apostles. 1130. 319/ St-Loup-de-Naud. The forefathers of Christ. West portal, after 1150. 320/ Toulouse, St-Sernin. Bas-relief in ambulatory: Christ in His Glory. Before 1096. 321/ St-Junien. Relief from the tomb of St-Junien. The Mother of God enthroned in Glory. XIIth cent. 322/ Moissac Abbey. Capital in cloisters. Ca. 1100. 323/ Autun, Museum. Head from the Tomb of Lazarus (the rest has disappeared). XIIth cent. 324/ Detail from a double capital from the Daurade: a mermaid. This is one of the fantastic Cluniac motifs that St. Bernard makes fun of in his *Apology*. [cf. map 20-21] Toulouse, Musée des Augustins. XIIth cent.

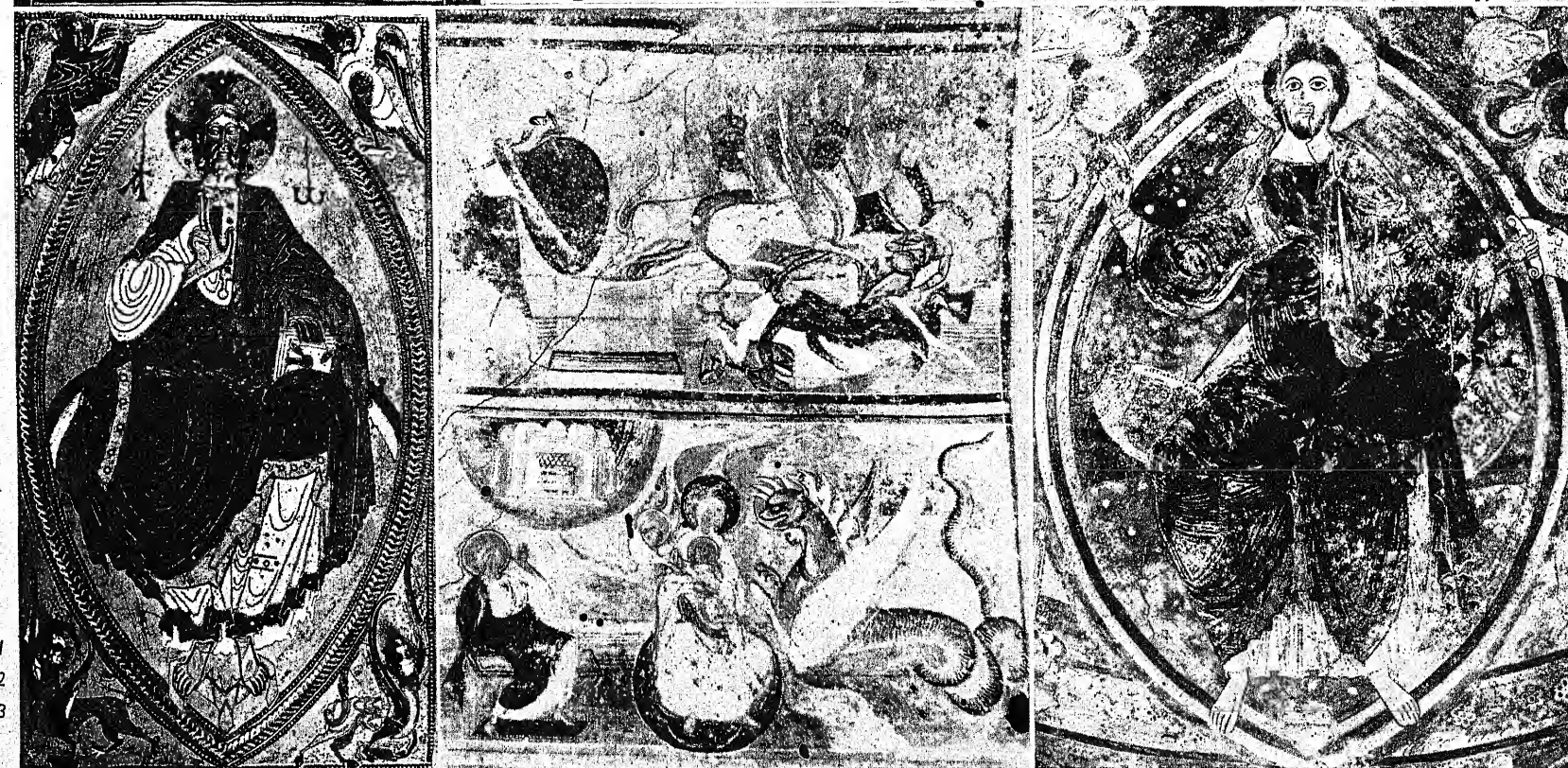
325
326
327



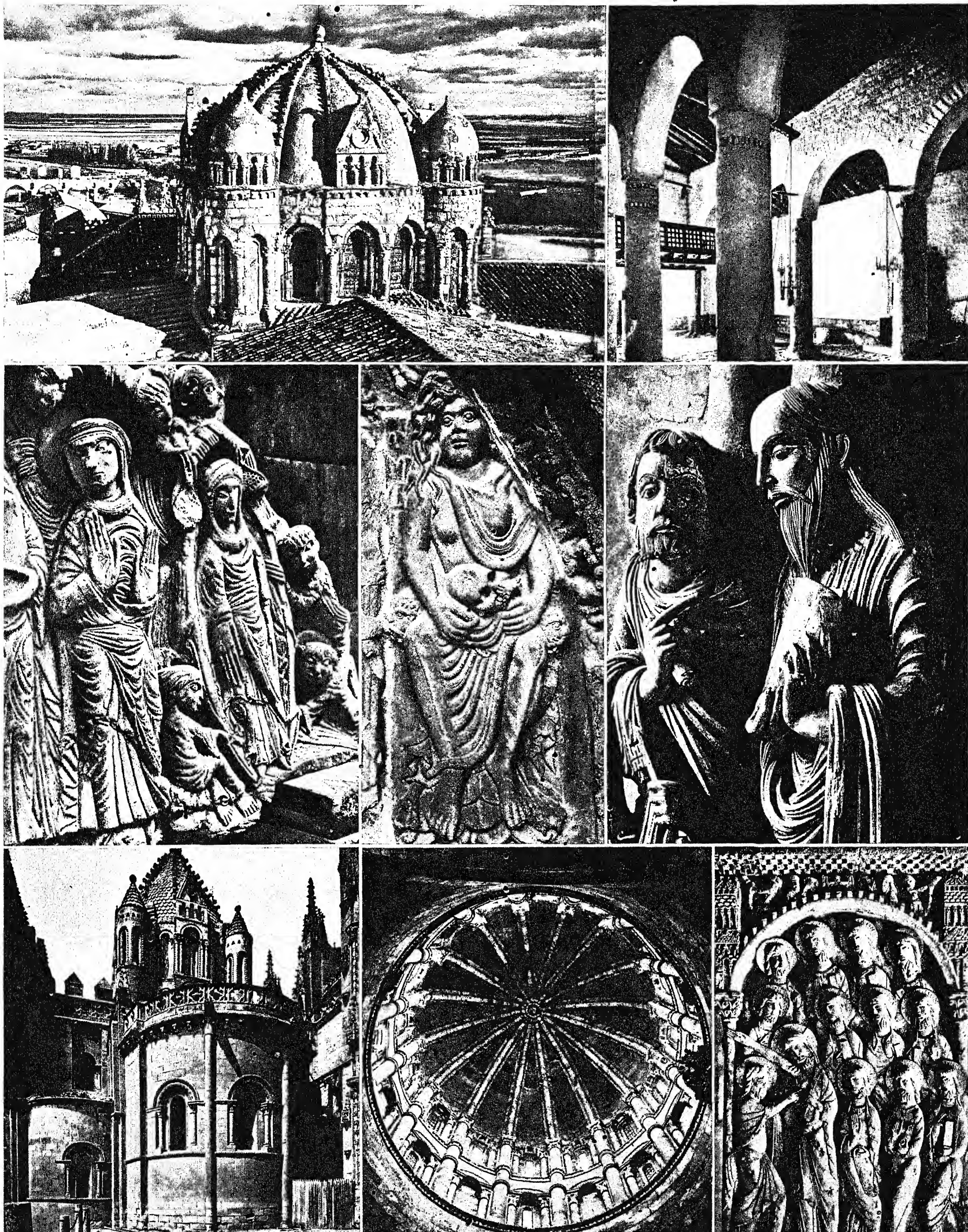
328
329
330



331
332
333



325/ Compostela, detail from the Pórtico de la Gloria. 326/ Detail from 12th cent. choir-screen, du Puy Cathedral. 327/ Compostela, transept. The cathedral belonged to the same foundation as Conques and St-Sernin-de-Toulouse. 328/ The Sacrifice of Abraham. From a York psalter. Glasgow, Hunterian Museum. 12th cent. 329/ Ordeal by water and fire. Miniature from a *rituale* of Lambach (Austria). 330/ The Presentation in the Temple. From an evangelistarium of Cîteaux. Laon, Bibl. Municipale. 331/ Christ in His Majesty. Enamel from Limoges. Paris, Musée de Cluny. 332/ St-Savin-sur-Gartempe. Frescoes in the narthex: the Opening of the Pit of Destruction, and the Woman and the Dragon. From the Apocalypse. 12th cent. 333/ Berzé-la-Ville. Detail from apsidal fresco by Cluniac artists. Somewhat before 1100. [cf. maps 20 and 21]



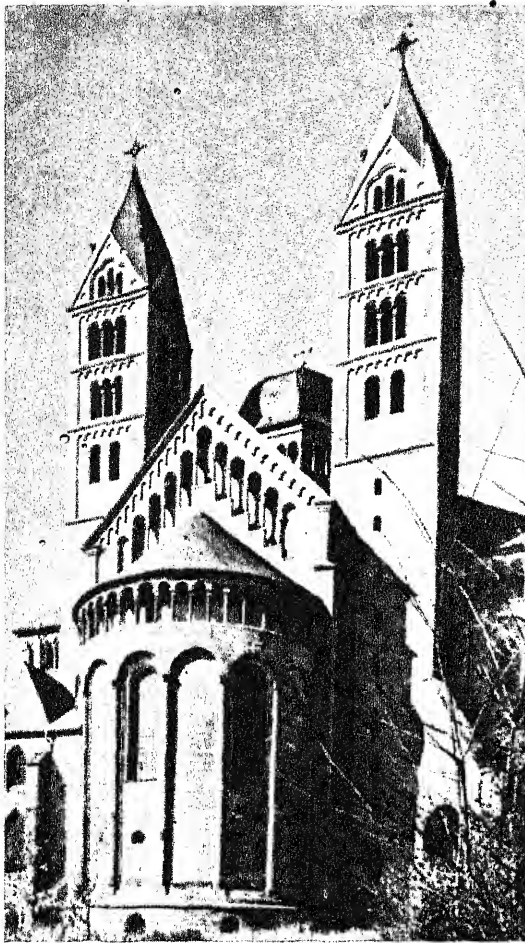
334
335

336
337
338

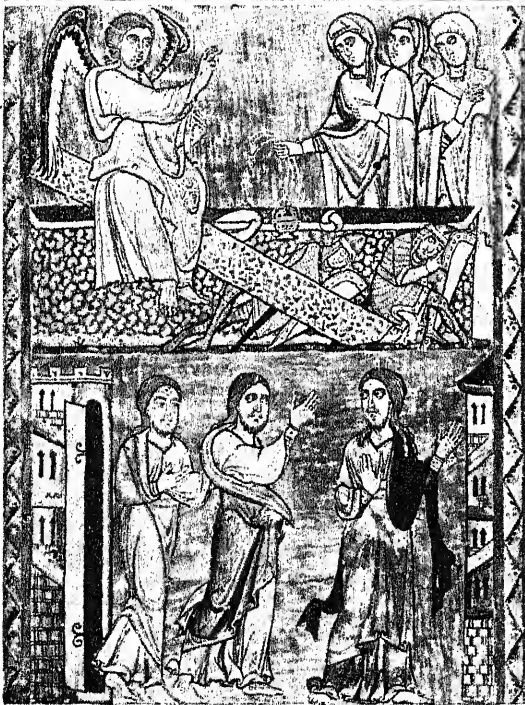
339
340
341

334/ Zamora, decorative cupola of the cathedral. 335/ Tahull, Sant Climent. Small XIth cent. church in the Pyrenees (the apsidal frescoes are now in the Museum of Barcelona, one of the treasure-houses of Romanesque painting). 336/ Fragment from tympanum of the church of Cabestany (Catalonia). R., the Assumption. XIIth cent. 337/ Adulteress with the skull of her lover. Detail from Last Judgement, Cathedral of St. James of Compostela. 338/ Oviedo, Cámara Santa. Sts. Peter and Paul. XIIth cent. 339/ Salamanca. Apse and cupola of the old cathedral. 340/ Canopy in the cupola of the old cathedral at Salamanca (cf. no. 339). 341/ Doubting Thomas. Bas-relief in the cloisters of the abbey of Santo Domingo at Silos. Ca. 1100 (?). Though entirely dependent on Southern France, the vigour of Spanish Romanesque architecture and sculpture is always striking. [cf. maps 20 and 21]

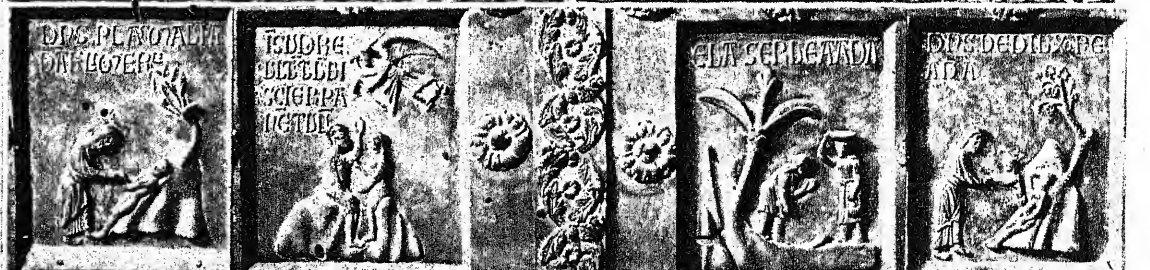
342
343
344



345
346
347



348
349



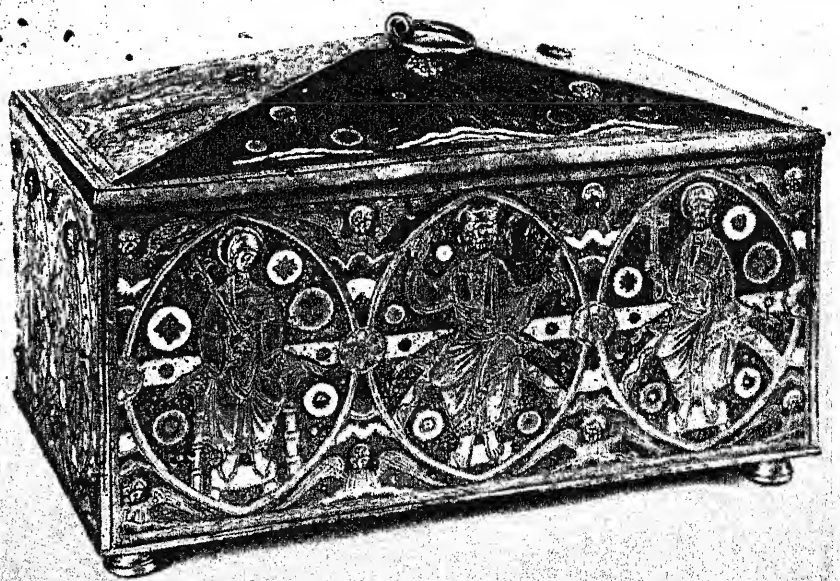
342/ The Cathedral of Spire, eastern elevation. Commenced 1030, rebuilt and completed 1100-1160. 343/ Mainz, Cathedral. 344/ Soest, Cathedral. Choir with mural of 1166. 345/ The Women at the Tomb and the Disciples at Emmaus. Antiphony of St. Peter, Salzburg. Ca. 1150. Vienna, Nationalbibliothek. 346/ St. Matthew. Ivory from bookbinding in the Archiepiscopal Museum, Utrecht. Early XIIth cent. 347/ Portable altar from Stavelot with allegorical scenes from the Old and New Testaments. XIIth cent. Brussels, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. 348/ Chalice of Berthold of Andechs, from Wiltén. Example of niello-work. XIIth cent. 349/ Monreale, near Palermo. Detail from bronze door of abbey church: l. to r., the creation of Adam, Adam and Eve ordered to work 'by the sweat of their brow', Adam and Eve at work, the creation of Eve. [cf. maps 20 and 21]



350
351
352

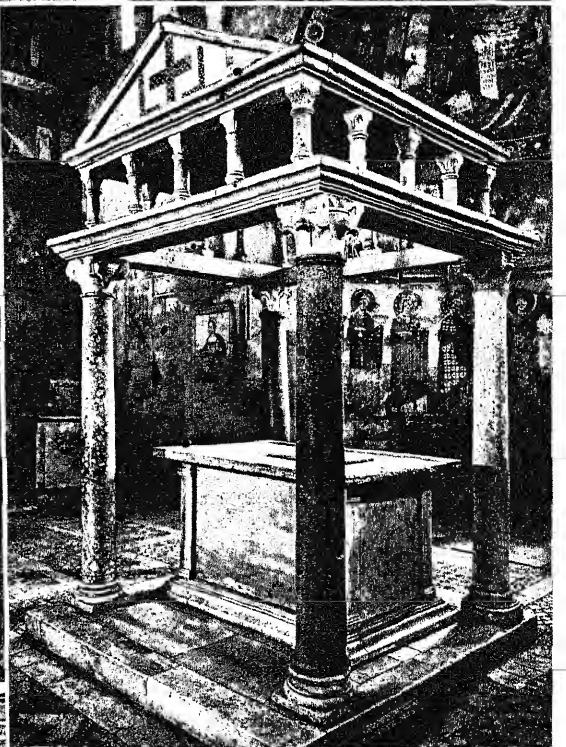
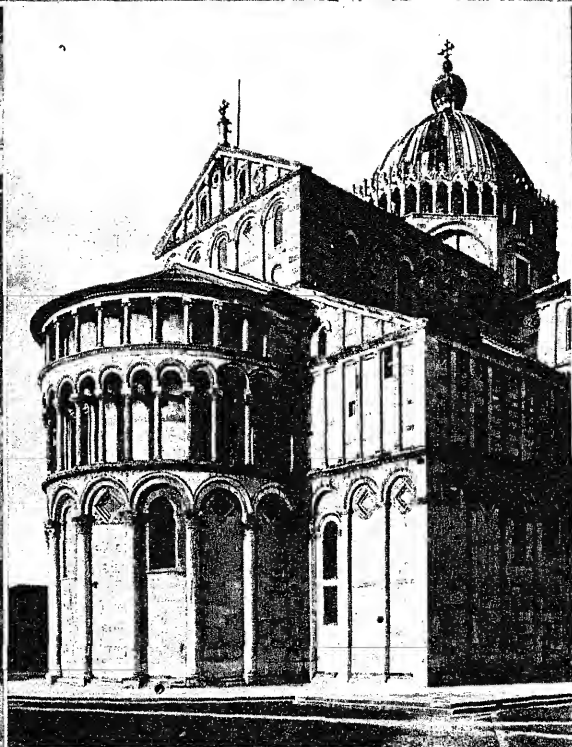
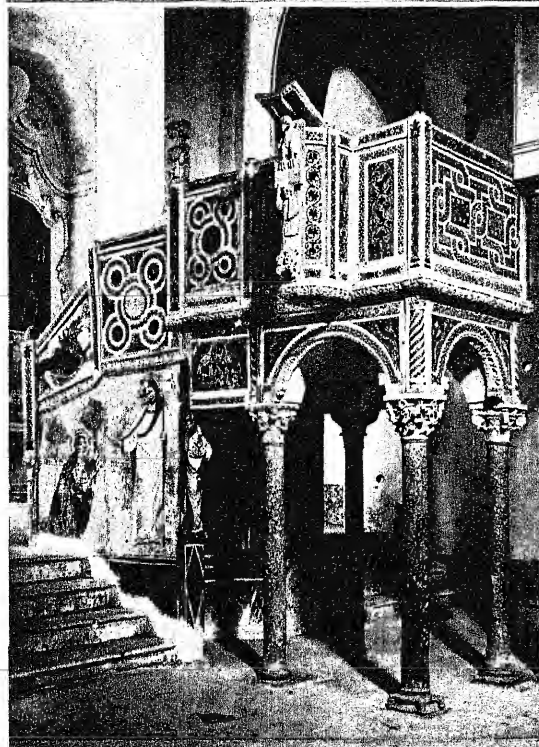
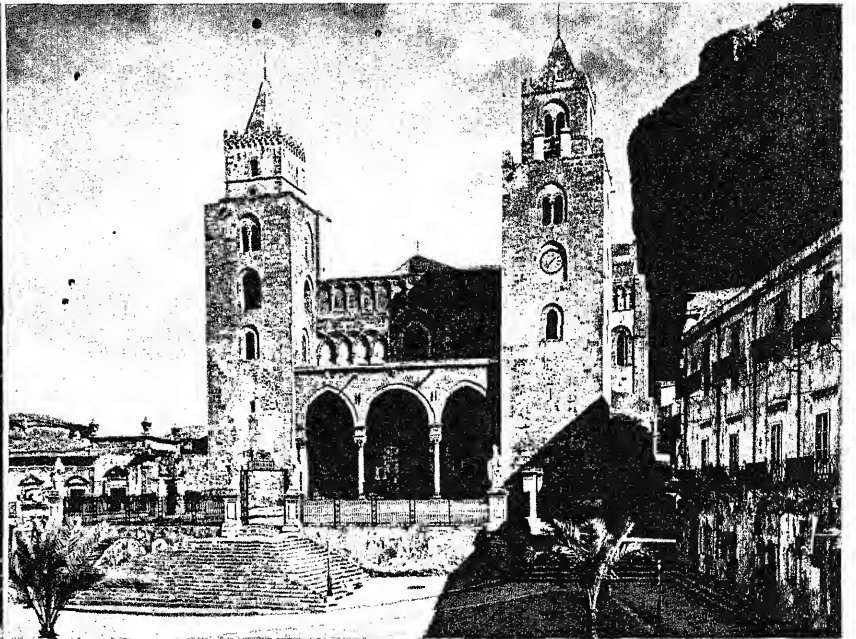
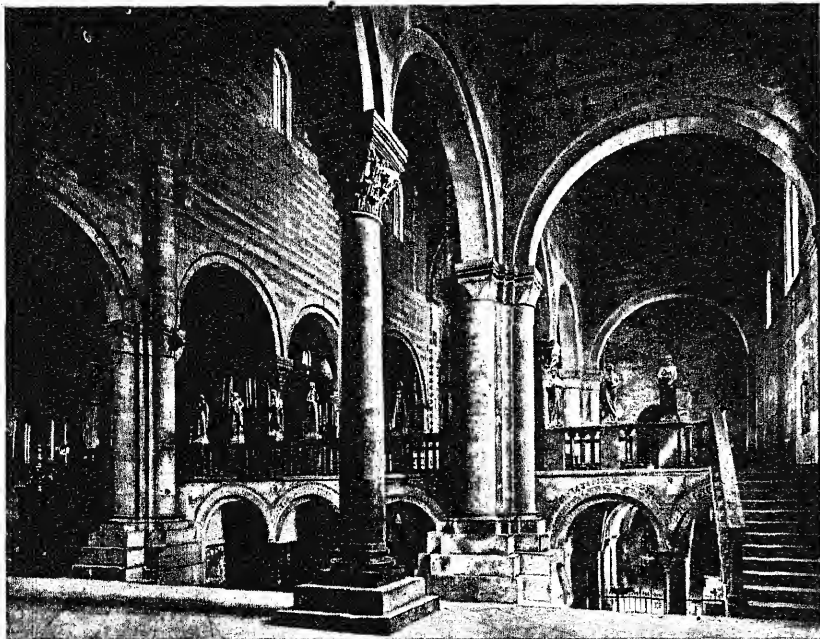


353
354
355

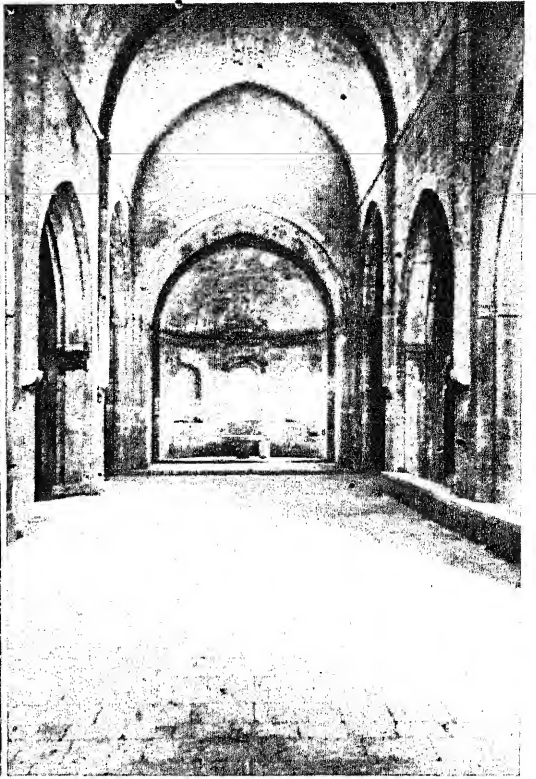
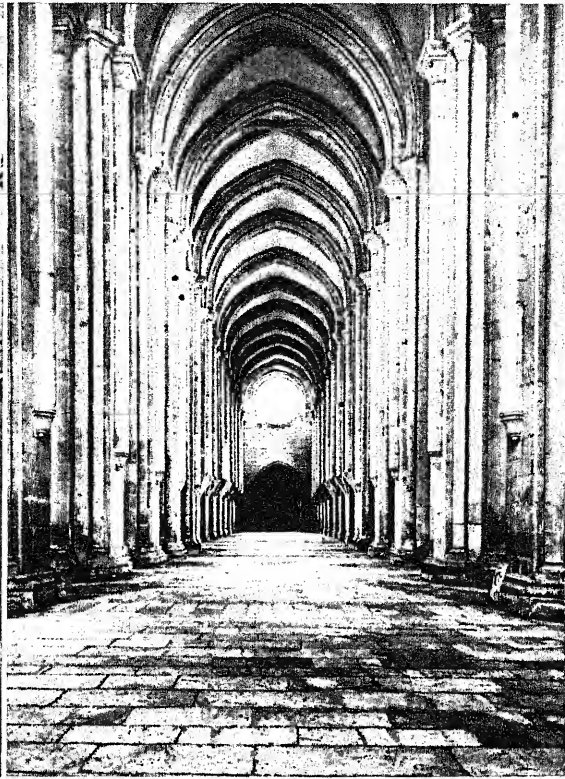


356
357

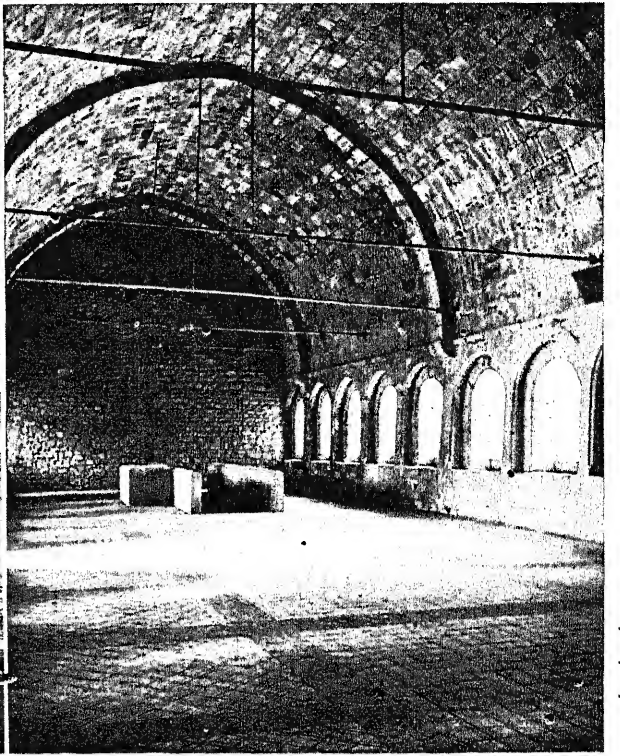
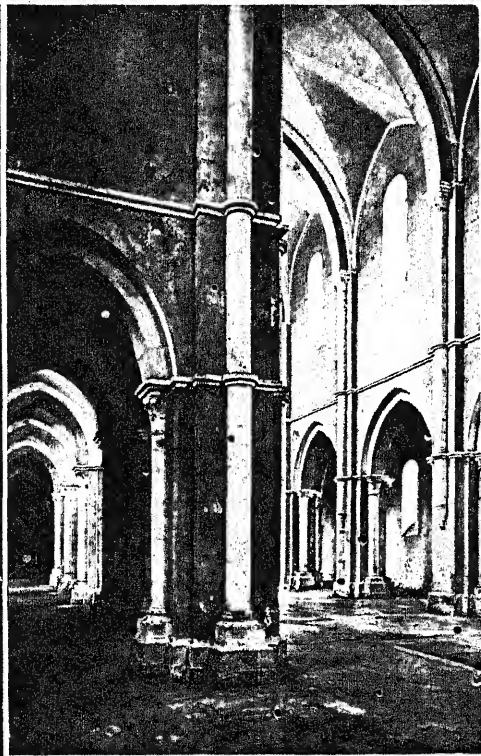
350/ Head of an apostle from the shrine of St. Eleutherius. Tournai, Cathedral. 1248. 351/ Crozier, Limoges enamel, ca. 1200. Poitiers. 352/ Detail from font of Renier de Huy, 1118. St-Barthélemy, Liège. 353/ Enamel medallion from the shrine of St. Heribert with scenes from his life. 1170-1180. Deutz, church. 354/ St. Simon the Apostle (the book in his hand shows one of the articles of the Creed). Detail from the shrine of St. Heribert, cf. no. 353. 355/ The Adoration of the Magi. Enamel from retablo of Klosterneuburg by Nicholas of Verdun. 1181. Klosterneuburg, Stiftskirche. 356/ Reliquary of St. Stephen; with his stoning and entry into Paradise. Limoges enamel. Limoges, Musée Guéret. Example of cloisonné-work. 357/ Reliquary, with God, Our Lady and St. Peter. Limoges, Musée Adrien Dubouché. Example of champlevé-work. [cf. maps 20 and 21]



358/ San Zeno, Verona. Choir and entrance to colonnaded crypt. Example of a sober unvulgar Lombard basilica of the XIIth cent. 359/ Cefalù (Sicily). Front of the cathedral. One of the Norman-Arabic-Byzantine monuments of the island. XIIth cent. (for apsidal mosaics cf. no. 115). 360/ Ravello, S. Giovanni Evangelista. Ambo, early XIIIth cent. 361/ Pisa Cathedral, eastern elevation. The masterpiece of a regional architectural school of Sardinia and part of Tuscany. 362/ Castel Sant'Elia. Altar and ciborium (canopy) in the XIth cent. abbey church. 363/ The Creation of Eve. Fresco in S. Pietro, Ferentillo (near Spoleto). XIth cent. 364/ The Last Judgement. Detail of an icon from a Roman convent. A little after 1000. The Vatican Pinakothek.



365
366
367



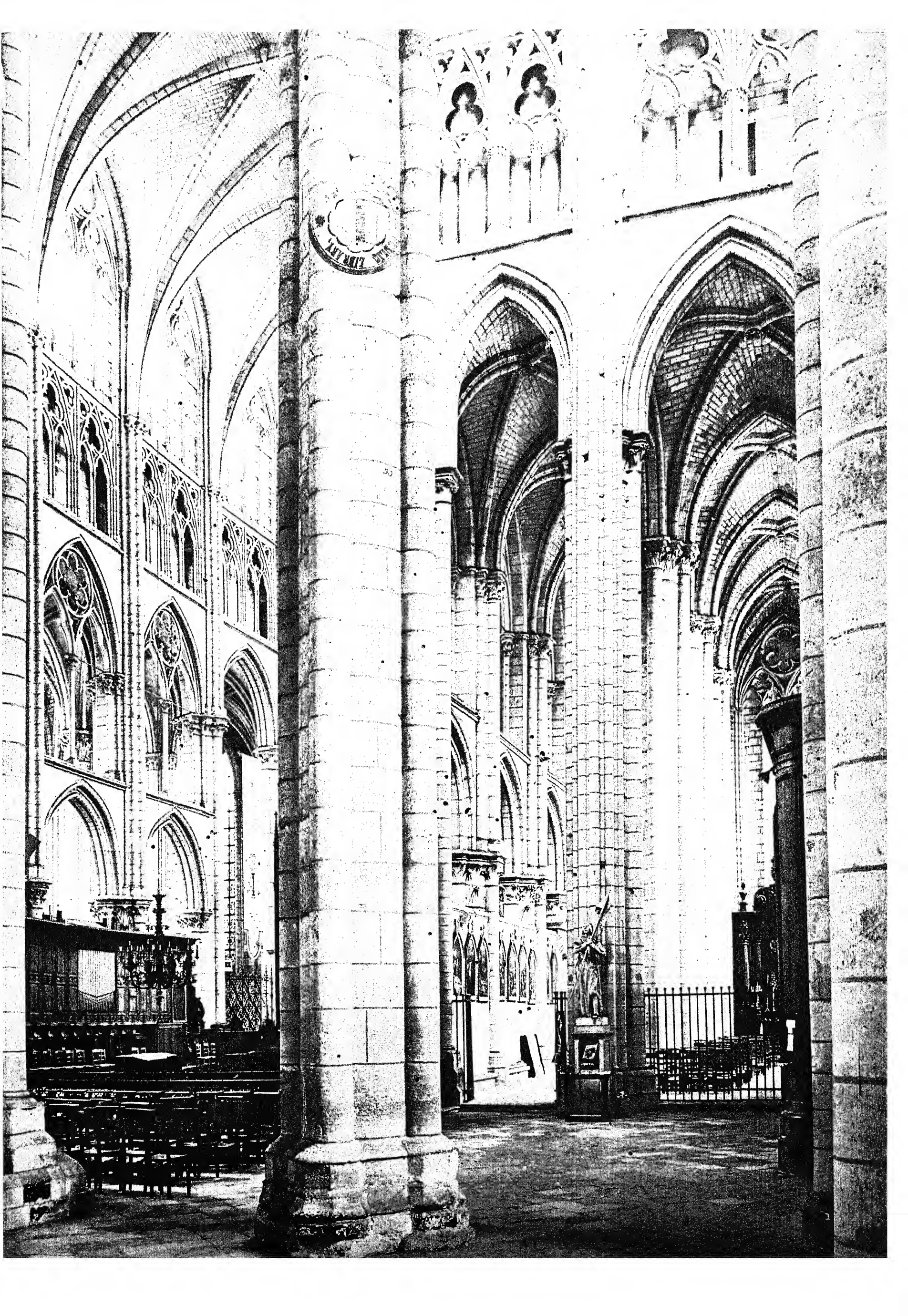
368
369
370

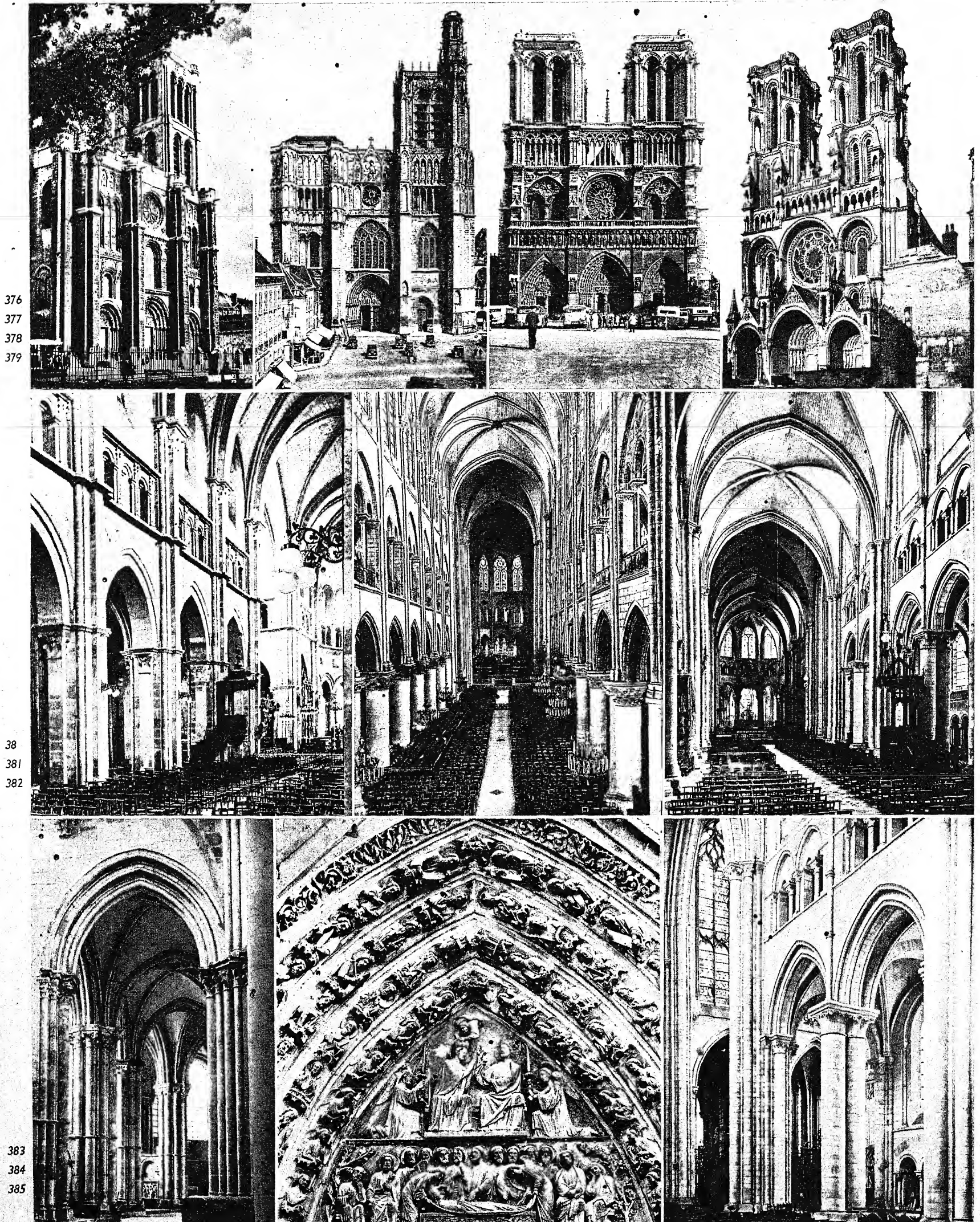


371
372
373

In sharp contrast to the rich Cluniac abbey churches, the buildings of the Cistercians were severe and undecorated and without any towers. In the Cistercian churches there was no distraction from the imposing architectural effects — the style is Burgundian, a transitional style between Romanesque and Gothic. 365/ Fossanuova (between Rome and Naples). 366/ Alcobaça (Portugal). 367/ Le Thoronet (Var, Provence). 368/ Fossanuova, edicola for the fountain, in front of the refectory. 369/ Fossanuova. 370/ Le Thoronet, dormitory (the monks slept in their habits on sacks of straw). 371/ Fossanuova, cloisters (the decoration is XIIIth cent.). 372-373/ Two MSS. from Cîteaux: 372/ Bible of Stephen Harding, Dijon, Bibl. de la Ville; King David. 373/ Paschal Homily, with Mary Magdalene, and Samson carrying the gates of Gaza. Strasbourg. Overleaf: 374/ Senlis, cathedral and tower, XIIth cent.; rebuilt XVth cent.; transept, 2nd quarter XVIth cent. till 1560. [cf. map 23]

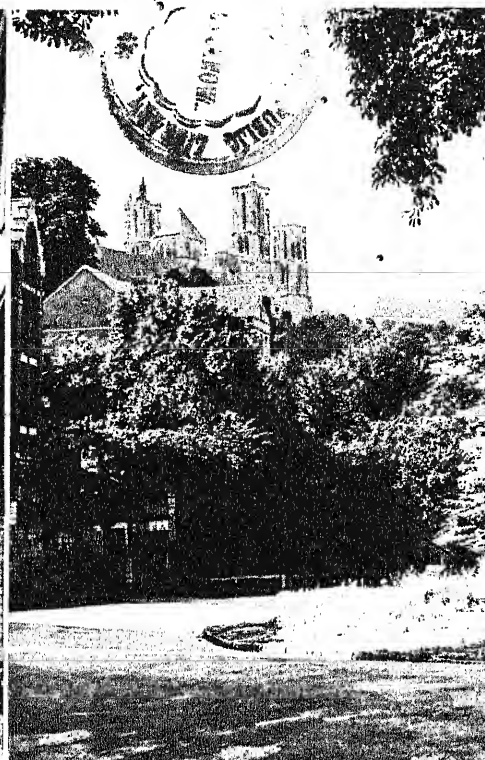




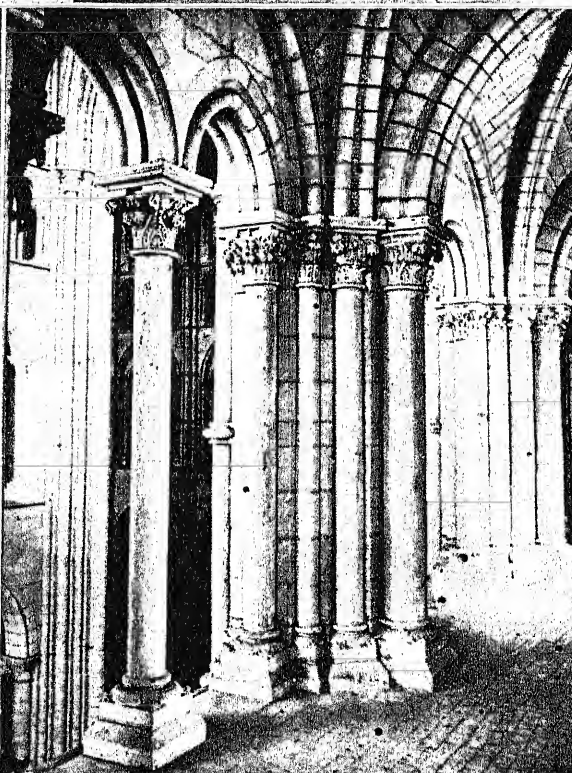
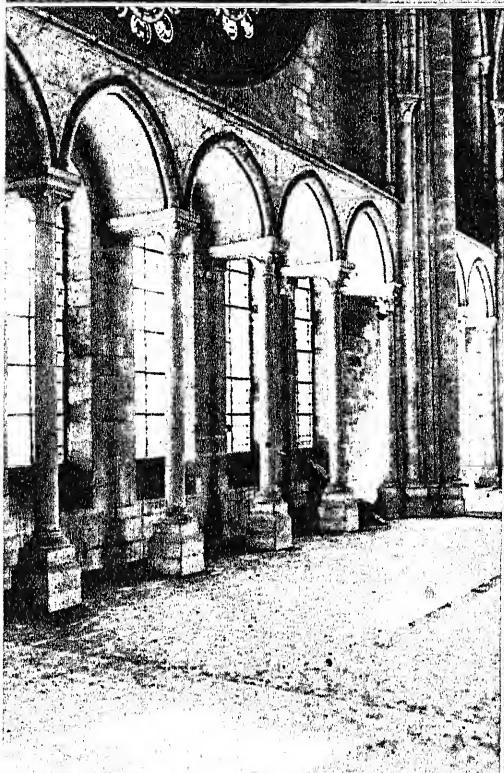


376/ Saint-Denis. Façade by Suger, ca. 1140 (the tower on the left was destroyed 1847). 377/ Sens, Cathedral. Façade XIIth cent., rebuilt XIVth cent., tower added XVIth cent. 378/ Paris, Notre-Dame, west front. Before 1200. 379/ Laon, Cathedral, west front, late XIIth cent. 380/ Langres, Cathedral. Begun ca. 1170 on the model of the 3rd church of Cluny. 381/ Paris, Notre-Dame. Begun 1163. (Clerestory rebuilt; six-fold vaulting.) 382/ Sens, Cathedral, begun shortly after 1130. (Apart from the six-fold vaulting this is the first completely 'Gothic' nave.) 383/ Vézelay, abbey church. Ambulatory, late XIIth cent. 384/ Paris, Notre-Dame, west front. Tympanum of left portal: Our Lady laid to rest and crowned in Heaven. 385/ Sens, Cathedral. Pillars of the nave, near the crossing. Between 1130 and 1163. Preceding page: 375/ Meaux, cathedral of St-Etienne. Beginning of the choir, XIIth cent.

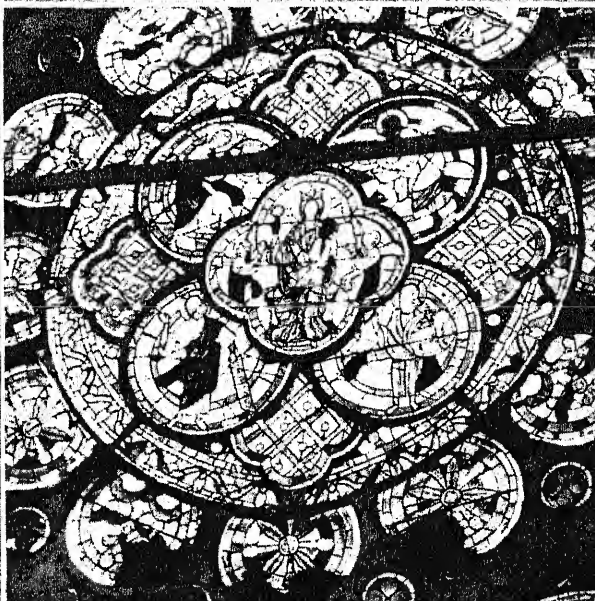
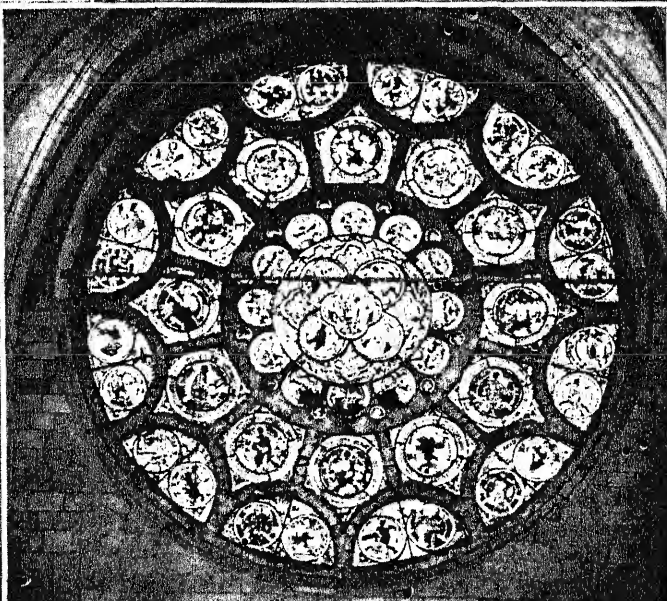
[cf. map 24]



386
387
388



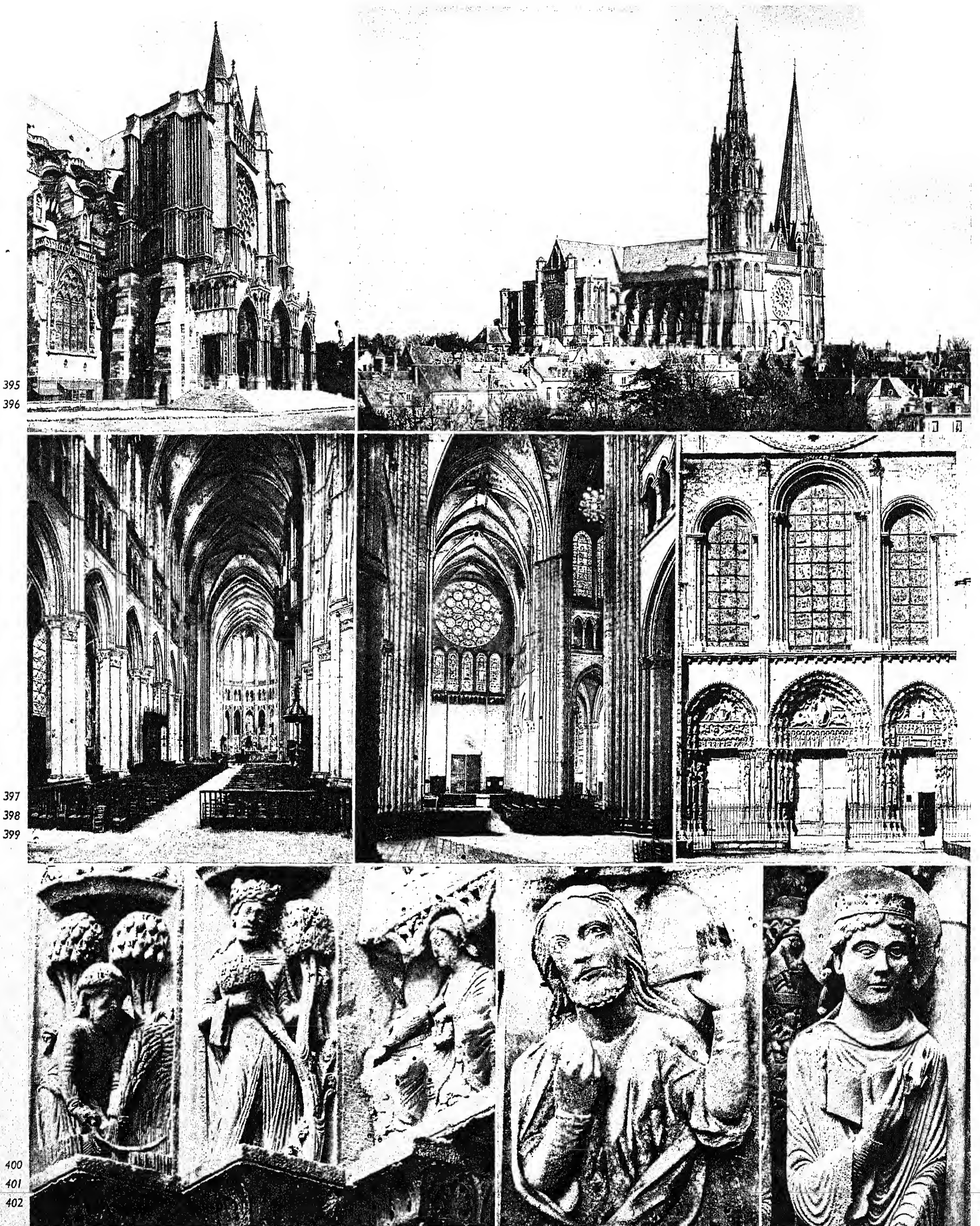
389
390
391



392
393
394

Despite its conservative architectural features (e.g. the six-fold vaulting), the Cathedral of Laon is the masterpiece of the late XIIth cent. It is imitated in Cologne, Limburg, Naumburg, Magdeburg and Bamberg. It is also imitated in certain details in France, e.g. in Chartres. 386/ Choir, enlarged XIIIth cent. 387/ Nave. 388/ Towers. 389/ Gallery under rose window in northern transept. 390-391/ Interior of the tribune. 392/ Window in the choir: the Legend of Theophilus (who sold his soul to the devil and was saved by Our Lady). 393-394/ Eastern rose window, with Our Lady crowned in Glory. [cf. map 24]

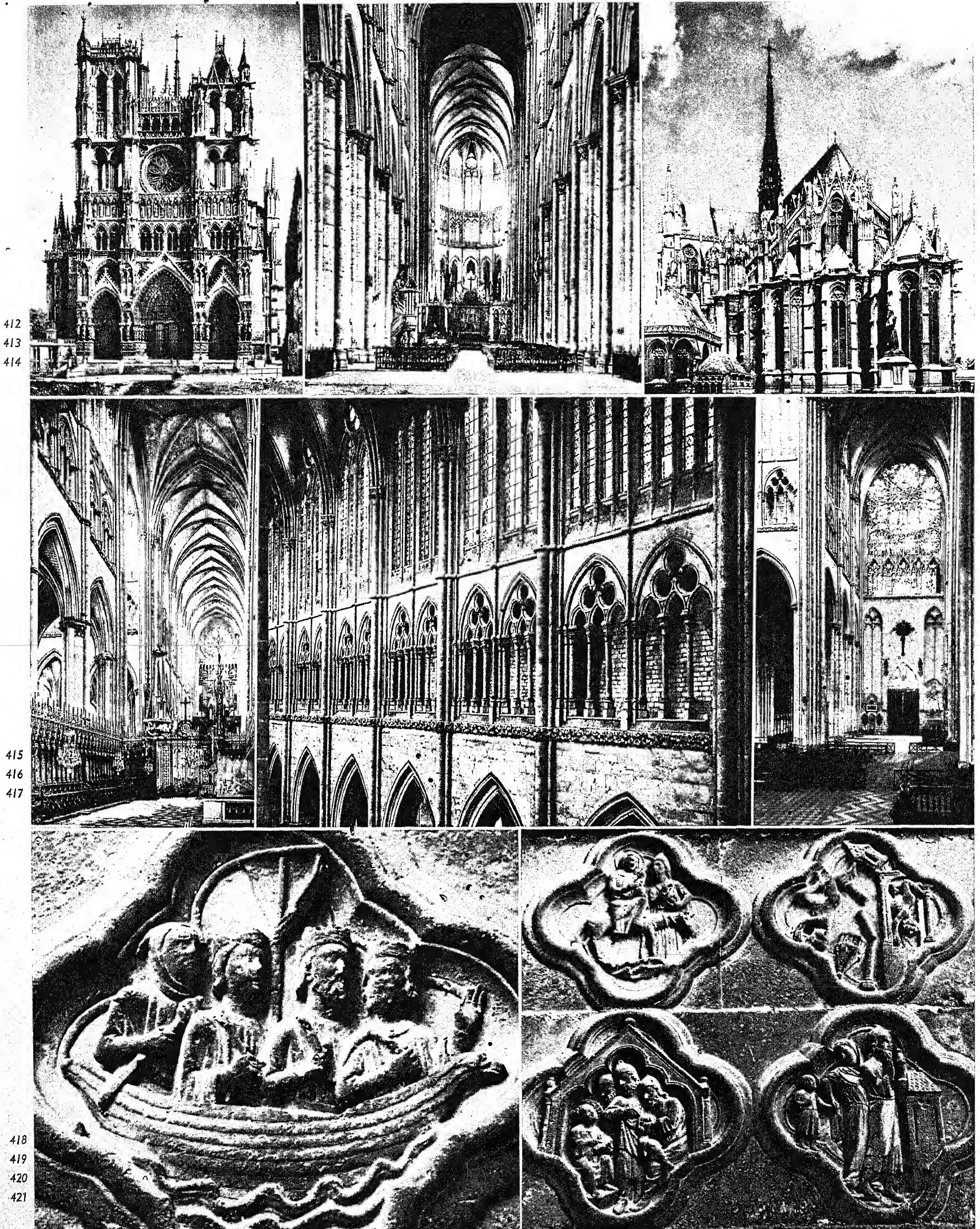
EARLY GOTHIC: CHARTRES



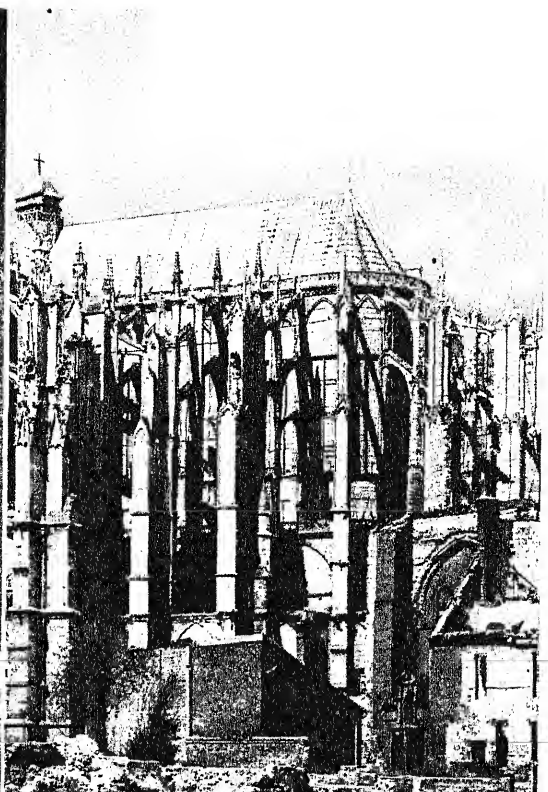
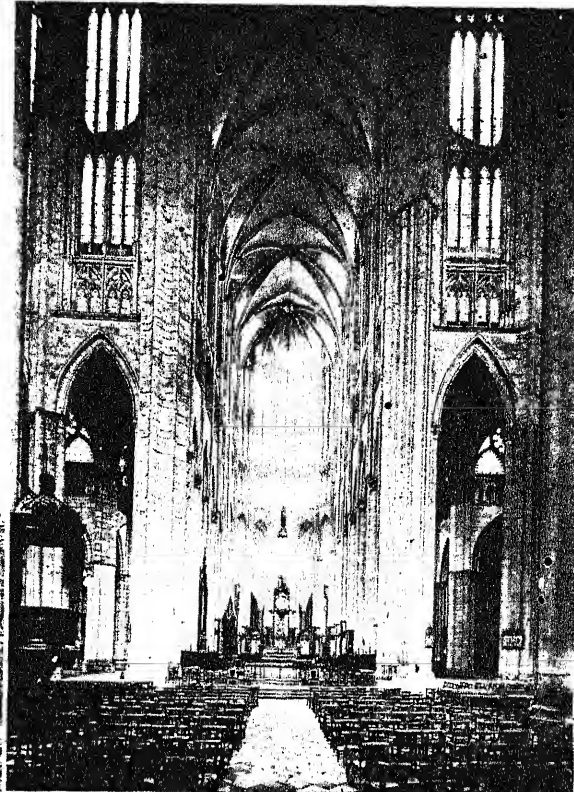
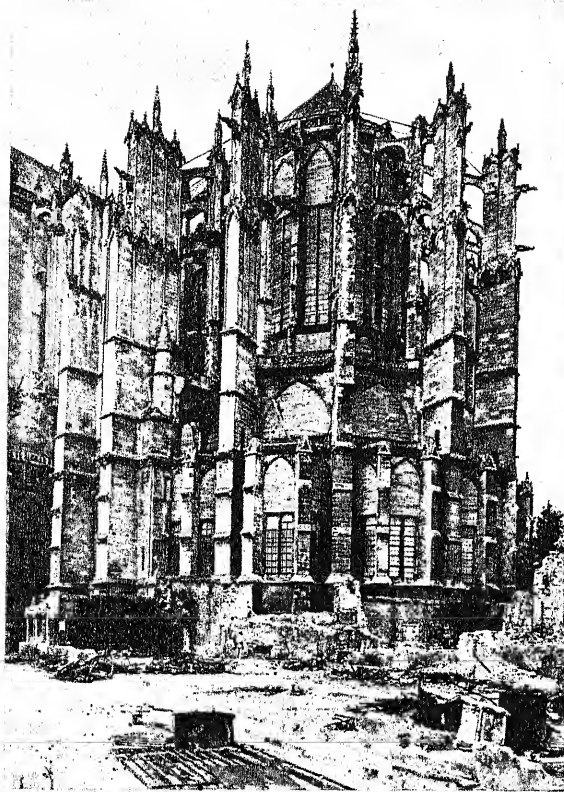
The Cathedral of Chartres is France's principal shrine to the Mother of God (relics of her skirt and veil are venerated there). After the fire of 1194 it was completely rebuilt between 1195-1220, with 170 windows and thousands of statues. It is the first classical Gothic church. 395/ South transept; the chapel l. is XVth cent. 396/ Northern elevation. The tower l. is from after 1500; the other is XIIth cent. 397/ Nave; the decoration of the choir is XVIIIth cent. 398/ Crossing and north transept. 399/ Lower portion of west front with Portail Royal (ca. 1144); the three windows are pre-1194. 400/ Detail from Portail Royal: the months of July and April. 401/ The creating Word (Logos). From the northern portico. 402/ One of Christ's forefathers, probably Solomon; from the Portail Royal. [cf. map 24]



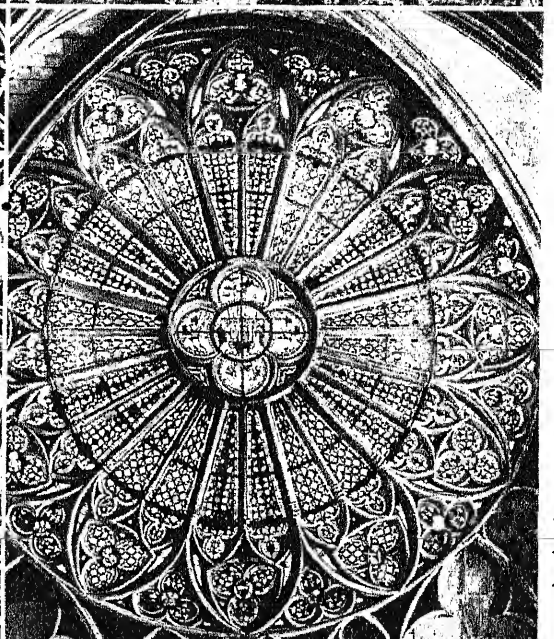
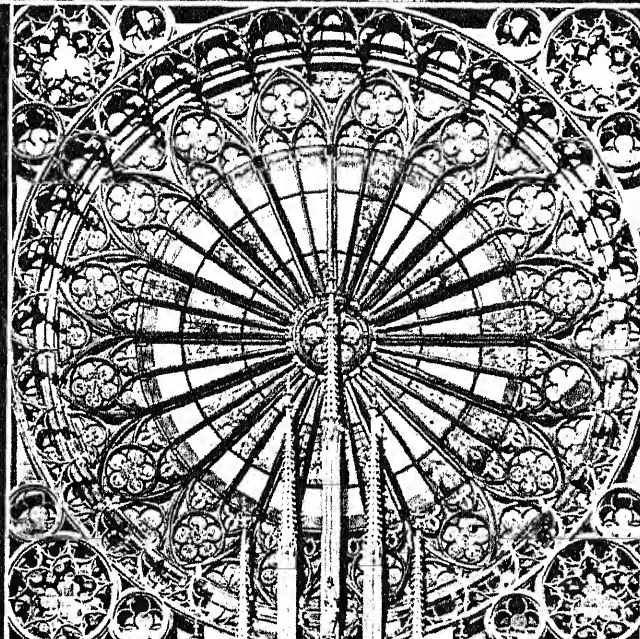
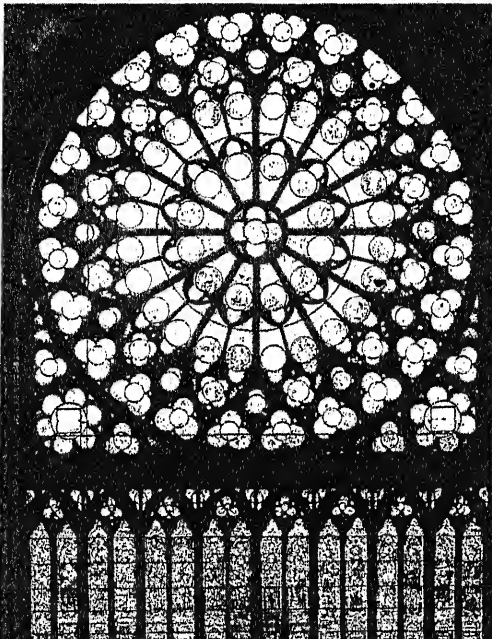
403/ Reims, Cathedral, begun 1212. 404-405/ Bourges, Cathedral. Choir 1190-1220: masterbuilder Henry de Sully, brother of Eudes, masterbuilder of Notre-Dame. Note the double ambulatory. 406/ Reims, Cathedral, nave. 407/ Bourges, interior. 408/ Bourges, interior of side aisle. 409/ Reims, west front: the Annunciation. 410/ Bourges, Crucifixion. Fragment of jubé, XIIIth cent. 411/ Bourges, Christ's forefathers. Side portico, XIIIth cent. The magnificent Cathedral of Bourges, with its five naves of varying height, is the model for the Cathedrals of Le Mans, Coutances (no. 442) and Toledo (no. 467). Reims Cathedral, renowned principally for its sculpture, is the masterpiece of the architectural school of Champagne. [cf. map 24]



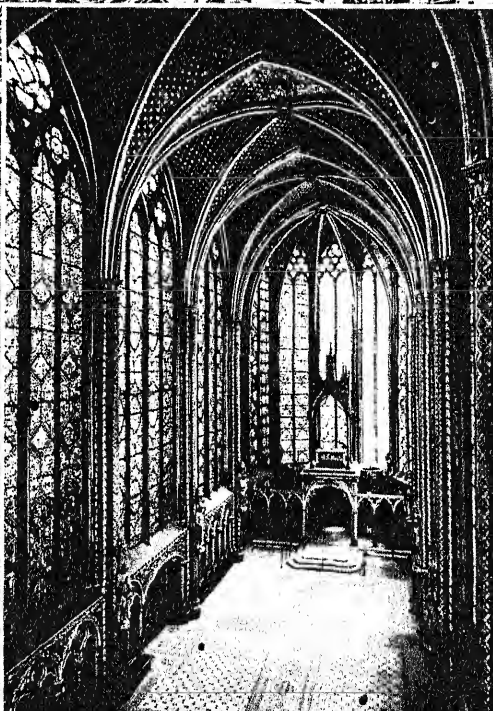
Amiens, the Parthenon of classical Gothic, is the matrix for numerous other Cathedrals, including Beauvais, Cologne, Troyes, Tournai (choir), León (Spain), Uppsala (Sweden) and Utrecht. 412/ West front. Lower portion 1220-1236, towers XIVth-XVth cent., rose window after 1500. 413/ Nave, by Master Robert de Luzarches, 1220-1236. 414/ Choir, 1247-1270. 415/ Choir, from the east: choirstalls XVth cent., screen XVIIIth cent. 416/ Transept. 417/ Triforium and windows of the nave. 418-421/ Details from west portals. Left: the Voyage of the Magi. 419-420/ The Flight into Egypt and the fall of the idols of Heliopolis. Below: the Infant Jesus among the Doctors in the Temple and the return to Nazareth. [cf. map 24]



422
423
424

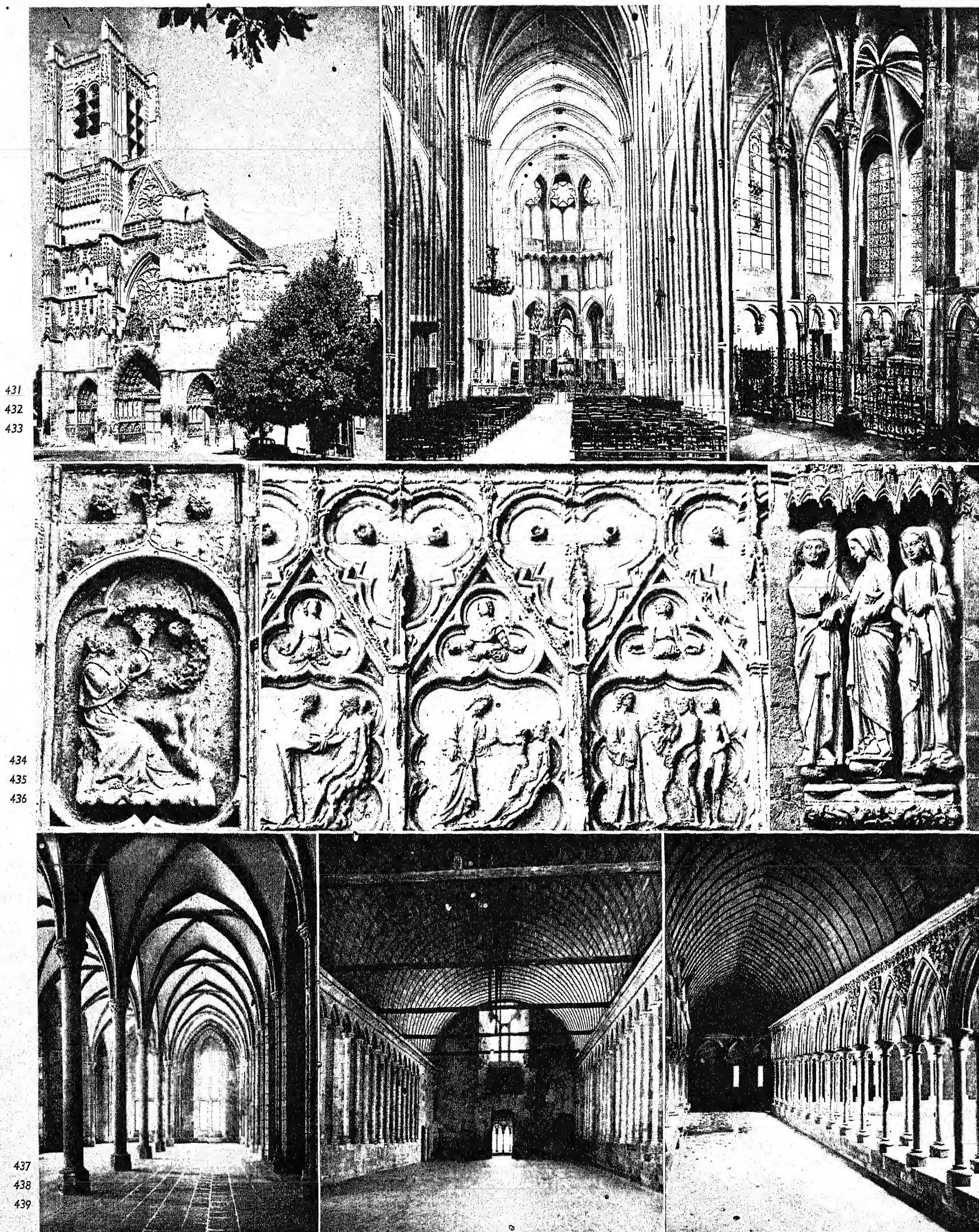


425
426
427

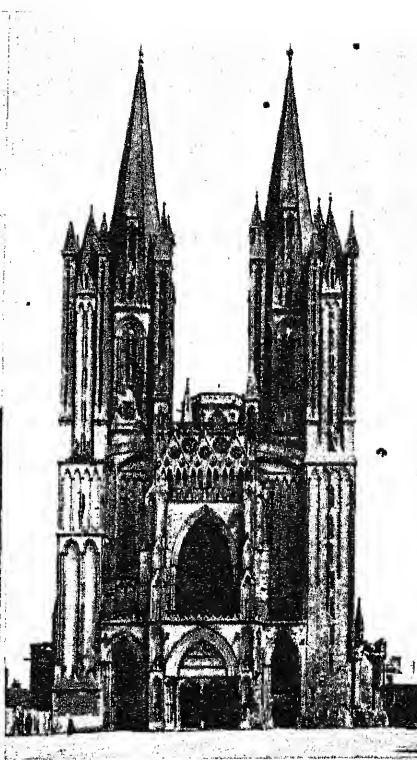
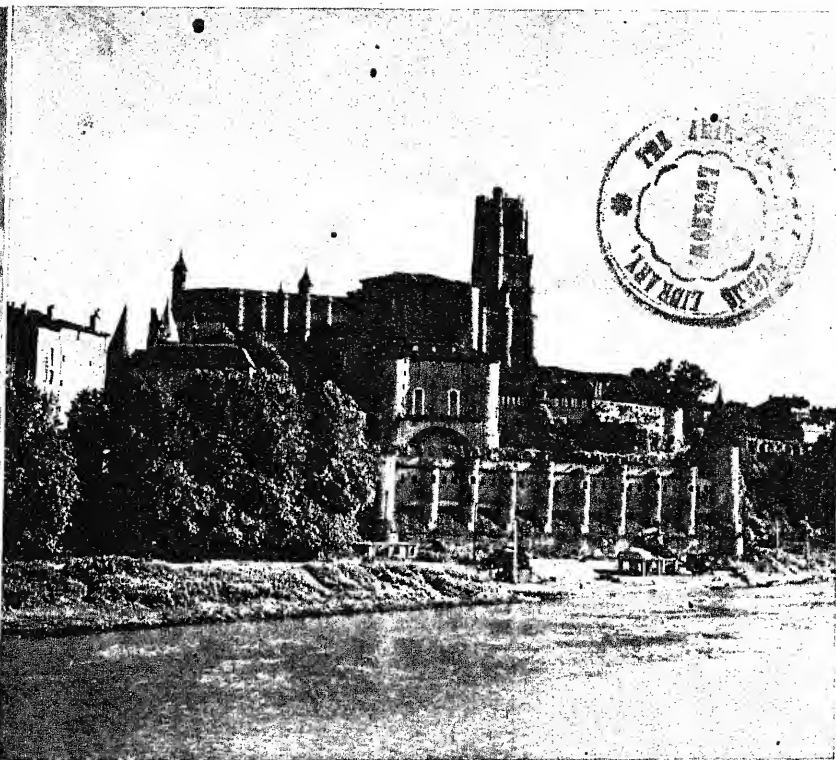
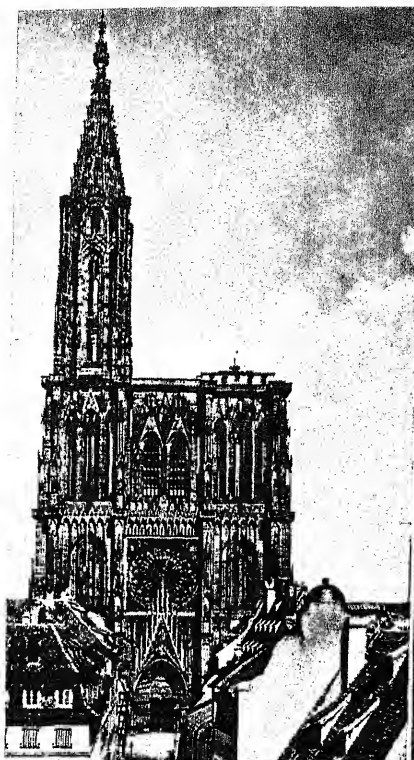


428
429
430

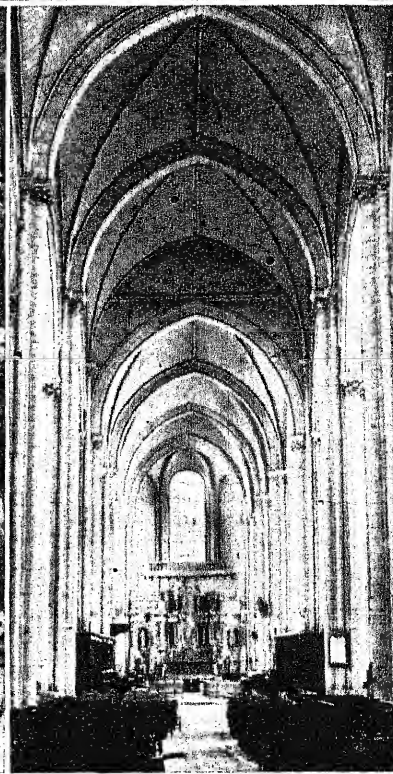
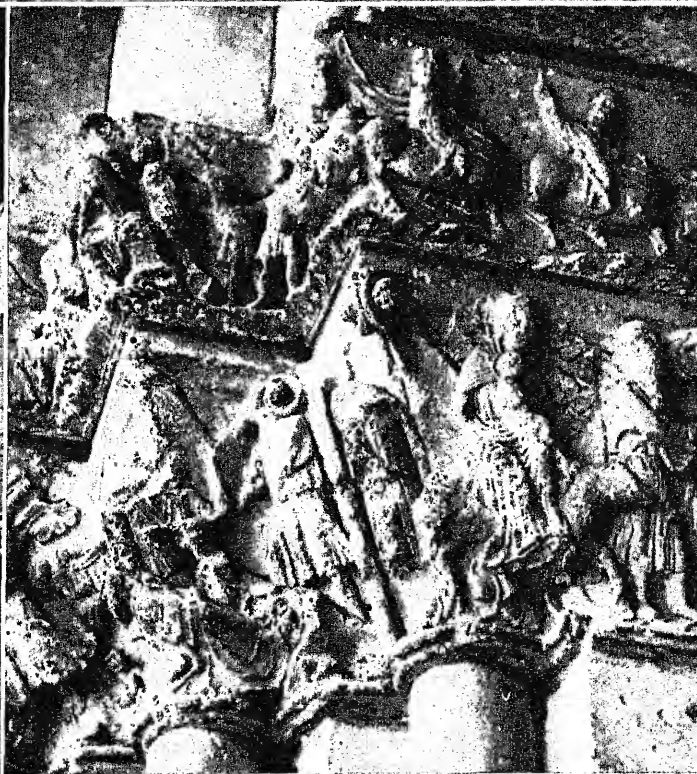
422-424/ The choir of Beauvais Cathedral, built 1247-1272, collapsed 1284, rebuilt 1338. Height of vault 48 metres. This is the technical acme of Gothic. Transept early XVth cent. 425/ Paris, Notre-Dame. Rose window in transept 1257-1267. 426/ Strasbourg Cathedral. Rose window in west front, ca. 1290. 427/ Carcassonne, Cathedral of St-Nazaire. Rose window ca. 1280. 428-430/ Paris, Sainte-Chapelle. Built by St-Louis for a relic of the Crown of Thorns brought from Constantinople. 428/ One of the twelve apostles. 429/ The upper chapel with altar for reliquary, and the celebrated windows. 430/ The Creation of Eve, detail from door of the chapel. [cf. map 24]



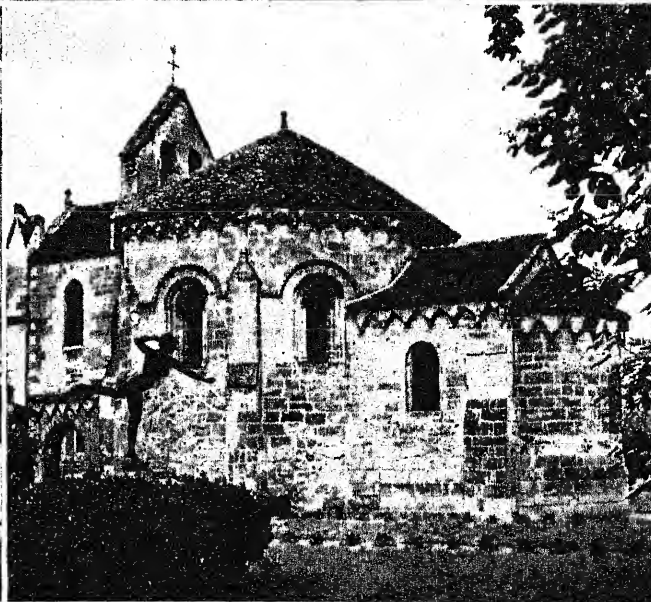
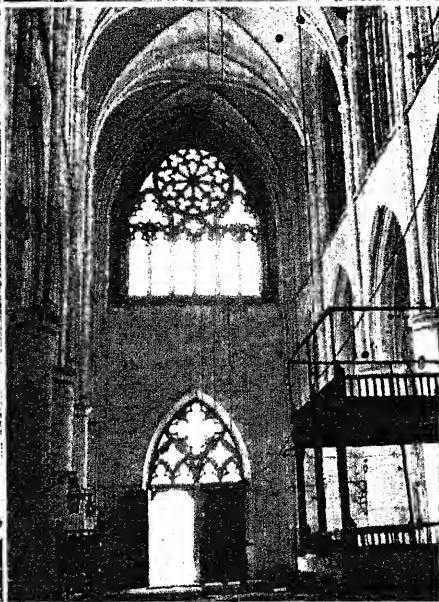
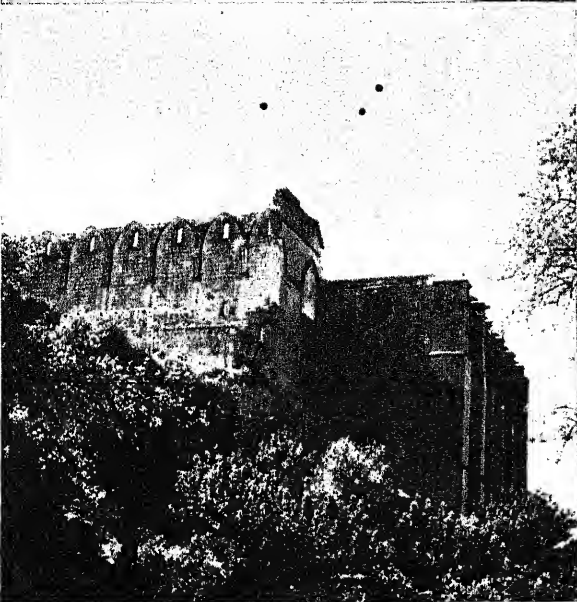
431-435/ Auxerre, Cathedral of St-Etienne; one of the lesser monuments in the area between Champagne and Burgundy. 431/ West front. Portals partly XIIIth, partly XIVth cent.; nave XIVth cent., tower 1539. 432/ Choir (1215-1234) and nave (XIVth cent.). 433/ Side chapel in ambulatory. 434-435/ Reliefs from left portal on west front: the creation of the stars; the creation of Adam and Eve; original sin. An example of the light and elegant style of the early XIVth cent. 436/ The Annunciation. From the portal of Villeneuve-l'Archevêque (Yonne). In the style of Reims, ca. 1270. 437-439/ Mont-Saint-Michel. The abbey on a rock in the sea, opposite Avranches. L., the reception hall; centre, the refectory; r., the cloisters. Example of an influential XIIIth cent. Benedictine abbey. [cf. map 24]



440
441
442

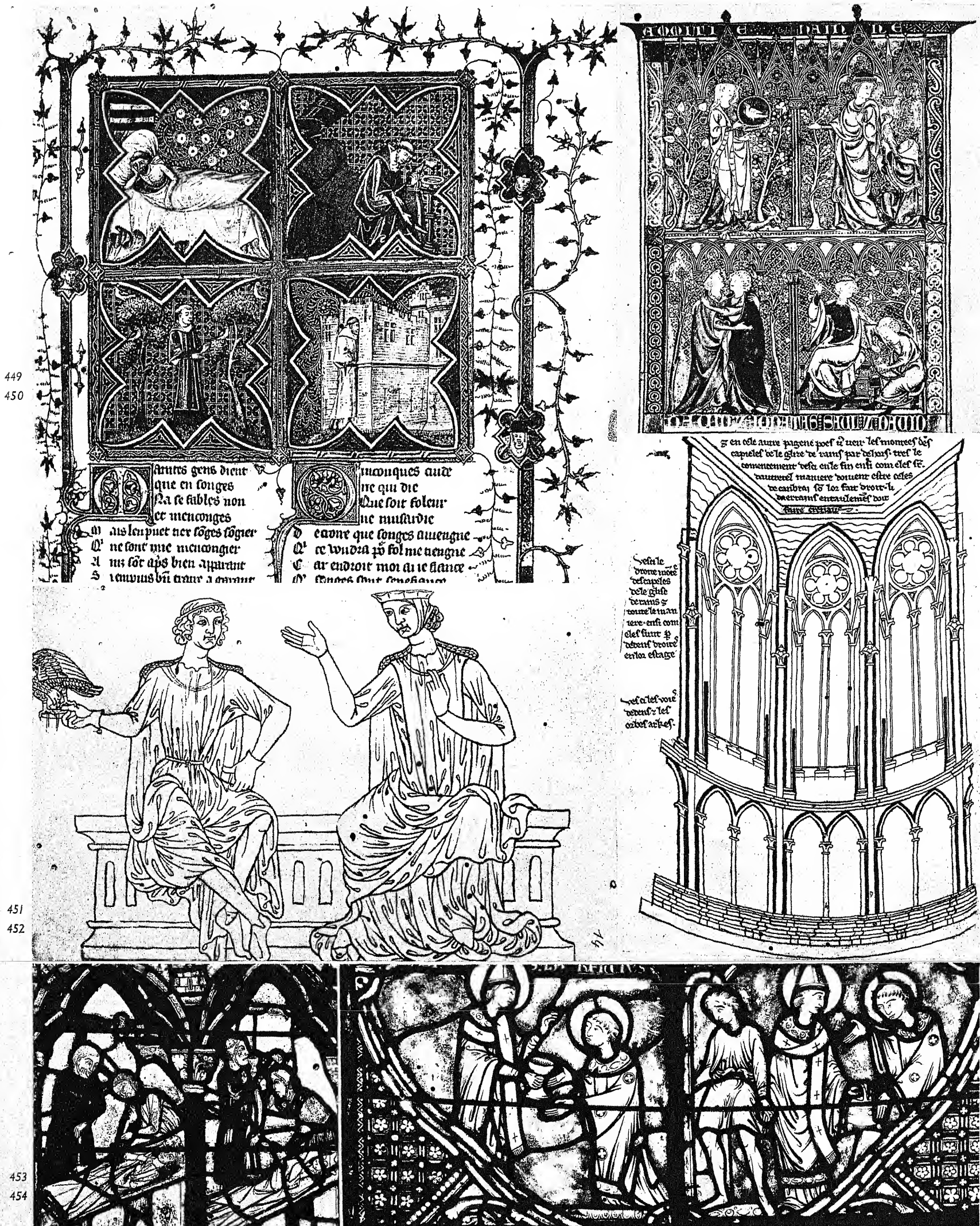


443
444
445



446
447
448

440/ Strasbourg, Cathedral. West front (late XIIIth-early XIVth cent.) and tower (XVth cent.). 441/ Albi, Cathedral. Example of fortified church with single nave. Built in red brick by Bp. Bernard de Castanet, 1282-1330. In foreground the Bishop's Palace and the River Tarn. 442/ Coutances, Cathedral, with thin Norman towers. 443/ Toulouse, Church of the Jacobins. The mother-church of the Dominicans. With double nave. Begun 1260-1285, completed 1304. The vaults (30 metres high) are carried on seven columns of 22 metres. 444/ Poitiers, Cathedral. Capitals from the small northern portal. XIIth cent. 445/ Poitiers, Cathedral, 1166-1271. The first major Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (with equal naves). 446-447/ Crusaders' Gothic, Cyprus: l., the abbey of Bellapais; r., the former Cathedral of Nicosia. 448/ Templars' Church, Laon. [cf. maps 24 and 26]



After 1220 the free lyric style appears in the graphic arts; the early Christian and Byzantine clichés are things of the past, at least as far as France is concerned. **449/** MS. of the Roman de la Rose, 1353. Paris, Bibl. Nat. **450/** Page from a 'Somme le Roi', ca. 1300. British Museum. **451-452/** Two drawings from the sketchbook of the architect Villard de Honnecourt, ca. 1235. Paris, Bibl. Nat. L., courtly love scene; r., design for side chapel in Reims Cathedral. **453/** Chartres, Cathedral. Detail from a window donated by the masons: the masons themselves can be seen at work on two statues. **454/** Lower portion of medallion from XIIIth cent. window in the ambulatory of Bourges Cathedral. A scene from the legend of Crescentius and Quiriacus. [cf. map 24]

[cf. map 24]



The groundplans of even the largest English cathedrals have the simplicity of design of an abbey church. The vaults are not high, and the main impression is of breadth, length, and the richness of decoration. There are no ambulatories with side chapels and no richly sculptured portals, but they have rich chapter-houses and magnificent towers. 455/ Wells, nave. 456/ Lincoln. 457/ Lincoln, Angel Choir, with original stained glass. Typically Early English. 458/ Wells, west front. 459/ Wells, Chapter House. Note vaulting fanning out from central pillar. 460-462/ Salisbury, the principal monument of Early English: 460/ The cloisters. 461/ The nave; the shafts in the triforium are of black Purbeck marble. 462/ Interior of cloisters.



Early Spanish Gothic is an importation from France; the three principal monuments, the Cathedrals of Burgos, Toledo and León, are derived from Bourges, Chartres and Amiens. But their interior furnishings, and especially the unique placing of the choirstalls in the centre of the nave in front of the crossing, give the Spanish churches a character of their own. 463/ Tarragona, Cathedral. Crossing and apse. Ca. 1200. 464/ Tarragona, Cathedral. Choir and lantern. 465/ Cuenca, Cathedral. Ambulatory. 466/ León, Cathedral. From the choir, looking west. 467/ Toledo. The nave. 468/ Burgos, Cathedral. From the choir, looking west. The rich decoration dates from the late middle ages; the church itself is an imitation of Bourges. 469/ León, windows in nave (the original stained-glass has been entirely preserved). 470/ A contemporary monument: the Alhambra at Granada. 471/ Toledo, XIIIth cent. synagogue, now the church of Santa María la Blanca. [cf. map 24]



472
473
474

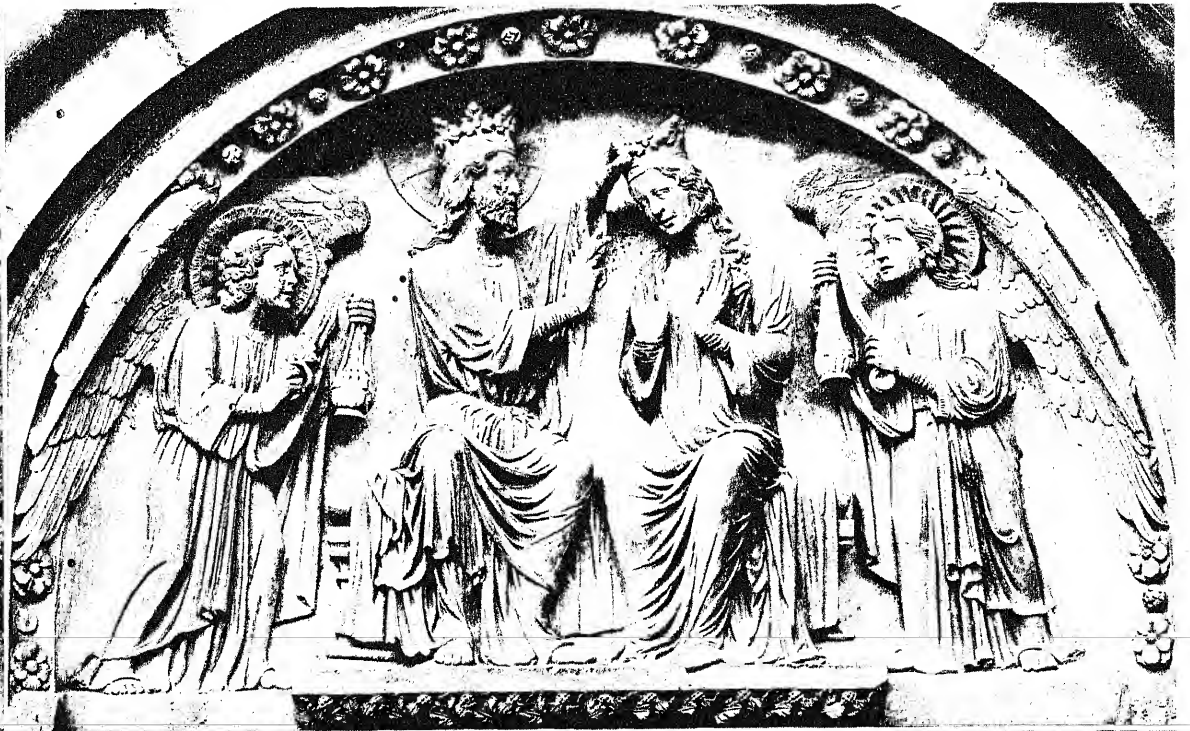
475
476
477

478
479
480

German Gothic begins sixty years after the French; its most original feature are the great brick churches on the plains of northern Germany. 472/ Trier, Liebfrauen: a double of the little church of St-Yved at Braisne. 473/ Cologne, Cathedral, choir, begun 1248. Copied from Amiens and Beauvais. 474/ St. Elisabeth, Marburg. One of the earliest and most beautiful 'Hallenkirchen' (with three naves of equal height). Begun 1235; related to Poitiers Cathedral. 475/ Paderborn Cathedral. A 'Hallenkirche', also related to Poitiers. 476-477/ Münster, Cathedral. Externally this has all the features of heavy Romanesque; internally the church has low, cupola-forming vaults derived from those of Anjou. 478-480/ Three brick churches in Mecklenburg: 478/ Wismar, Georgenkirche; 479/ Wismar, Marienkirche (partly XIVth cent.); 480/ Doberan, Cistercian church with ambulatory and side chapels. [cf. map 24]



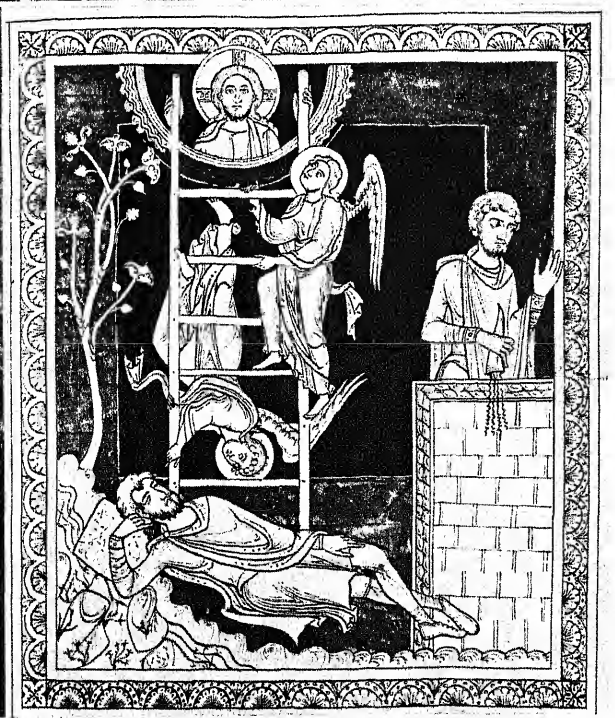
481
482



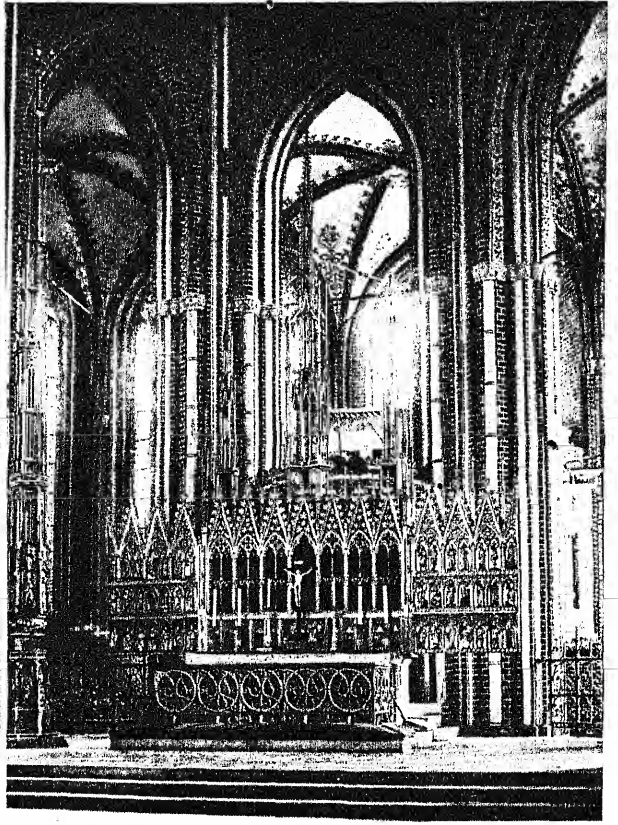
483
484
485



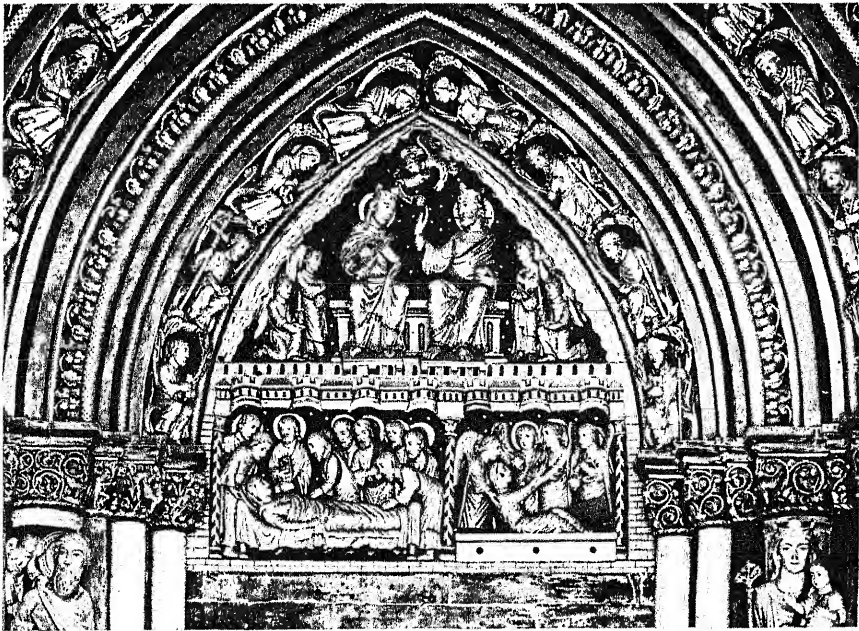
486
487
488



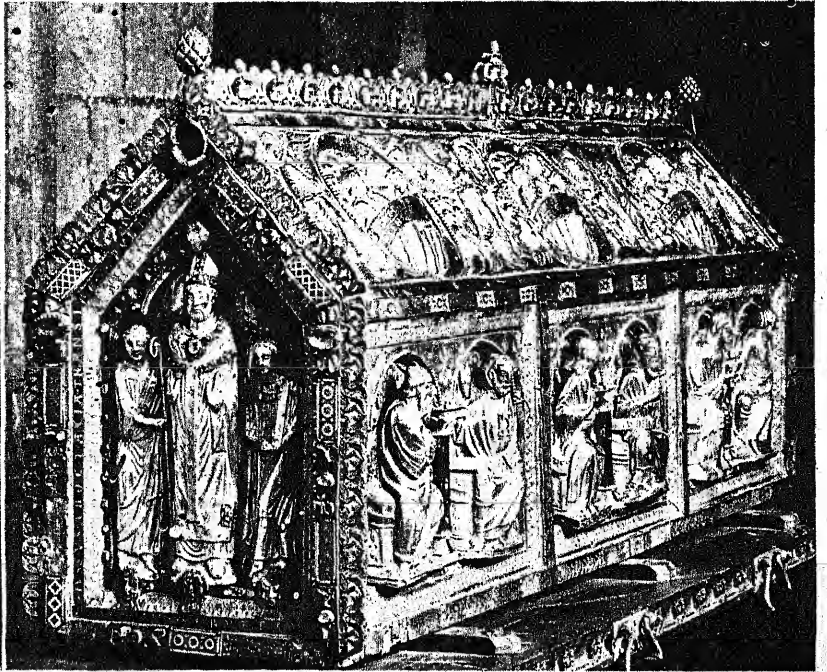
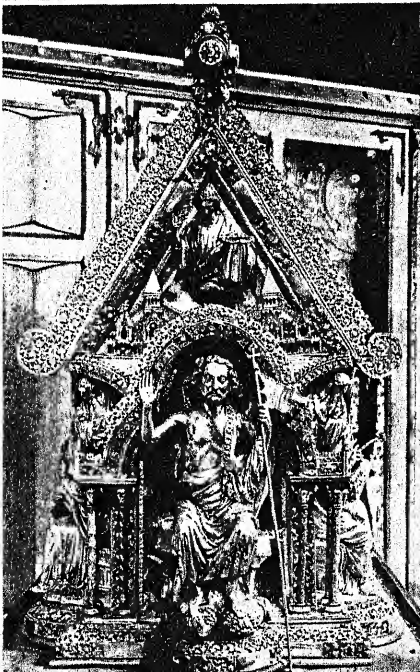
481/ Naumburg, Cathedral. Ekkehard and Uta; portraits of the founders, in the western choir. Masterpieces of expressive realism in XIIIth cent. Germany. 1250-1260. 482/ The Crowning of Our Lady. Tympanum in side portal of Strasburg Cathedral. 1220-1230. 483, 485/ Details of no. 481. 484/ Mainz Cathedral, fragment of jubé (Lettner): the Damned. Mainz, Cathedral, Museum. 486/ The Year, between Day and Night, Sun and Moon, and the Four Seasons. Frontispiece to the 'Liber Floridus' from the Monastery of St. Florian, Austria. Vienna, Nationalbibliothek. 487/ Naumburg, Cathedral, St. John standing beneath the Cross. Detail from jubé. 488/ Jacob's Ladder and the Anointing of the stone of Bethel. From a XIIIth cent. antiphonary at St. Peter, Salzburg. [cf. map 24]



489
490
491

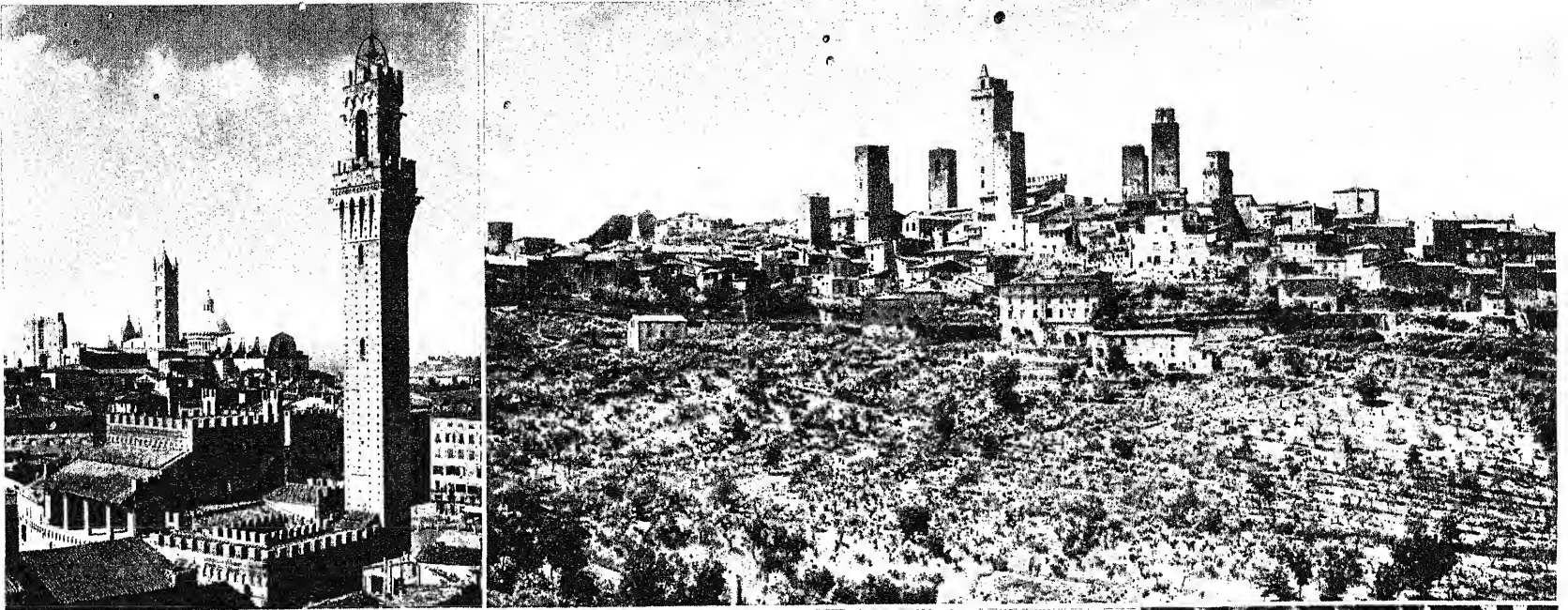
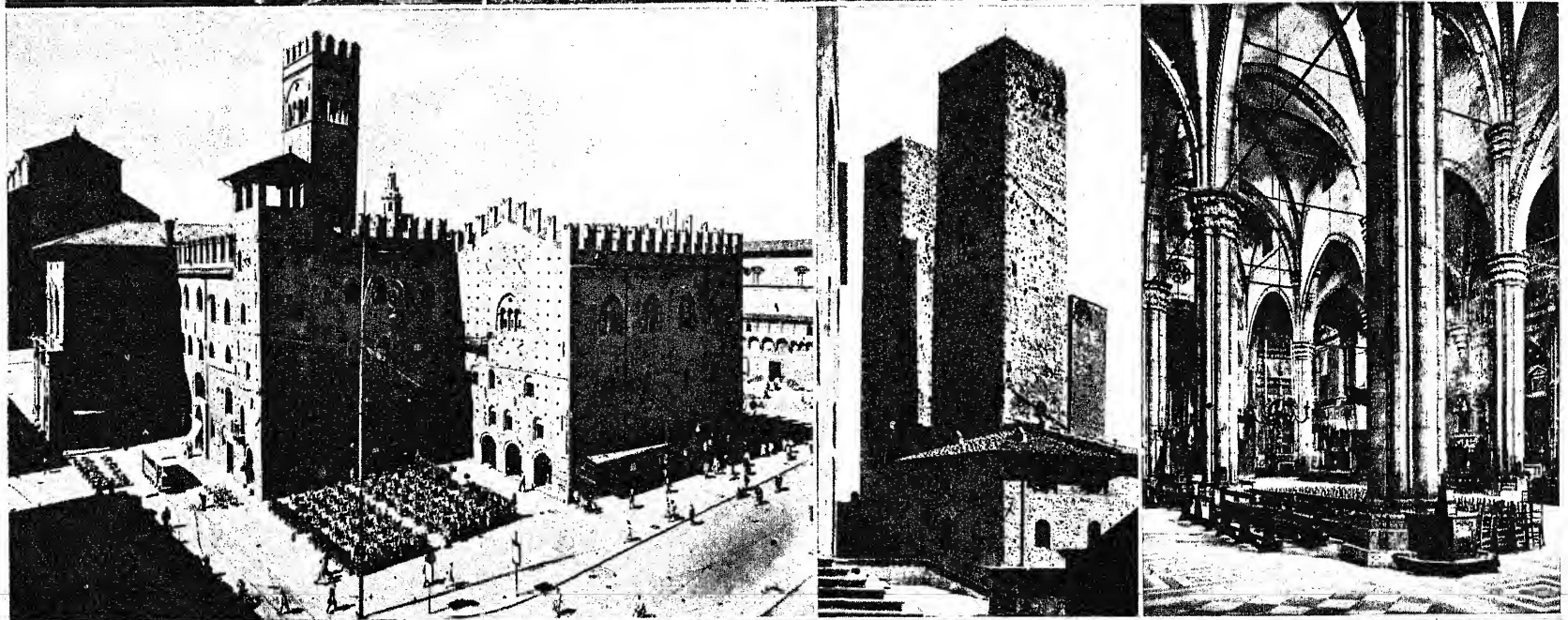
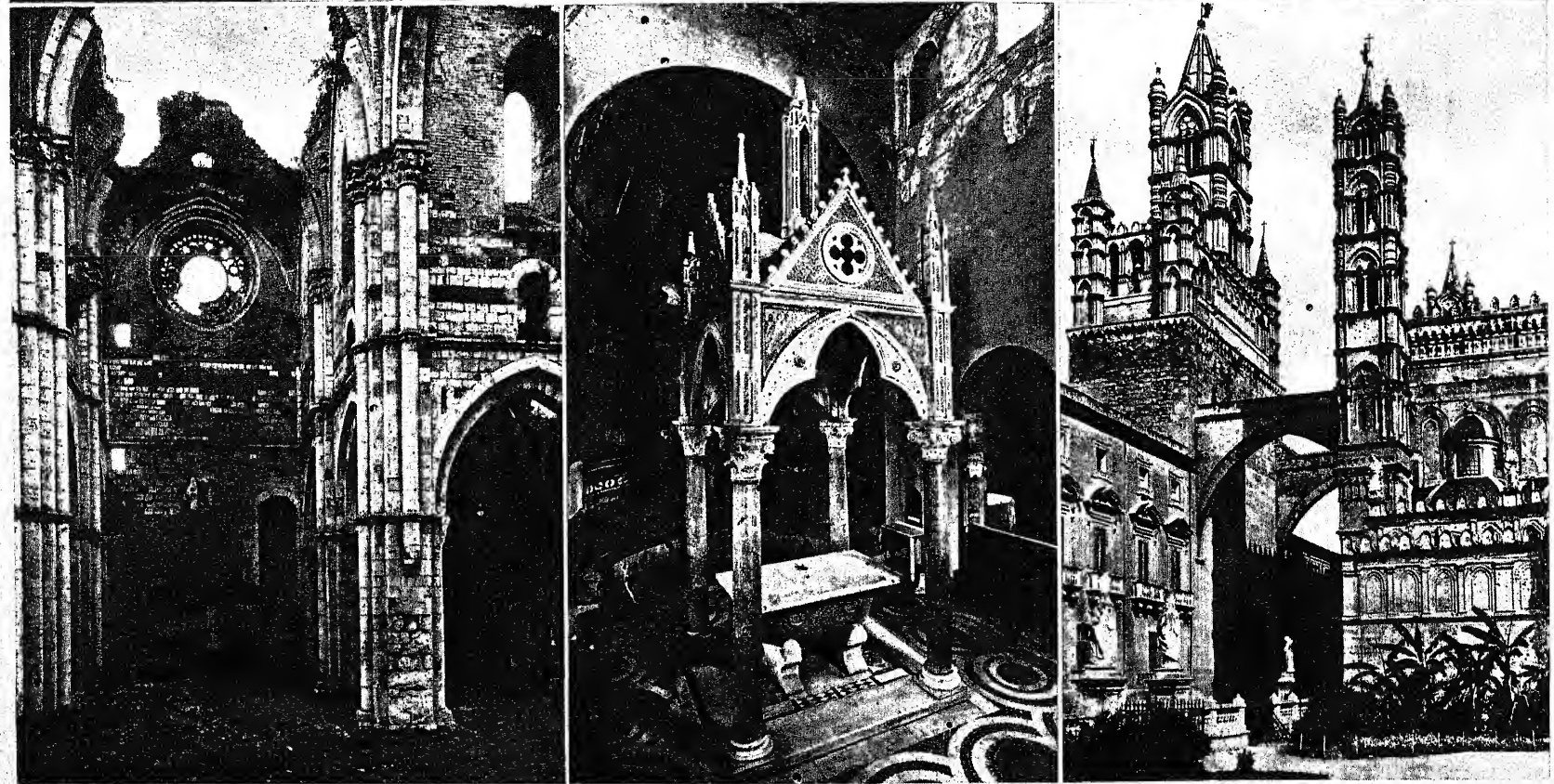


492
493

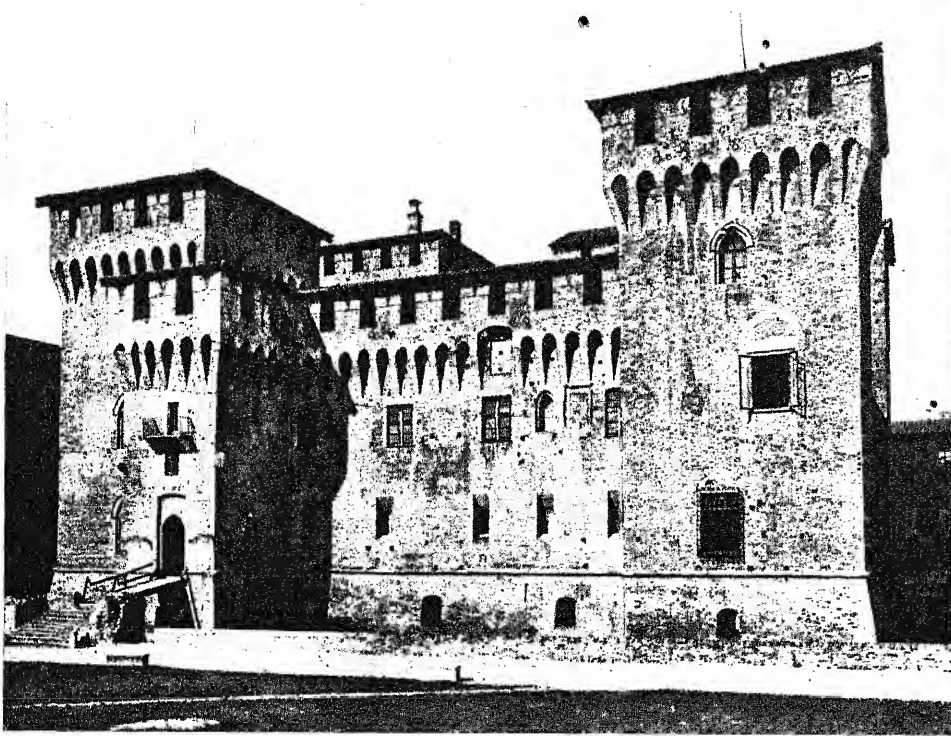


494
495
496

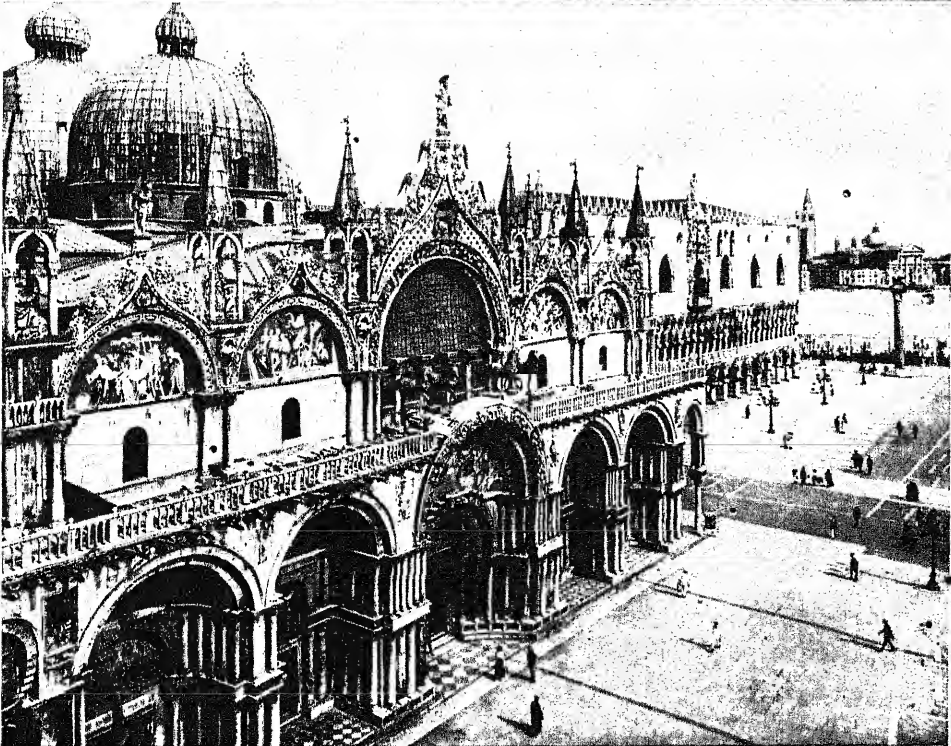
489/ Utrecht, Cathedral, choir. Related to Tournai and Soissons, and thus indirectly to Amiens and Cologne. Begun 1245; the bays in foreground are XVth cent. 490/ Virgin and Child, statue venerated at Bolsward in Friesland (Our Lady of the Seven Dolours). Probably XIIIth cent. 491/ Doberan, Mecklenburg. Choir of Cistercian church (cf. no. 480); altar ca. 1300. 492/ Maastricht, south portal of St. Servaas. The Virgin laid to rest and crowned in Heaven. 493/ Apse of the church at Bozum, Friesland. In cupola, XIIIth cent. fresco of Christ in His Majesty. 494-495/ Tournai, Cathedral, shrine of St. Eleutherius, 1248. 496/ Maastricht, St. Servaas. Reliquary of St. Servatius, one of the masterpieces of the circle of Godefroid de Claire: ca. 1160. *Eighty years separate the shrines of Tournai and Maastricht; the 'Gothic revolution' lies between.* [cf. map 24]

497
498499
500
501502
503
504

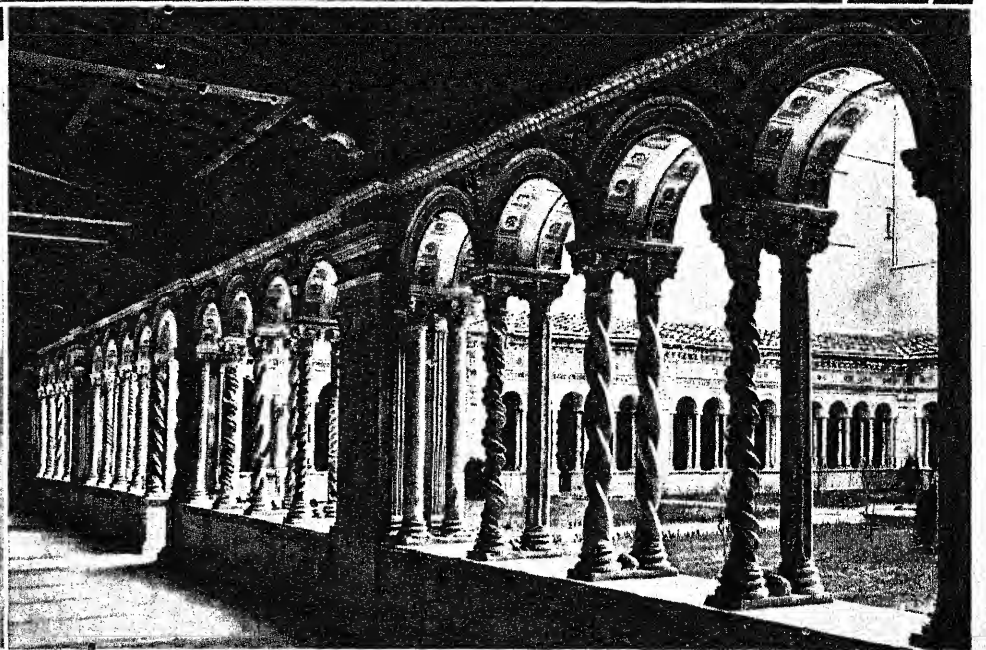
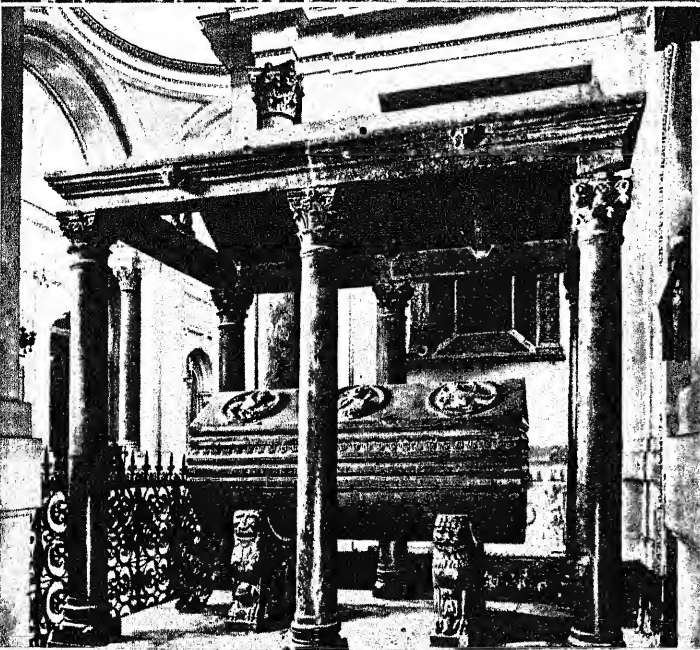
In the XIIIth cent., too, Italy, the land of Innocent III, Thomas Aquinas, St. Francis, Dante and Giotto, remained true to herself. The characteristic feature is neither French Gothic nor northern feudalism, but the cities. In fact the city-culture of late antiquity was never wholly lost. 497/ Siena. R., the Palazzo Pubblico; l., the cathedral. 498/ San Gimignano, which still possesses nineteen towers of the town houses of the nobility. 499/ Bologna, palaces in front of San Petronio. 500/ San Gimignano, the 'Torri Salvucci'. 501/ Verona, Cathedral. Example of simplified Italian Gothic. 502/ San Galgano, near Siena. Ruins of Cistercian abbey, French Gothic, XIIIth cent. 503/ Rome, Sta. Maria in Cosmedin. Ciborium (canopy over altar), and mosaic pavement of Adeodato Cosma. In the old VIIIth-XIth cent. church. 504/ Palermo, Cathedral. Bell-towers. [cf. map 24]



505
506



507
508



509
510

505/ Mantua, Castello di S. Giorgio, XIVth cent. wing of the ducal palace. By Bartolino da Novara; example of rich, pre-Renaissance seignorial palace. 506/ San Gimignano (cf. no. 498), façade of the Collegiata. 507/ Venice, St. Mark's. The Piazza, with Palace of the Doges in the background. St. Mark's is a smaller copy of the Church of the Apostles in Constantinople. Begun in the XIth cent., it was decorated with mosaics through the course of centuries; the Gothic pinnacles are XIVth cent. 508/ Padua, Il Santo, the Basilica of St. Anthony inspired by St. Mark's. The cloisters are XIIIth cent. 509/ Palermo, Cathedral. Tomb of the Emperor Frederick II, the leading figure of his age. 510/ St. Paul-without-the-Walls. Interior of cloisters. Together with the cloisters of St. John Lateran, these are considered to be the masterpieces of the 'Cosmati', the XIIIth cent. Roman specialists in mosaic and intarsia-work. [cf. map 24]



511/ Boniface VIII proclaims the Holy Year of 1300. Fresco in St. John Lateran. 512/ The great founders of the religious orders l. to r.: St. Francis, St. Benedict, St. Bernard, St. Romuald; kneeling, St. John of Matha (?), St. Thomas Aquinas and Peter of Verona the Martyr. St. Dominic is more to the left of the fresco, and is not included in this reproduction. Fresco by Fra Angelico, Florence, St. Mark's. 513/ St. Louis of France. Fresco by Giotto. Florence, Santa Croce. [cf. maps 20-23]

THE RENAISSANCE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY

Philosophic contemplation and lyric inspiration (in piety, architecture, sculpture and poetry) are indeed the hallmarks of the XIIth century, one of the most creative periods in human history that was no whit less important for the West than the better known and more easily appreciated XIIIth century.

The XIIth century truly manifests the birth of Europe. Mediaeval Christendom, now a secure and powerful community of free peoples, creates the early scholasticism of Chartres and Paris, the fully perfected system of Romanesque art, and the courtly vernacular love lyric, and so prepares the spiritual environment in which it was to live for centuries. The framework in which all this happened is not a totalitarian state but a hierarchy of small communities. At the centre of these appears for the first time the 'commune', an entity much more human and generous and much less aristocratic than the ancient Greek *polis* to which it succeeded, but on the other hand, owing to the implicit confidence of its members in the reality of faith, much more idealistic.

The kingdom of France, more populated than her sister nations, is now the undoubted centre. What still remains today of Romanesque monuments in this fortunate land defies description (map 21). In such regions as Saintonge, and Burgundy are to be found hundreds of monumental churches, each village possesses a masterpiece, great or small, often neglected to be sure, but nonetheless unmistakable. This is true, too, of most of the territories adjacent to France, except that the churches are spread over a wider area. In the XIIth century almost every region has its own architectural school and distinctive type of building. The south of France has barrel-vaulted churches with a single nave and Poitou has churches with three naves of equal height. Normandy has the high unvaulted church with a tribune, Auvergne the archaic pyramidal church and a rich choir with ambulatory and chapels, and Burgundy the high tribuneless church with clerestory, the type of the third Cluny. All these types have not yet been fully exploited when already, in the Royal Domain in the Île de France where Suger was building St.-Denis and Henry the Boar had begun the cathedral of Sens, there suddenly appeared within a few years the beginnings of a quite different style of architecture - 'Early Gothic'. And by 1194, with the plan for Chartres, Gothic had already become the classic style that was to conquer the whole of the West (see inset to map 21 and cf. map 26).

Not only did the Normans put England into order, they also founded on the other side of Christendom a half-Byzantine, half-Arabic cultural centre at Sicily, whose monuments, together with those of Venice, give the clearest picture of the mid-Byzantine provincial manner at its best (map 21 and 26).

The Pyrenees were no longer an obstacle; with her knights and her Cluniac monks France had accomplished the spiritual conquest of the Spain of the Cid.

The immense prestige of Cluny radiated from Burgundy, but Cluny itself was outshone after 1125 by the sudden emergence of Cîteaux, or rather, of the man who at Cîteaux entered the new strict order of Cistercians and who dominated the entire century - Bernard of Clairvaux.

The figure of Bernard marks the watershed of the spiritual tendencies of the age, and it is he who makes us feel that the period between 1120 and 1150 is the turning point of the Middle Ages. He himself, combining chaste asceticism with flowing lyricism, stands unquestionably for the future; so too does his antagonist Abelard, the rationalist who still wants to believe. But his other antagonist, Peter the Venerable, under whom the fame of Cluny suddenly declined, belongs to the past. We can say that the era of the traditional, conservative and strictly monastic culture that leaned on the old Christian culture is at an end, and that the modern popular and lyrical - in a word, 'Gothic' - culture has begun. Further, that the symbolic and predominantly Platonic conception of the world associated with the masters of the school of Chartres (the background, it should not be forgotten, of the wonderful cathedral) has given way to scholasticism with its concern for concreteness, realism, and cause-and-effect. After 1130 scholastic theology dominates ecclesiastical life for centuries. It is neither the Fathers nor the liturgical symbols that count, but the new teachers with their reasons and their systems.

But the lyric is liberated as well as critical and rationalistic thought. Bernard of Clairvaux created the emotional language for the limitless feeling which was now turned upon the humanity of Christ and the affective aspects of religion. His Latin is so vivid that it can be considered as the first great French prose. For their part the Provençal troubadours, Bernard of Ventadour and Bertrand de Born, and the poets of the chivalric romances, developed the idea of courtly love as the secular antithesis to Bernardine mysticism. There arose that typically Western theme, that Antiquity had not known and that is still unfamiliar to the East, the worship of Woman, and even within the sanctuary the growing reverence to Notre Dame - the Mother of God - became more and more conspicuous.

The century is so rich that it is impossible even to enumerate its principal features on a single page. We think of the decorative work of the Meuse valley, of the Nibelungenlied, of Hildegard of Bingen, of Hohenstaufen architecture, and of the brilliant style of the German miniaturists who owed so much to Byzantine iconography. The principal feature around 1200 is the expansion of French Gothic, which went together with the spiritual hegemony of Paris. For at that moment the kingdom hitherto confined to the Île-de-France spread its influence across the whole of France, making Paris not only the capital, but also the vital centre of the country. Thus Gothic became identical with the style of the French royal house.



decorated

Oxford

via antiqua: Walter Burleigh 1344
Thomas Bradwardine 1349
Petrus Aureolus OFM
via moderna: William of Ockham OFM
prof. 1316-24
(nominalism)

1336-1453 Hundred Years' War (fire arms)

1348 the Black Death

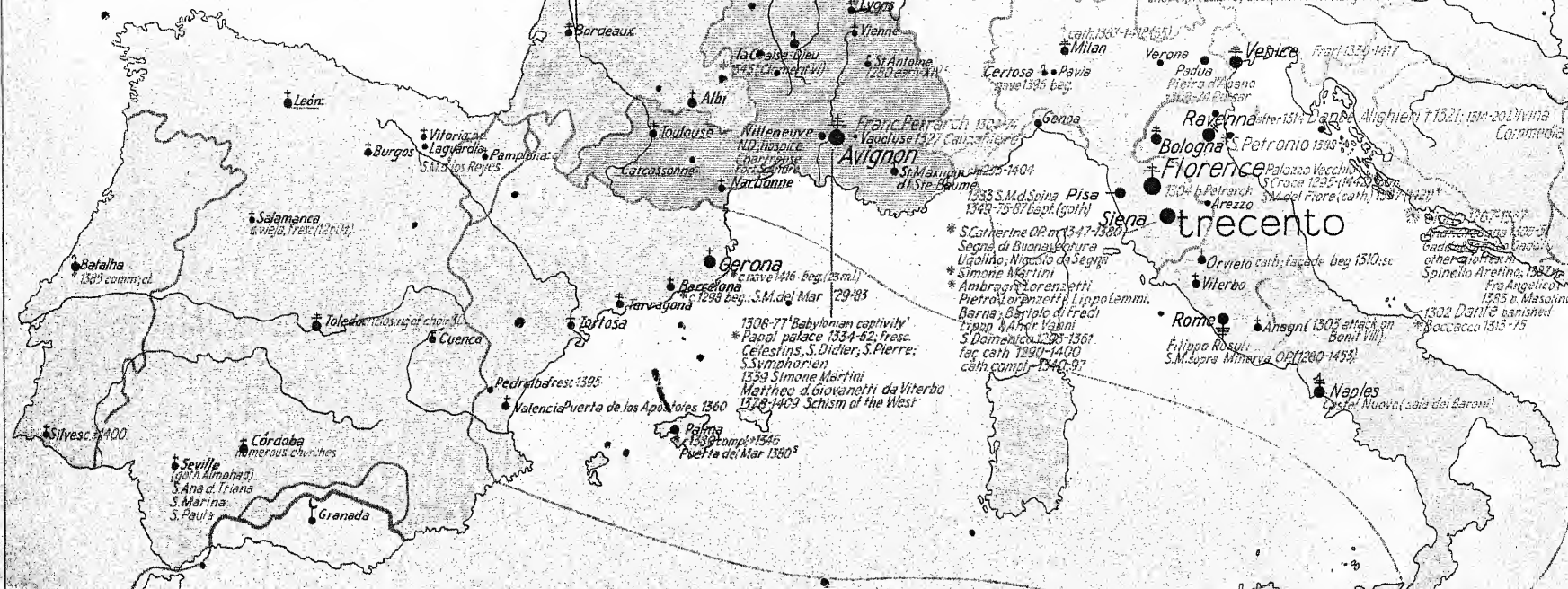
1358 Jacquerie

1378-1409 Schism of the West

Paris: nominalism

via moderna: Durand d. St. Pourcain, Henri de Harclay;
(Ockham, of Oxford), Jean de Mirecourt
via antiqua: Albert d. Saxony 1350; Nic. d. Oresme 1382
Albert d. Saxony 1350; Nic. d. Oresme 1382
Marsilius of Inghen 1358; Pierre d. Ailly 1350-1420
Jean Gerson 1363-1429; 1393 prof.
Averroists: John of Jandun 1328; Marsilius of Padua; 1324 'Defensor Peccis'
John of Sechartierp d. Carm. 1348
St. Vincent Ferrer 1419
1378-80 Philippe le Valois
1390-94 Jean le Bon
1364-90 Charles V; 1380-1422 Charles VI

Averroists: John of Jandun 1328; Marsilius of Padua; 1324 'Defensor Peccis'
John of Sechartierp d. Carm. 1348
St. Vincent Ferrer 1419
1378-80 Philippe le Valois
1390-94 Jean le Bon
1364-90 Charles V; 1380-1422 Charles VI



THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY Trecento

- Holy Roman Empire
- France
- England
- other Christian countries
- mystics
- stained glass

0 100 200 300 km



514-516/ Details from the façade of Orvieto Cathedral. XIVth cent. Cain and Abel; the creation of Eve; Christ appears to St. Mary Magdalene.

[cf. maps 24-27]

GOTHIC CIVILIZATION

The homogeneous and wholly Western civilization of the XIIIth century and the two following centuries that followed it has been given the name of 'Gothic', an adjective first applied to the architecture of the period and having originally a pejorative implication. The only justification for the epithet is the fact that after 1200 the passive dependence on Antiquity and the old Christian past was replaced by a new and fresh creative impulse, searching for the broadest synthesis.

What today impresses us most in the XIIIth century are the cathedrals of classical Gothic, the Parisian scholasticism of Thomas and Bonaventure, the mendicant orders, and the courtly poetry. All these elements live in a Gothic landscape, dominated by the theocratic figure of Innocent III, the Pope who could receive a St. Francis and depose kings. If we centre these elements around the opposite poles of *lyrical* and *rational* consciousness, then the picture becomes clear.

Anyone who thinks twice about it will realize that Gothic is not simply an architectural system based on the combination of rib-vault, pointed arch and buttress, as Viollet-le-Duc thought it in the previous century. Its hallmark is the lyrical, even ecstatic elevation and the deliberate creation of high transparent walls in which glazed openings triumph over the thick supports – in other words a reaction, in the name of sweetness and light, from the heavy cubic masses of the enclosed Romanesque system; and its purpose is the realization of a great liturgical idea: that the Church is a sensible anticipation of the Heavenly Jerusalem. To see how this was technically accomplished it is

only necessary to look at the series Sens-Chartres-Rheims-Amiens-Beauvais.

But the choir of Beauvais collapsed: the limit was reached, and after that there were only elegant and frivolous variations.

In some countries, such as in Spain, Gothic remained purely a French importation. But England went her own way after the building of Canterbury choir on the model of Sens, and developed the Early English and Decorated styles. In Germany there was a conservative but vigorous transitional style, followed by a self-made and simpler national style. In Italy the Cistercians

first came with their Early Burgundian, then came the mendicant orders with a sort of primitive barn-like Gothic, while all the time the iconography and draughtsmanship in the principal centres of Siena, Rome and Pisa remained more or less faithful to the Byzantine manner. (For a general picture of the spread of French and regional Gothic see map 26.)

The same lyrical outburst is typified by the appearance of St. Francis and the ideal of poverty of the mendicants, the Friars Minor, the Friars Preacher, Carmelites and Augustinian Hermits. In contrast to the older and refined landowning monastic orders and the strict, silent Cistercians (the born pioneers of the countryside), the mendicants built their churches for preaching in the middle of the cities and began their apostolate for the common people.

For the era of cities has started. What began in North Italy in the XIth century and spread into the North of France, now became typical for the whole of the West: alongside of clergy and nobility there grew up the 'bonnes villes', with royal privileges and with their own style of living, which now became the new centres of civilized life.

There was also a great change in the world of pictorial representation and of iconography. The holy symbols became human situations pregnant with emotion and with a popular pathos, and, around 1300, Giotto discovered a mode of design, extremely expressive and typically Italian, which harmonized with the monumental proportions of the great fresco. Chivalric poetry too, with its original and gentle feeling for nature and subtle allegories, belongs to this growing lyrical awareness.

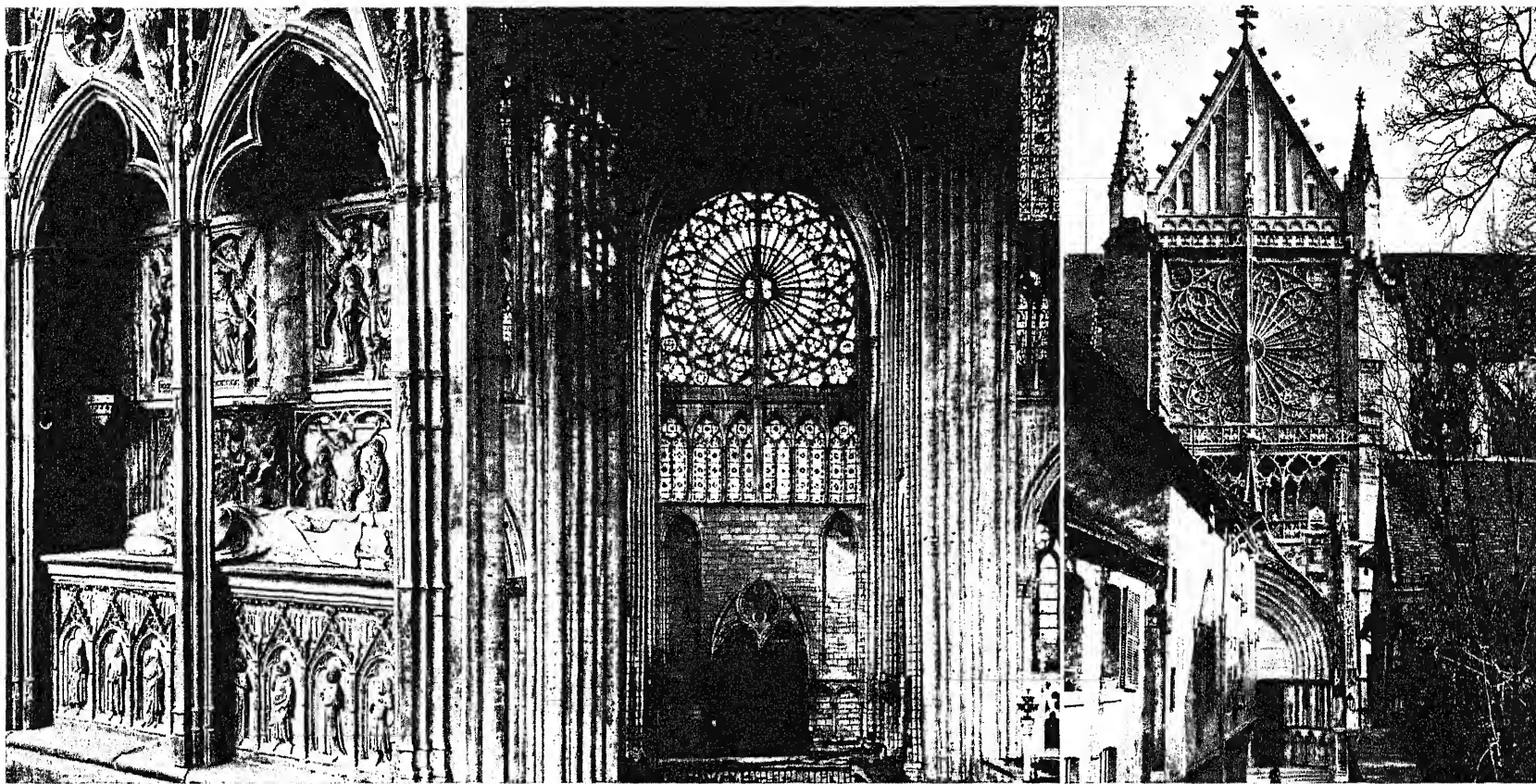
The rational consciousness of total reality, typified at this time by the passion for classification, can only be compared with that of the Athenians. The XIIIth century is the period of brilliant, complete, and fully thought-out systems. There are many: those of Duns Scotus, of Bonaventure and of Thomas Aquinas. The latter, which was afterwards to receive its imaginative embodiment in

Dante's vision of the *Divina Commedia*, is the most realistic of the three, and is in essence an Aristotelianism with an additional Christian dimension, or, to change the metaphor, raised to the higher power of Revealed Truth. In Aquinas all things have their inevitable place, and the Platonic denigration of everyday reality is transformed into an Aristotelian affirmation of the tangible reality in which general concepts have their basis. The same connexion between idealism and naturalism explains the vivid, meaningful quality of Gothic iconography. The thousands of subjects which sometimes are to be found in a single cathedral form nonetheless a unity and never clash with the architectural framework; they remain as portions of a well-ordered encyclopedia, popular yet scholastic, subtly yet naïvely distributed over countless portals, gables, windows, and leaves of manuscripts. From the point of sheer quantity it should be remembered that there are more than six thousand subjects in Notre Dame de Chartres, and the number in the Moralized Bible of the time of St Louis also runs into thousands.

National characteristics show themselves everywhere in architecture and figurative decoration. In England there is calm decorum and open handed simplicity of effect; in Germany an exaggerated and sometimes strained expressiveness, as for instance in the statues of the founders of the cathedral at Naumburg; and in the France of St. Louis and of Joinville we find figures that are natural and noble, but sometimes over-precious or naïve. The years from 1200 to 1270 are the peak of an exceptionally harmonious achievement – feelings are still spontaneous, dress is simple, architecture is resourceful and strong, and genius has not yet degenerated into ingenuity. But after 1300 things were different. The XIVth century (map 25) is like a late afternoon; the sun has passed its zenith and is moving down the sky. Buildings in the cities become too elegant, statues – twisted and thin – stand perched on tiny pedestals and are sheltered under tiny baldachinos; texts and figures are either too mannered or else attest to a hypersensitive and dreamy way of life. It is not only the century of the *Canterbury Tales*, Wycliffe and the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, but also the century of Richard Rolle and the great German mystics – Tauler, Suso, and Meister Eckhart – and also of the school of Siena. It was also the age of great disillusionment, for the ideal pope and emperor had not appeared. After the humiliation of Boniface VIII at Agnani the popes lived in exile in the immense palace of Avignon; the Friars Minor saw within their own body the schism of the Spirituals; and soon the Great Schism was to split Christendom in two and there were to be two popes. Half of France was in the hands of the English and the Hundred Years War had scarcely begun when the Black Death came and decimated the intellectual élite in almost all countries. The Crusades petered out and Venice became all the richer. The philosophers of Paris and Oxford quarrelled over the possibility of the valid knowledge of reality, and were split into two rival camps, the *via antiqua* and the *via moderna*, and the latter, the party of Ockham or 'nominalists', who asserted that concepts were only words, were the victors.

The world of 1250 that had seemed so solid was visibly crumbling, while feelings became more intense and devotions more prolific. The people honoured the Blessed Sacrament and the Mother of God, and listened in sermons to dramatic *exempla* and to scholastic distinctions. The cynical *Roman de la Rose*, or the *Vita Nuova* of Dante, or the *Canzoni* of Petrarch, were read to the intellectuals in their halls richly decorated with the first great tapestries (the most beautiful are those of Angers, which depict the Apocalypse). At the same time in the North the middle classes thronged to the *Hallenkirchen* (churches with equal naves), already overcrowded with altars and statues, to hear Gerhard Groot preach against religious apathy and against the decay of the social groups who had begun to build the cathedrals. Only 'begun' – because after 1300 nothing was completed any more. Christendom was living on its past, and was getting worried about it.

517
518
519



520
521
522



523
524
525

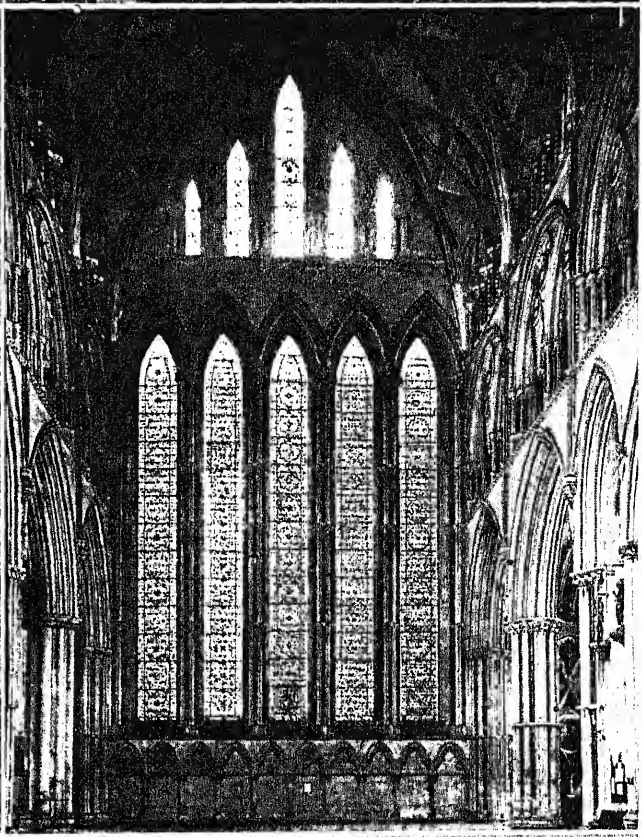
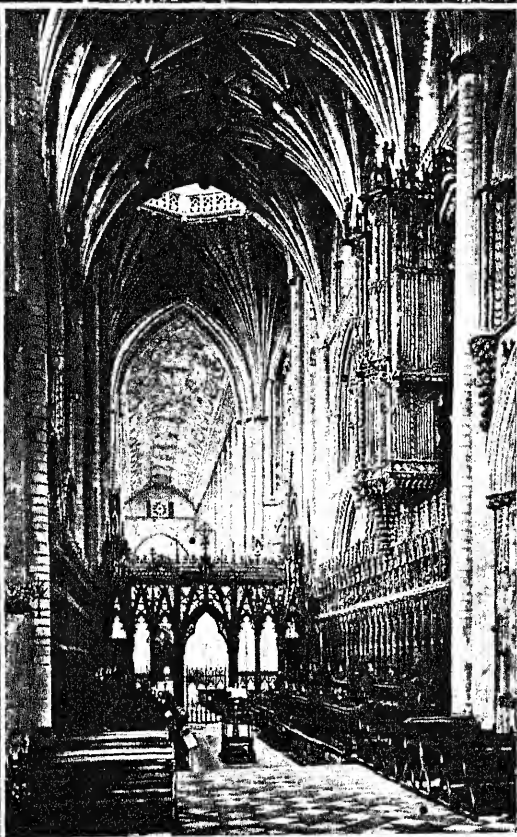
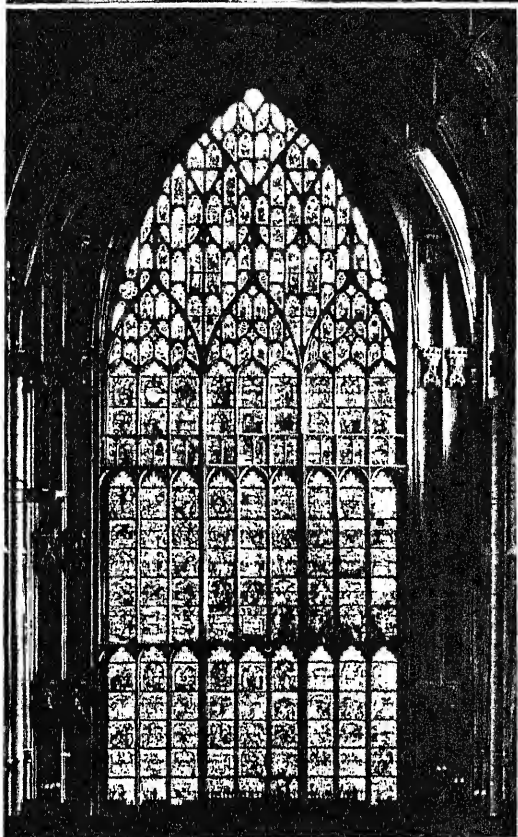


XIVth cent. architecture is elegant, thin and light. 517/ Limoges, Cathedral. Tomb of Bp. Bernard de Brun. 518-519/ Troyes, Cathedral. Interior and exterior of northern arm of transept, with XIVth cent. rose window. 520/ Avignon, hall in the papal palace. 521/ Troyes, St. Urbain. One of the most elegant pieces of late XIIIth cent. architecture. Typical of a small but rich church. 522/ La Chaise-Dieu, near Le Puy. Interior of abbey church; jubé of later date. 523/ Troyes, St. Urbain. Window with Zacharias, Benjamin and Amos. Late XIIIth cent. 524/ Miniature from the Coronation Book of King Charles V (1365). The anointing and crowning of a sovereign were considered as sacramentalia. London, British Museum. 525/ Troyes, St. Urbain. Detail from window: the Crucifixion. [cf. map 25]



526

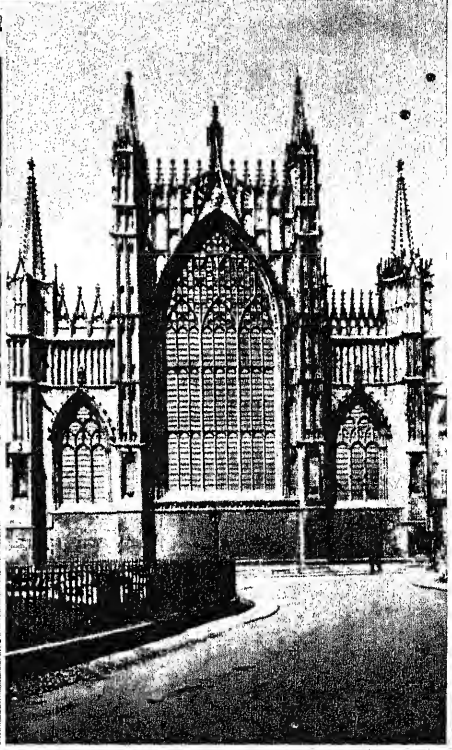
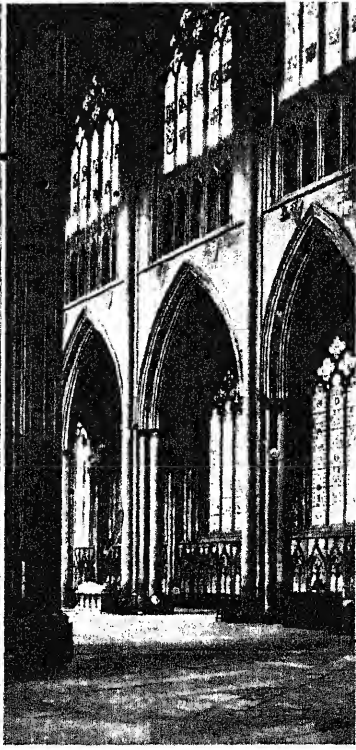
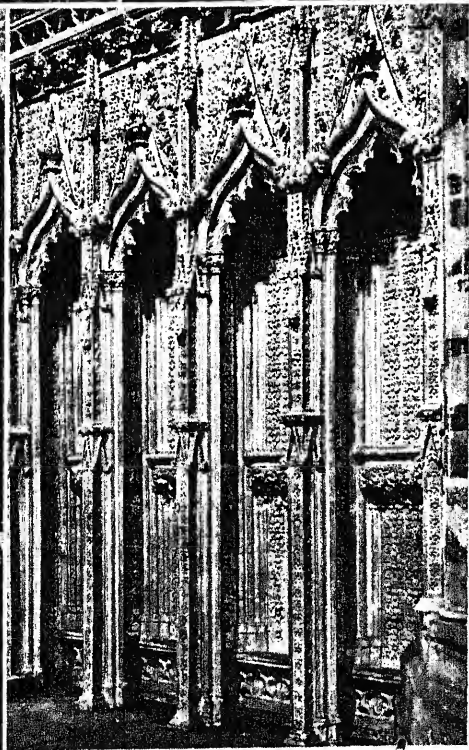
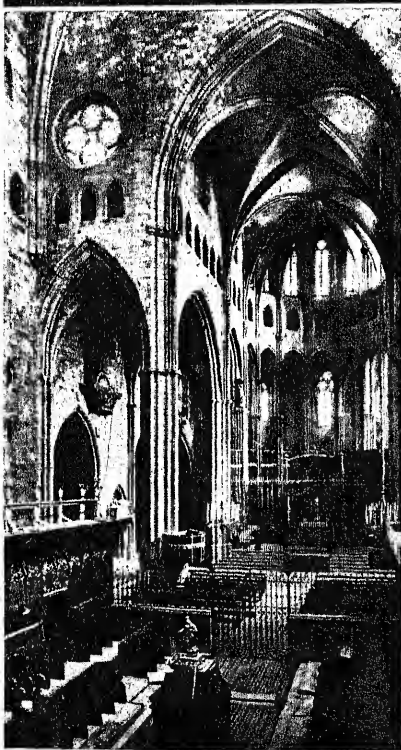
527



528

529

530



531

532

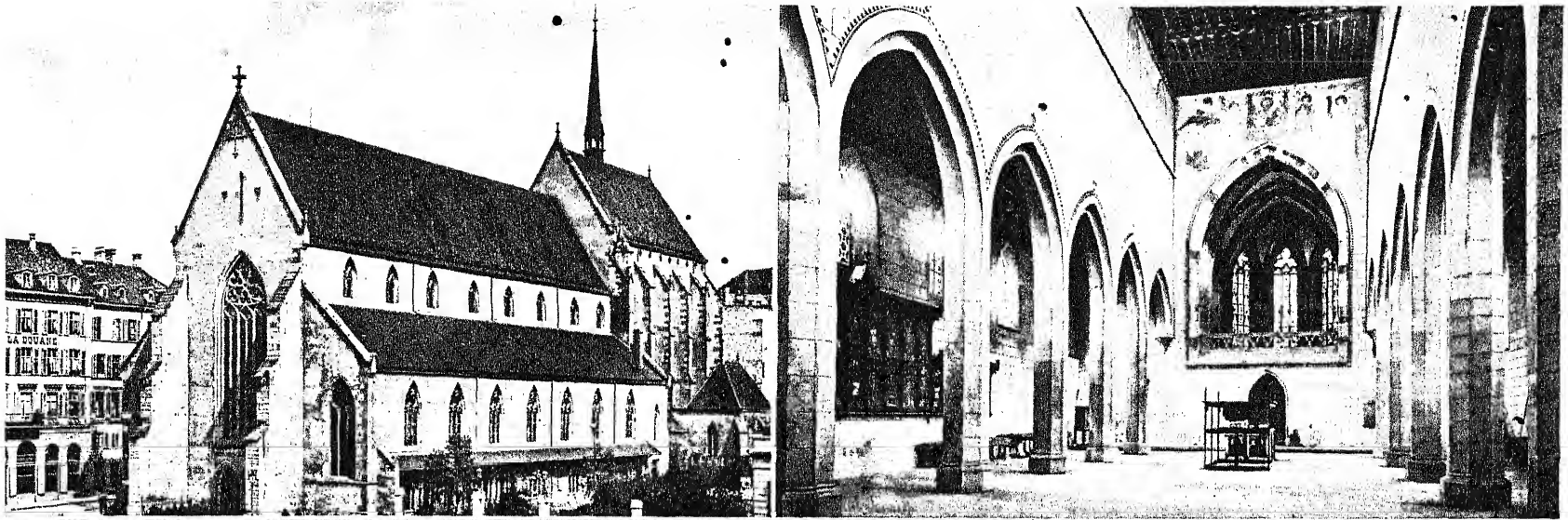
533

534

English Gothic in the XIVth cent. remained independent. Its characteristics are large buildings, over-elaboration of details and simplicity of structure. 526/ York, Minster. West front and towers. 527/ Wells from the south east. R., the Chapter House. 528/ York, Minster. The great window in the east wall of the choir, cf. no. 534. 529/ Ely, looking from the choir to the XIIth cent. nave. 530/ York, Minster. Windows in the northern transept, called 'the Five Sisters'. 531/ Gerona, Cathedral, Catalonia. The choir, begun in the XIIth cent., follows the French pattern. The nave, built later, is the single nave type to be found in the Midi; it is the broadest Gothic nave (almost 23 metres). 532/ Lincoln Cathedral. Detail from choir-screen. 533/ York, Minster, bays of the nave. 534/ York, Minster, east front, with the great window of the choir shown in no. 528 (cf. the French choir windows in nos. 414, 424). [cf. map 25]



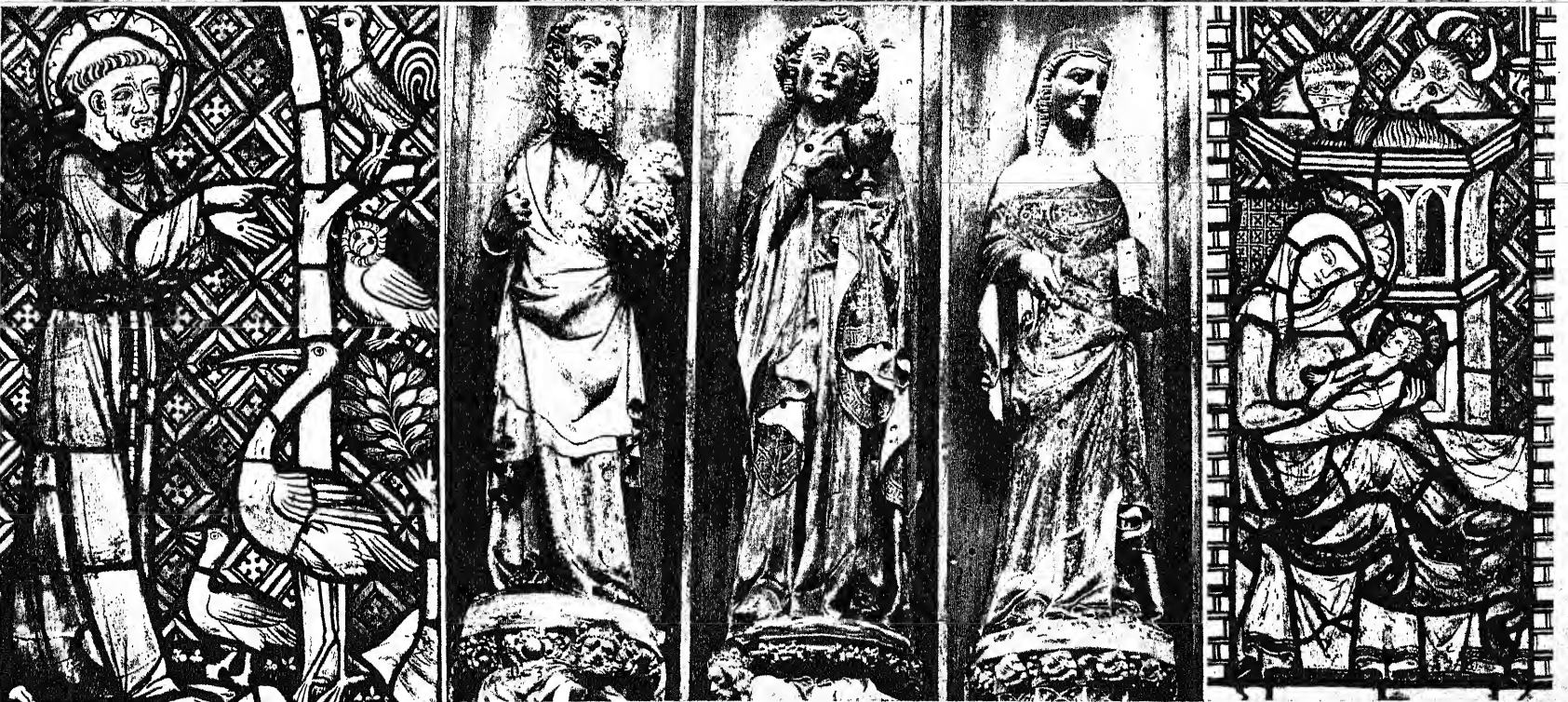
535-536/ Two of the eighty tapestries in the Cathedral of Angers devoted to the Apocalypse: l., the Merchants mourning over Babylon; r., the Harpists on the sea of glass (cf. no. 277 for Xth cent. treatment of same subject). 537/ The Wilton Diptych. King Richard II presented to the Virgin Mary by St. John the Baptist, St. Edward the Confessor, and St. Edmund king and martyr. Probably from Paris, after 1400. One of the most outstanding pieces of mediaeval art. London, National Gallery. 538/ Detail from the 'Parement de Narbonne', an antependium. L., the Way of the Cross; r. the Church, with portrait of King Charles V, the great benefactor, below. 539 & 541/ Two miniatures from the Wenceslas Bible in the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp: l., the Creation; r., Solomon's fleet en route for Hiram. 540/ Utrecht, Pieterskerk. Fragment of fresco on pillar. [cf. map 25]



542
543



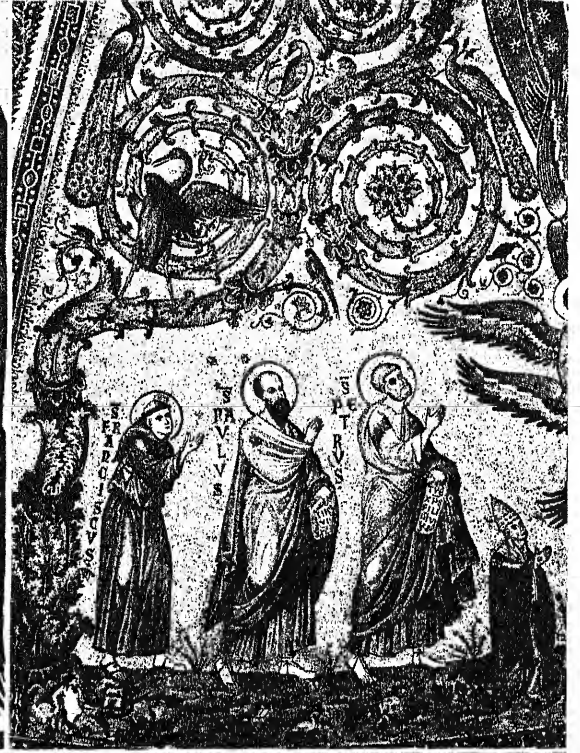
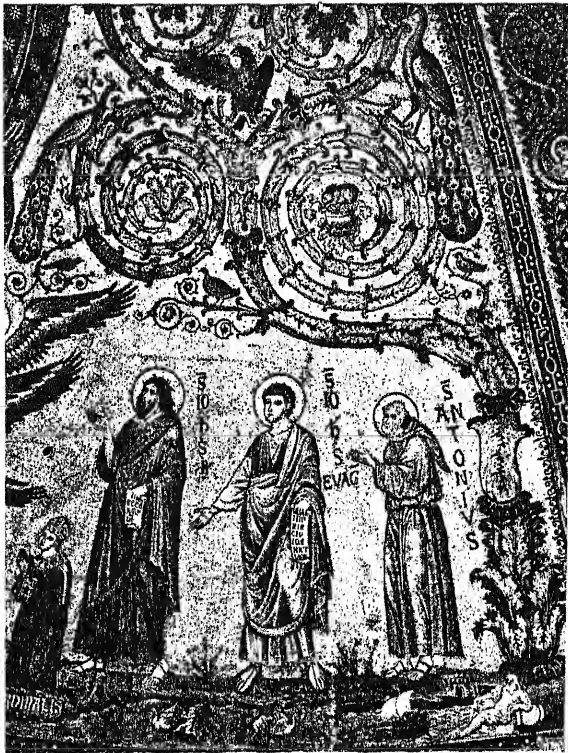
544
545
546



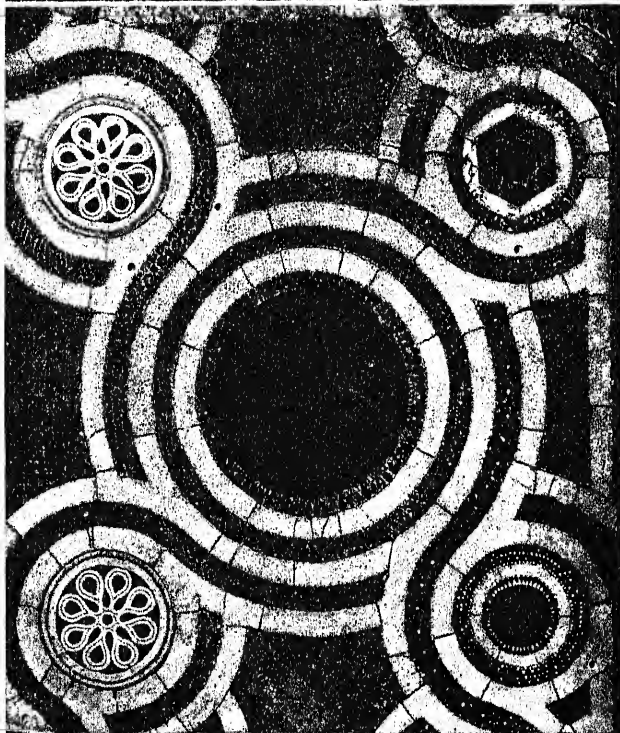
547
548
549

The churches of the Mendicants, to be found in every town, are extremely sober, with a broad nave and simple choir. 542/ Church of the Discalced Friars at Basel. 543/ Church of the Clarisses at Königsfelden, Aargau. For the celebrated windows in the choir cf. nos. 547 & 549. The XIVth cent. is the period of the German city churches: simple basilicas and 'Hallenkirchen' with rich interior decorations. 544/ Soest, Westphalia. Wiesenkirche, one of the most beautiful 'Hallenkirchen' in the land. 545/ Ulm, the Minster: a vast city basilica; choir stalls from XVth cent. 546/ Wismar, Marienkirche. Southern transept, XIVth cent.; typical example of German brick architecture. 547 & 549/ Two details from the choir windows of Königsfelden, Aargau (cf. no. 543): l., St. Francis preaching to the birds; r., the Incarnation. 548/ Soest, Wieseckirche. Statues in the choir: St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, the Virgin Mary. [cf. map 25]

550
551
552



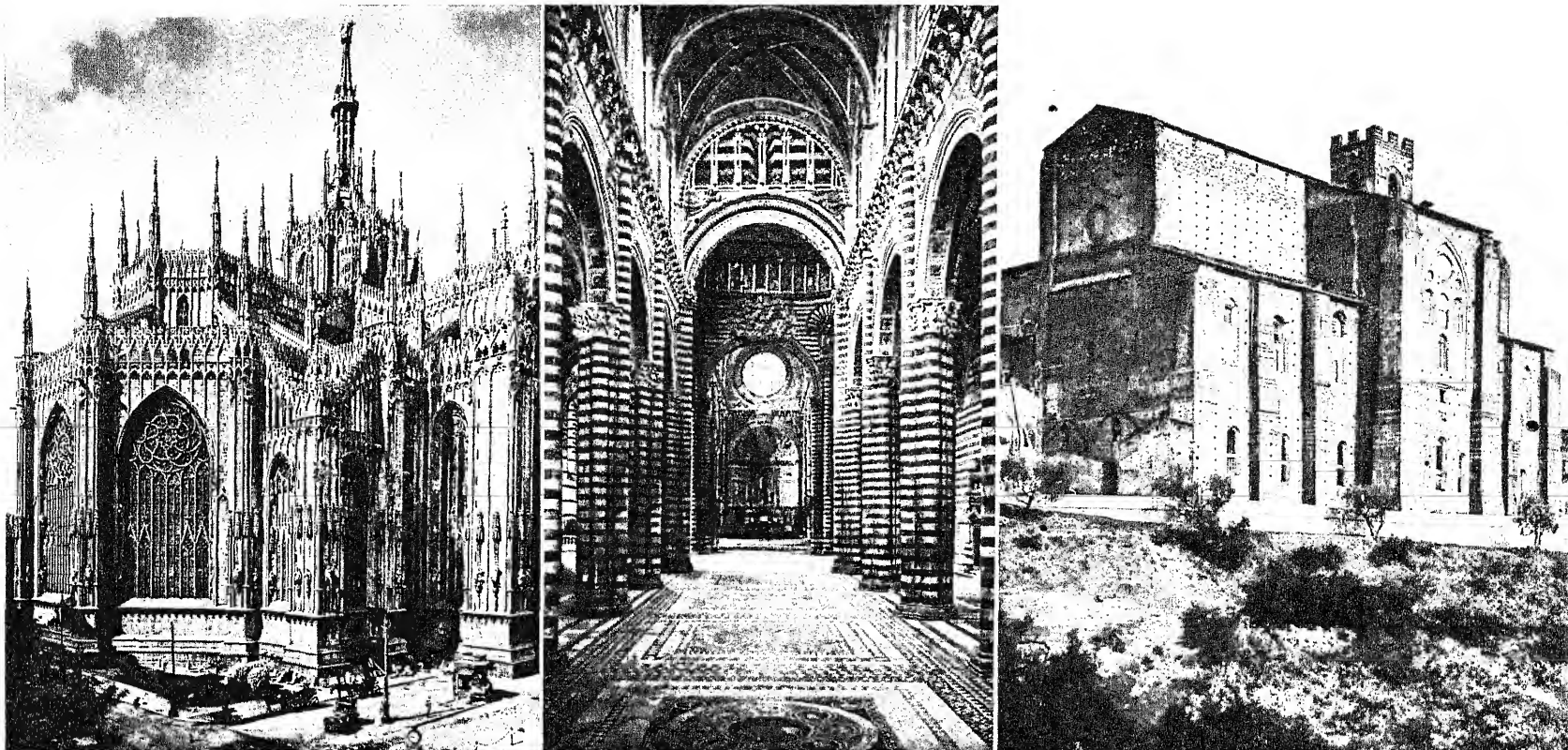
553
554
555



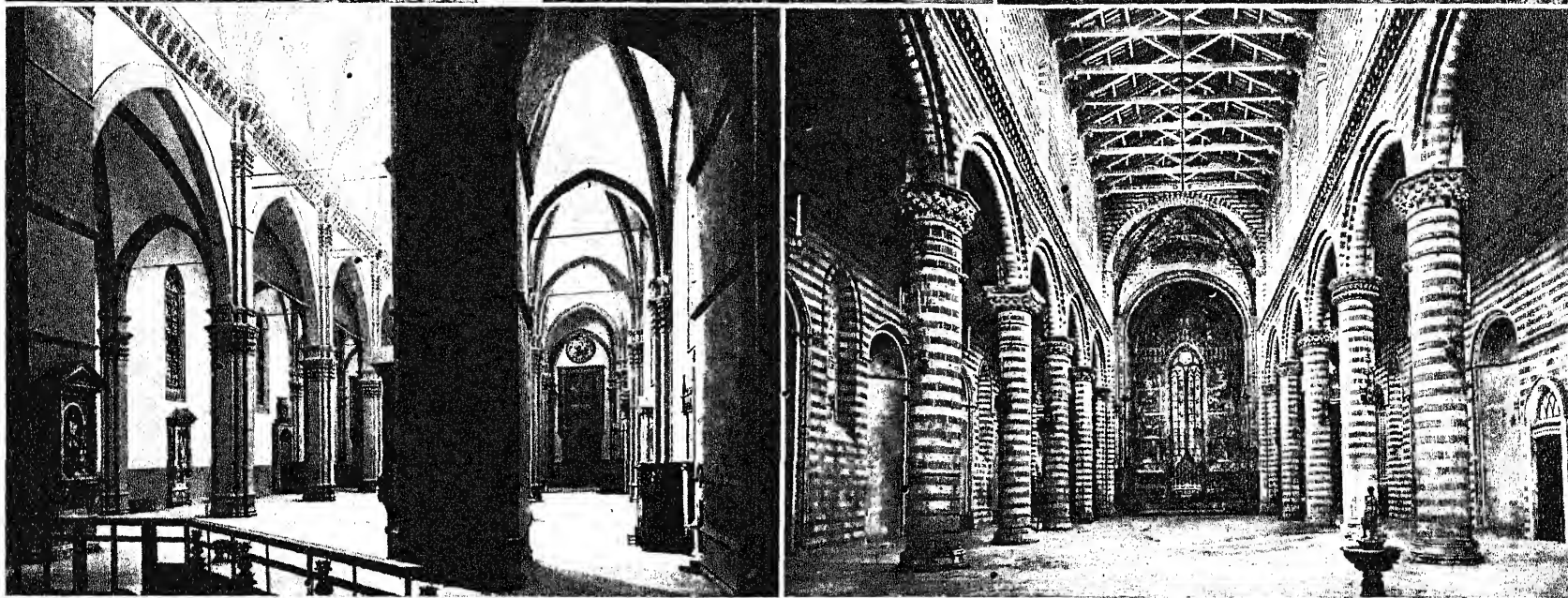
556
557



Drawing is still wholly Byzantine during the Dugento; there is nothing nobler than the Italian figurative style just before the appearance of Giotto. 550 & 552/ Two fragments from the mosaic by Jacopo Torriti OFM in the apse of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Rome. The acanthus motif is early Christian; l., the cardinal founder, the two St. Johns and St. Antony of Padua; r., St. Francis, Sts. Peter and Paul, and Pope Honorius III. 551/ Madonna and angels, icon by Cimabue, from Florence. Paris, Louvre. 553/ Detail from 'cosmatesque' floor of St. John Lateran. 554/ Detail from Last Judgement by Pietro Cavallini, the immediate predecessor of Giotto. In the choir of the sisters of Sta. Cecilia, Rome. 555/ Detail from the Funeral of St. Francis, by Giotto; the natural pathos of the Italian *hère* breaks through the formal Byzantine manner. S. Croce, Florence. 556/ Madonna; r., St. Francis. By Cimabue. Assisi, upper church of St. Francis. 557/ Mosaic in St. Mark's, Venice; depicting the Eucharistic service in the church itself, in the presence of the Doge (DUX). [cf. map 24]



558
559
560

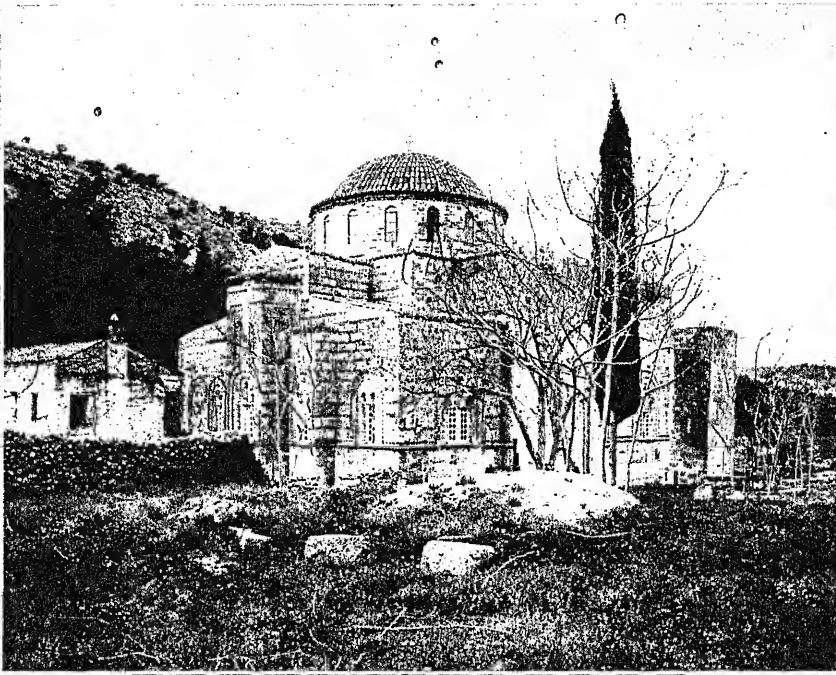
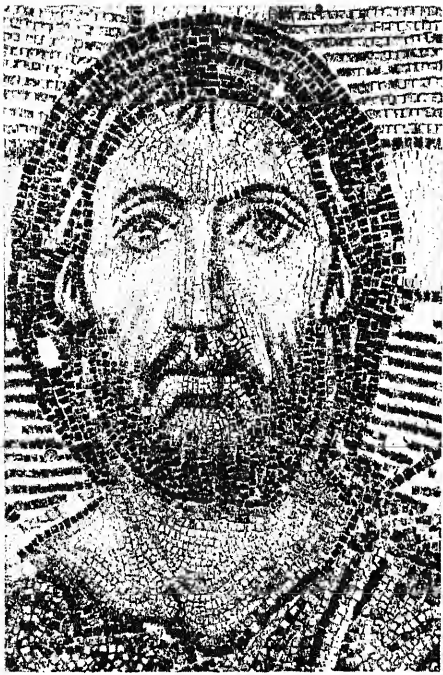


561
562

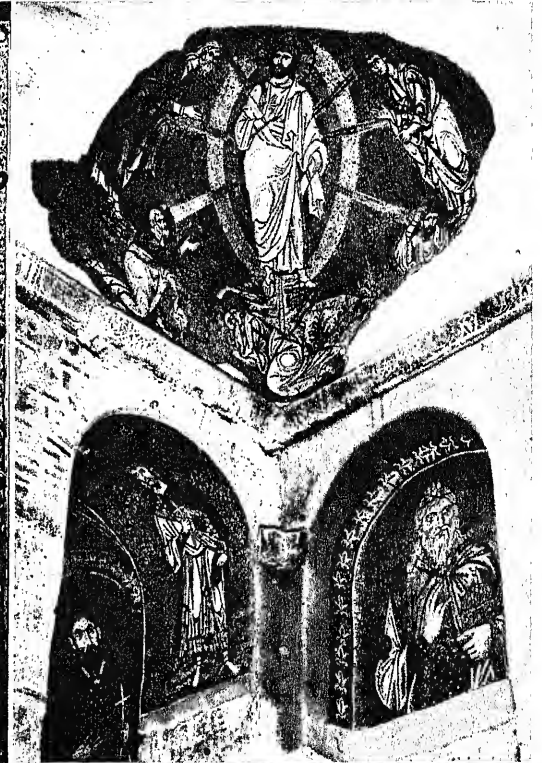


563
564
563a

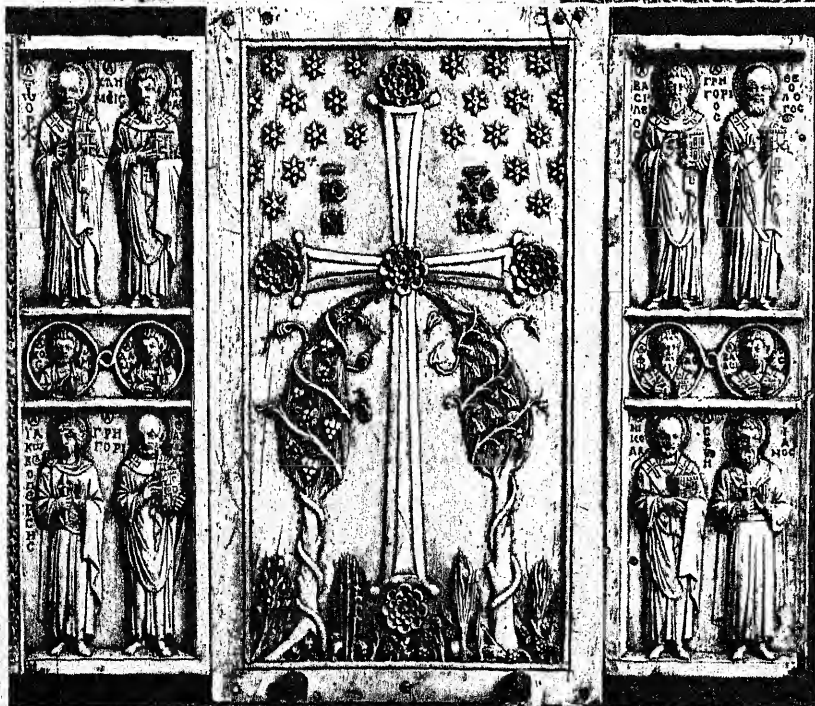
558/ Milan, Cathedral. East front. The church was begun in the XIVth cent. and only completed in the XIXth. 559/ Siena, Cathedral. 560/ Siena, S. Domenico. A typical Dominican church: high, broad, and undecorated; in fact simply a space for preaching. 561/ Florence, the Cathedral. Note the colossal proportions and simplification of the Gothic ground-plan. 562/ Orvieto, Cathedral: late example of the type of the ancient basilica; the Gothic details are purely decorative. In contrast with the churches of Northern Europe, this type has large expanses of wall-space decorated with frescoes, and little stained glass. 563-563a/ Two works from the school of Siena: l., St. Dominic, by Simone Martini; r., Madonna by Lippo Memmi. Both in Museo dell'Opera at Orvieto. 564/ St. Francis on the Christmas Eve at Greccio. Fresco in the upper church at Assisi, probably by Giotto. Decorative details of the choir are Trecento.



565
566
567

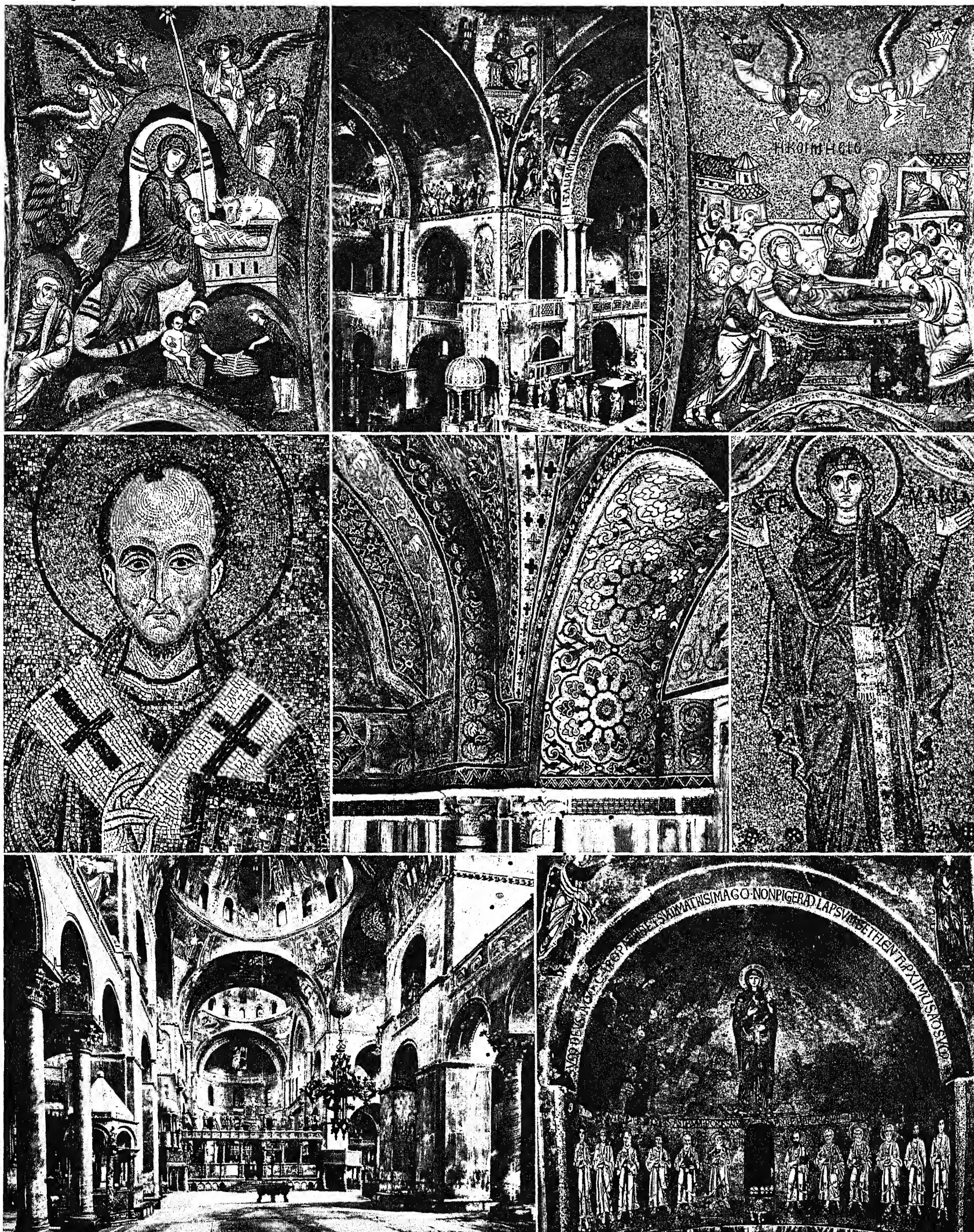


568
569
570



571
572

The so-called Deutero-Byzantine Renaissance begins under the Macedonian dynasty in the 2nd half of the IXth cent. and reaches its zenith in the Xth-XIth cents.; its centre is Constantinople. 565/ Christ, Fragment of a mosaic in the tympanum over the main door in the narthex of Sancta Sophia. IXth cent. 566/ Daphne, near Athens. Monastery church, 1100. The churches are mostly small, narrow and with too many cupolas. 567/ The martyr Demetrius of Thessalonica. Enamel, Berlin. XIth cent. 568/ Psalms 25 and 26, with David and his flock. Psalter from Stoudion, 1066. 569/ Michael the Taxiarch, bookbinding. Venice, treasure of St. Mark's (acquired 1204). 570/ Corner of the monastery church at Daphne (cf. no. 566), under the cupola. Remnants of mosaic of ca. 1100: the Transfiguration and saints. 571/ Rear view of the 'Triptique Harbaville', a Xth cent. ivory. Paris, the Louvre. 572/ Chalice from Constantinople, Xth cent. Since 1204 in St. Mark's, Venice. [cf. maps 26]

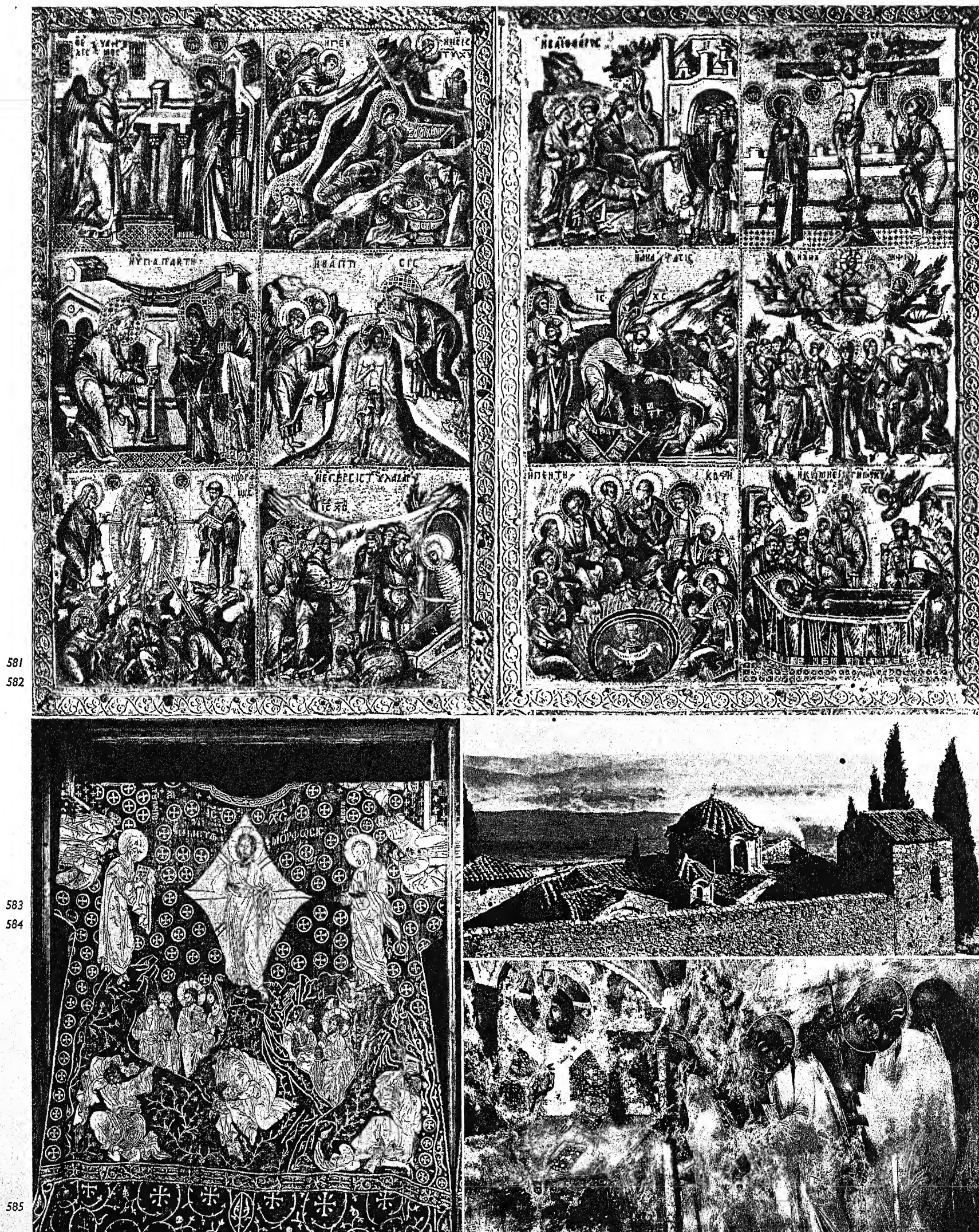


573
574
575

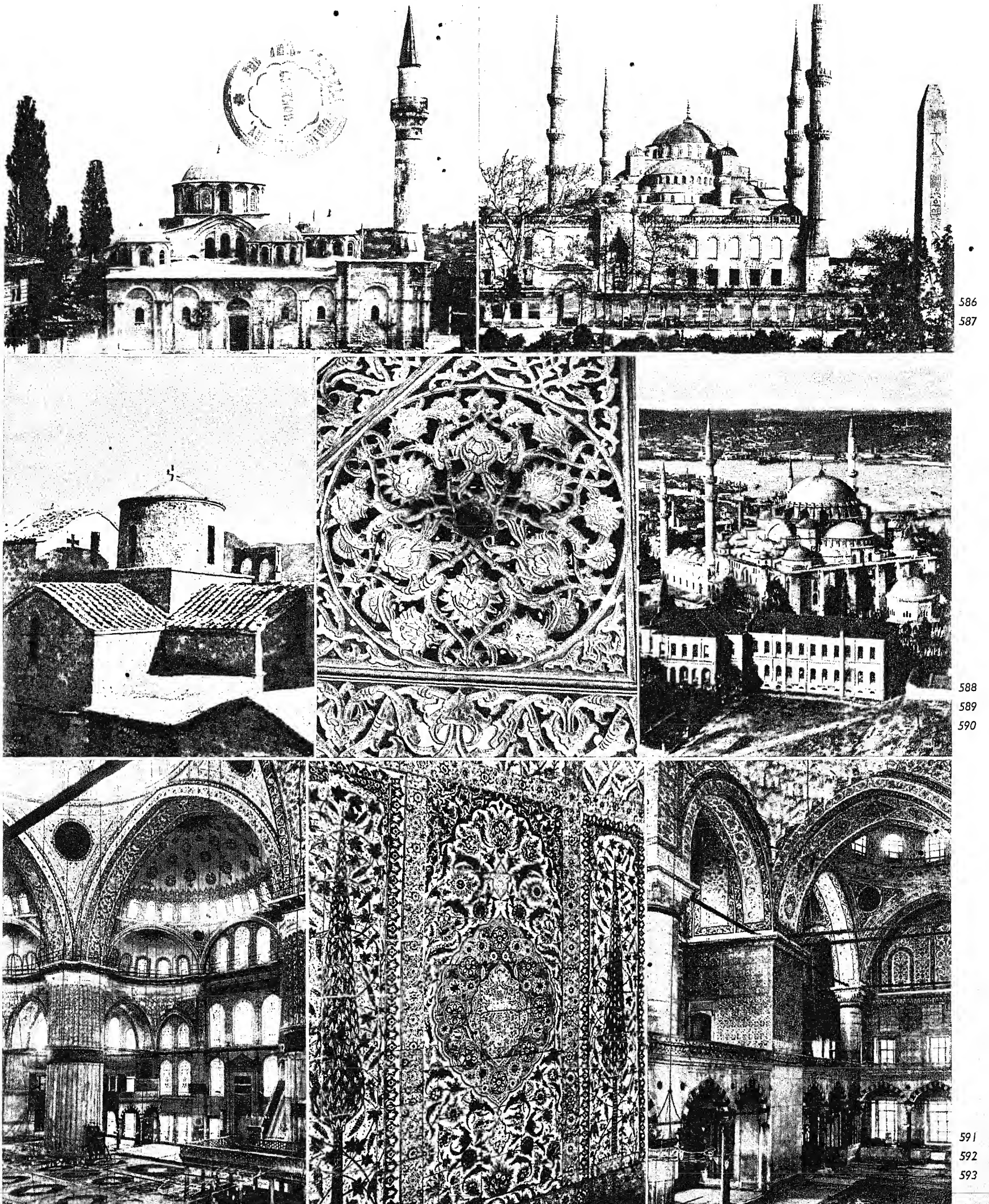
576
577
578

579
580

The most outstanding relics of Deutero-Byzantine art are to be found in Venice and Sicily. 573/ The Incarnation (Gennesis). Mosaic, 1140-1143. Martorana, Palermo. 574/ Pillar in the Crossing, St. Mark's, Venice. XIth cent.; mosaics XIIth-XVth cent. 575/ The Assumption (Koimesis). Palermo, Martorana. 576/ St. John Chrysostom, Cappella Palatina, Palermo. He is the 'golden mouth' of the Greek Church, and the Divine Liturgy bears his name. 577/ Detail from Palace of Palermo, XIIth cent. 578/ The Virgin Mary as Mediatrix (the Praying Church); example of the 'Blacherniotissa'. Ravenna, Archbp.'s Palace, XIIth cent. 579/ Venice, St. Mark's. A smaller copy of the Church of the Apostles at Constantinople. The mosaics in the cupolas are from the XIth-XIIIth cent. 580/ Torcello, near Venice. Mosaic in the apse of the old cathedral: the Virgin Mary and the Apostles. [cf. maps 26 and 21]

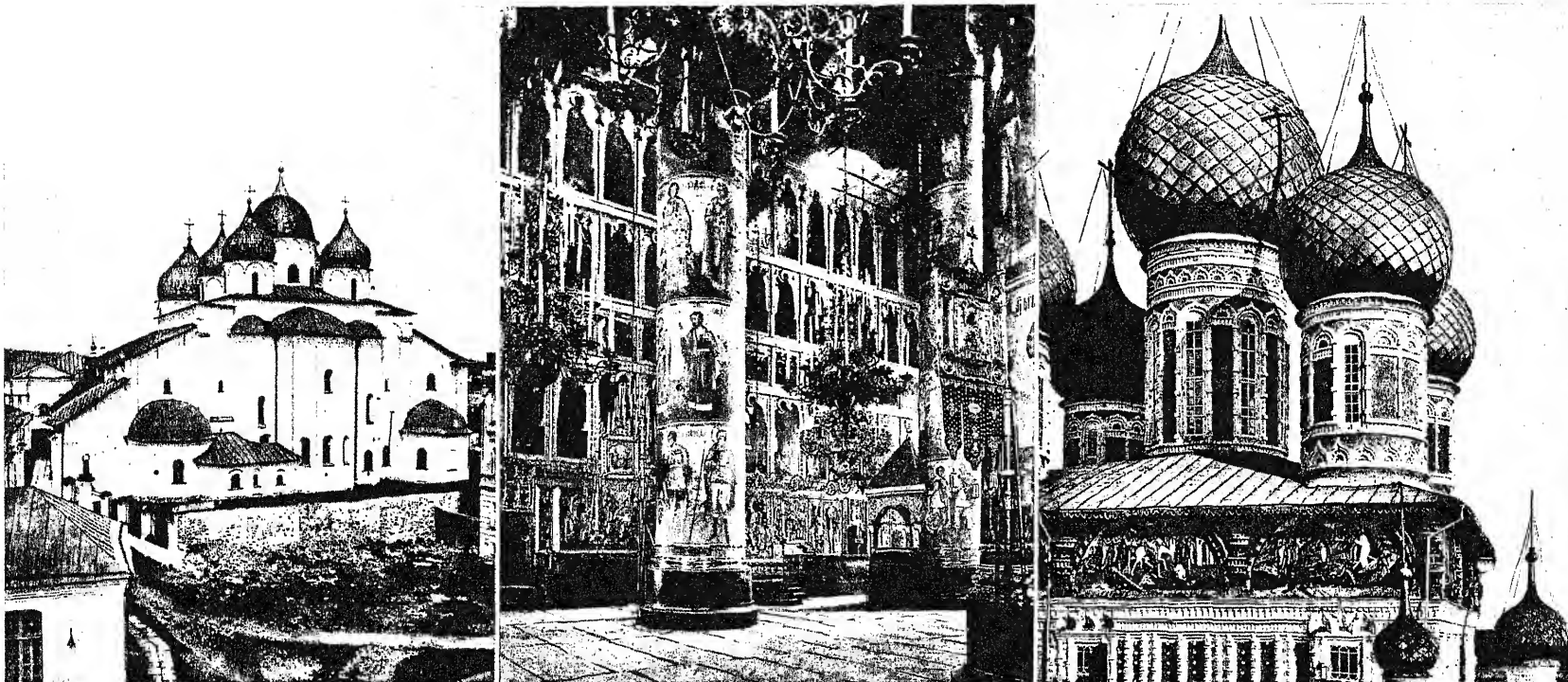


581-582/ Double icon in mosaic with the Twelve Greater Feasts. XIIIth cent. Left panel: the Annunciation, Incarnation, Presentation in the Temple, Baptism, Transfiguration and Resurrection of Lazarus. Right panel: the Entry into Jerusalem, Crucifixion, Descent into Hell, Ascension, Pentecost and the Assumption. These scenes are extremely delicate clichés which have gradually evolved and which do not develop further after 1200. **583/** Sakkos (dalmatic of a metropolitan) with the Transfiguration. Rome, treasure of St. Peter. XIIIth or early XIVth cent. **584/** Mistra (near Sparta, in the Peloponnese). The Pompei of late Byzantine art. Cruciform church with cupola, typical of the period. **585/** Mistra, Church of Peribleptos. Fresco in apse: the Divine Liturgy celebrated by Christ and the Angels. XIIIth cent. [cf. map 26]



586/ Kahreh Djami, the former church of the monastery of Chora in Constantinople. Now a mosque. In the narthex a cycle of mosaics dating from 1310-1320 has been discovered under the whitewash. These mosaics testify to the pathetic and picturesque manner which had such an influence on Italian art of the Trecento. 587/ Istanbul, Mosque of the Sultan Achmed, a variant on the theme of Sancta Sophia. Shortly after 1600. 588/ Lamboussa, Cyprus. Panagia Angeloktistos. An example of a Byzantine church under the Turkish occupation. 589/ Detail of wooden mimbar (pulpit) in the mosque of Sultan Achmed, Istanbul. 590/ The mosque of Soliman built by Sunan at Istanbul on the model of Sancta Sophia. 1557. 591-593/ Istanbul, mosque of Sultan Achmed, 1610. L. and r., details of the interior; centre, fragment of faience wall-coverings. [cf. maps 20 and 32]

594
595
596



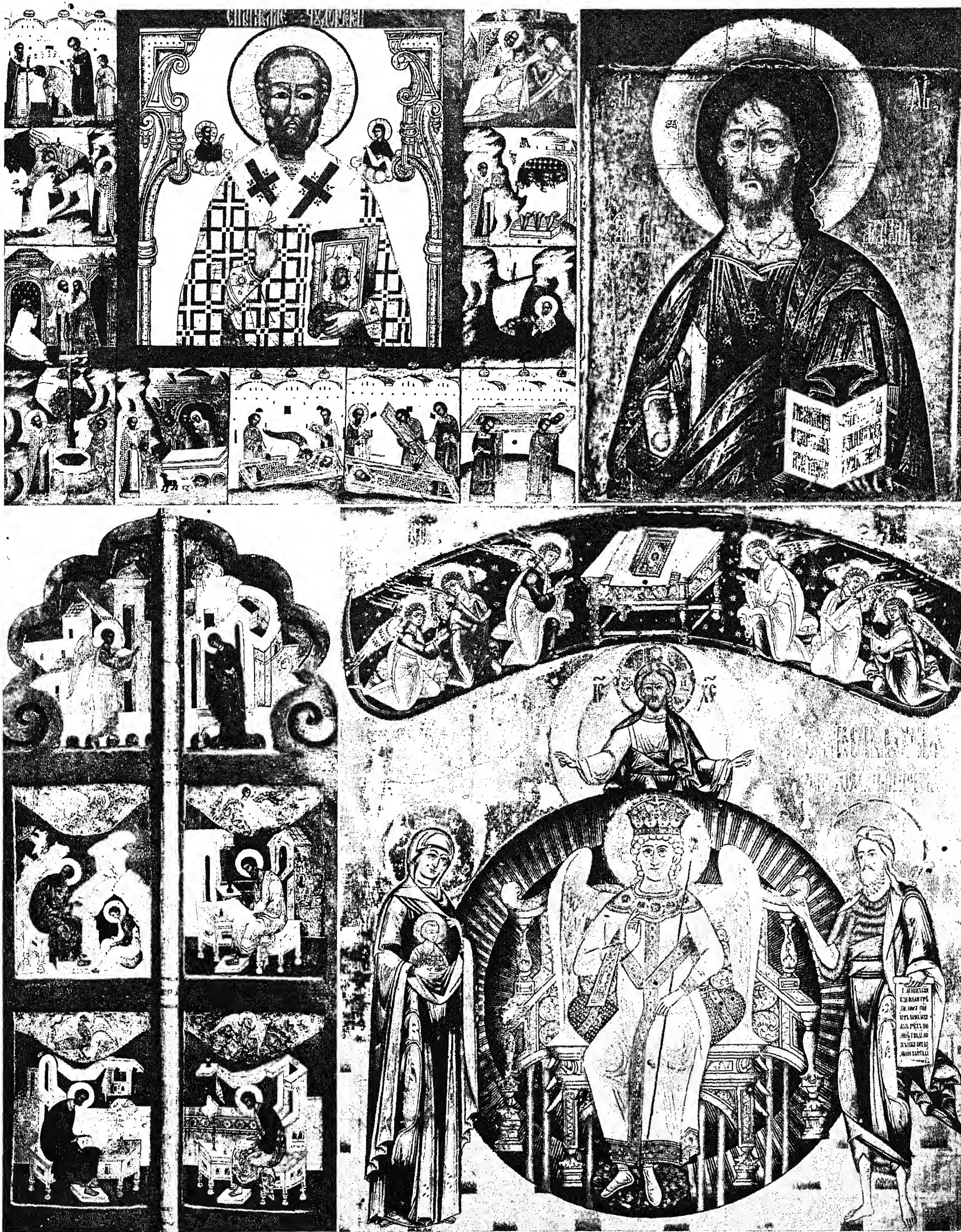
597
598



599
600
601



From the XIth cent. onwards Russia was a province of Byzantine culture; after 1453 it became the centre of Orthodox religious art. 594/ Novgorod, Cathedral of Sancta Sophia, 1045-1052. A classic model of a five-cupola church. 595/ Moscow, the Kremlin. Cathedral of the Assumption (Ouspenski Sobor). Built by the Bolognese Aristotile Fioravente on the model of the XIIth cent. Cathedral of Vladimir. Note in the background the huge iconostasis (tiered screen with icons dividing the sanctuary from the nave). 596/ Romano-Borissogliebsk, Cathedral of the Resurrection, 1652-1670. A typical five-cupola church from one of the Volga towns. 597/ The three angels visiting Abraham (theophany of the Trinity). Icon by Andrei Roubliev, ca. 1410. Sergiev Posad, near Moscow. 598/ The Baptism of Christ. School of Novgorod, XVth cent. Vatican Pinakothek. 599/ Detail from XIIth cent. icon of St. Nicholas, from the



monastery of Novodevici. Moscow, Historical Museum. 600/ Sts. Flos and Laur, patron saints of horses. XVIth cent. Private collection. 601/ The Donskaia, XIVth cent. icon. Moscow, Kremlin, Cathedral of the Annunciation. 602/ St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus, with scenes from his life. XVIIth cent. icon. Private collection. 603/ Christ the Almighty. XVIIth cent. icon after the celebrated original at Moscow. 604/ Royal doors from an iconostasis, with the Annunciation and the Evangelists. Private collection. 605/ The Uncreated Wisdom, with the Mother of God and St. John the Baptist. Above: the Throne of the Second Coming revered by the Heavenly Powers. Early XVIIth cent. Deep spirituality combined with rhythmical line and colour are the hallmarks of Russian icons from the XIth-XVIIth cents. [cf. maps 20 and 32]

The spiritual life of the West in the XVth century is clearly marked. It is divided into two contrasting areas, namely Italy, and the rest (map 27). Italy has its 'Early Renaissance', the rest embodies 'the Waning of the Middle Ages'. The principal cultural focus above the Alps is the rising Burgundian State, in Italy it is the city of Florence.

The Burgundian State stretched from Mâcon and Abbeville to Alkmaar and Zwolle, and its principal city was Bruges. After Bruges came the ducal residency at Dijon, then Ghent, Tournai, the musical centre of Cambrai, Louvain, and Haarlem. Later came Brussels and finally, around 1500, Antwerp.

To the west of the Duchy of Burgundy, and indissolubly linked with it, lay France, licking her wounds after the Hundred Years War. Though diminished in importance since 1300 Paris, with her 200,000 inhabitants and the Sorbonne, remained still the spiritual focus. After 1400 Bourges, residency of the Duc de Berry, became a centre, and later, under Louis XI who resided at Plessis-les-Tours, the city of Tours and its surroundings come into view. Of lesser importance were Rouen, Troyes, Avignon and Aix-en-Provence. Though still the first and most populated of the Christian nations, and the most fertile, too, in the things of the spirit, France no longer sets the tone in everything, not even after 1450 when the English disappeared from her territory and her exuberant style of 'Flamboyant' Gothic came into its own. France had to share the lead with Burgundy, and it is difficult to see whether the French or the Dutch elements get the best of it. What is, in fact, surprising in almost all the expressions of the spiritual world of the XVth century is the combination of traditional French Gothic – the product of an essentially courtly and chivalric feudalism – with the profound, pious and sober sense of reality of the Dutch townsman. A comparison between the map of the XVth century and that of the XIIIth (maps 27 and 24) shows at once that the centre of gravity has shifted towards the Netherlands. It is in the Netherlands that oases of peace are to be found in this violent and grotesque epoch. It is there that the Brethren of the Common Life can truly attempt the *Imitation of Christ* in silent simplicity. On the altar panels of the Flemish Primitives we can see saints and donors depicted as peacefully enjoying each others company in the same alcoves, bathed in the soft sunlight of a summer afternoon, or in the same churches, or in the same landscapes. In the Netherlands, too, we hear that choral polyphony, skilful yet spontaneous, tender yet never weak, which was to conquer Venice and pave the way for Palestrina. It was with these three things – the '*Devotio Moderna*', Van Eyck's new technique of panel painting in oils, and the new 'a-capella' style of singing – that the Netherlands for the first time played a decisive part in the cultural history of the West. Flemish painting spread from Bruges and Ghent to Spain, Portugal, Catalonia and Urbino, and in Florence itself the altarpiece by Hugo van der Goes for the Portinari was universally admired. For those whom we today call 'Primitives' were considered in their own time to be masters of technical craftsmanship. The numerous local German schools are without exception under the influence of Jan van Eyck and Roger van der Weyden.

In architecture, however, the XVth century offers decidedly national variants: Flamboyant, Mudéjar and later Isabella and Manuelino, Perpendicular, Hanseatic Gothic, and German Hallenkirchen. Yet in another sense the whole late Gothic world from Lisbon to Finland makes an unmistakable unity. We find the same compositions everywhere – popular, animated, pathetic, tender, clumsy. The same rich and gaudy costumes too, for even the saints are made to wear contemporary clothing or the costumes of the actors of the miracle plays. The same exuberant decorative elements are used for façades, gables, spires, monstrances, choir-stalls, fonts, pulpits, and screens – it is the insatiable desire for fantastic forms, for richness and gaudiness, and for quantity. The names of monasteries and diocesan towns now no longer predominate, but rather the names of rich merchant cities and of residencies built with money borrowed by kings, dukes, and even the Papal Curia itself, from the first great bankers.

But the map does not reflect the spiritual climate of the age, which has gained for the XVth century in northern Europe the just title of 'the Waning of the Middle Ages'. The Burgundian world remained outwardly Gothic and typically mediaeval. It was a long time, for instance, before our art critics discovered a drastically simplified concept of space, indeed an entirely original inventive style, which they have called 'late Gothic', under the patterns and decorative flourishes of the buildings of the XVth century. In fact there was a radical internal difference between the XVth century world north of the Alps and the world which 300 years before had given birth to early scholasticism, early Gothic, and the courtly love lyric. It was a disillusioned world, obsessed with the consciousness of its own decline. The years after 1300 saw the sad collapse of the ordered tension and equilibrium of the Christian world-picture at the zenith of the Middle Ages. After 1400 very few believed any more in the ideals of the knight or the mendicant friar, and they no longer dreamed

of an angelic Pope or of a great Christian Emperor comparable to Charlemagne. No one was any longer contented with society, the Church, or himself. What was worse, men felt the grotesque hollowness of almost all existing institutions and conventions, and this over-intense reaction to life expressed itself in exasperated violence or in tortuous sophistication. Nothing is therefore so striking as to find amidst the protests and absurdities, feudal finery and low farce, fashionable religiosity and ecclesiastical moneymaking, such ecstatic attentiveness, such still absorption and deep peace as is testified to by the writing of the Brethren of the Common Life and in the panels of the Primitives. The best way to understand the XVth century is to examine its ecclesiastical life. We find there a deep unrest, sometimes developing into revolt, as in the case of John Hus in Bohemia. Time and again it is obvious that the two poles of mediaeval society, Pope and Emperor, are no longer a stabilizing force. The Councils of Constance and Basel put their own authority above that of the Pope, and the Emperor became no more than a prince among other princes often more powerful than himself. 'Christendom', that sublime illusion, had ceased to exist, and became divided into separate nations each trying to get rich at the expense of the others: France against Burgundy, England against France. There was indeed panic when collective security became endangered after 1450, and when the Grand Duke of Moscow denied Novgorod to the Hanse, when the Turks attacked the Venetian possessions in the Levant and suddenly appeared at the gates of Adrianople, and when in 1453 the Sultan entered Sancta Sophia on horseback. But neither Pope nor Emperor could mobilize Christendom against the Crescent. The Byzantine empire had subsisted for a thousand years but now it disappeared, and the Christian populations of the Balkans sank to the level of helets. In this crumbling Christendom the prestige of the Papacy also declined. The Curia got no better, especially after the Western Schism; it remained much too preoccupied with temporal affairs, and became one of the best clients of the Florentine banking-houses and thus proved to be a factor in the rise of capitalist economy. What if the humanists, who lived by their pens, honoured the learning and munificence of the Popes? And what if Platina, the first librarian of the Vatican, is depicted kneeling before Sixtus IV in the fresco of Melozzo da Forlì? The fact is that the repute of the Curia sank lower and lower, to reach its nadir in the scandalous reign of Alexander VI.

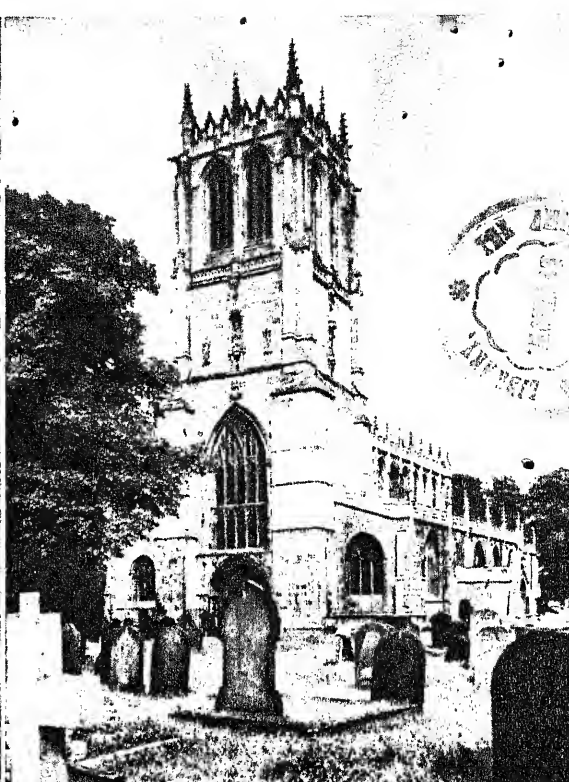
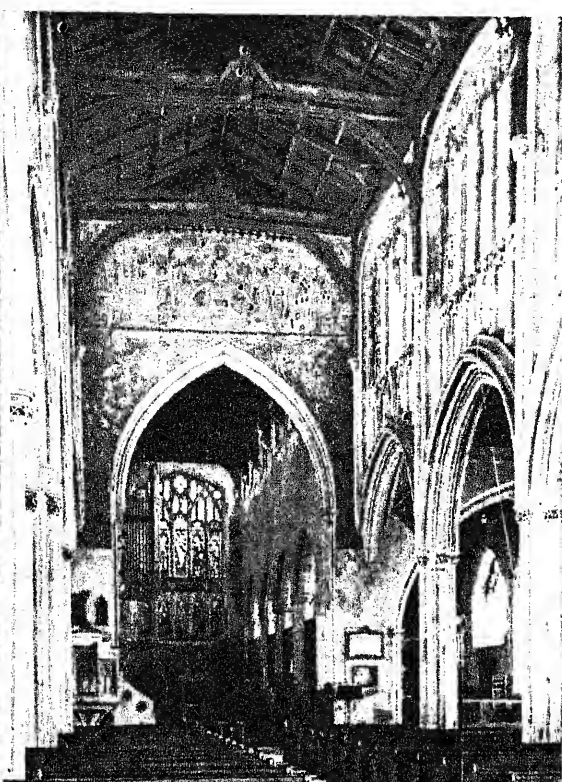
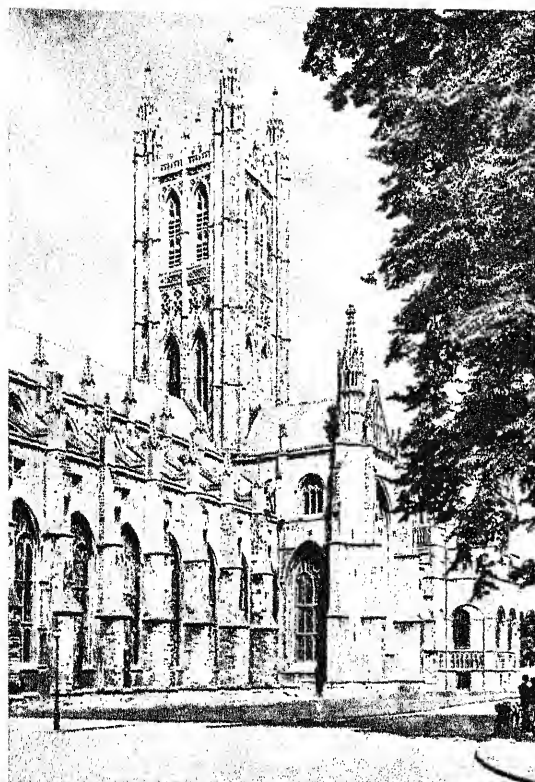
The Church still did everything in the West, and there was as yet nothing to take her place. Her representatives might disgrace her, but she herself was still beloved. Though in one aspect she might be a monster, she was still the Ark of Salvation. She was much too rich, but people still gave her offerings. People mocked the mendicant orders, but saw the Friars Minor reform themselves as Observants, and the German and Netherlands Benedictines form the congregation of Bursfeld. People continued to maintain and decorate good monasteries, and sometimes, as in the case of the Charterhouse at Dijon and the Certosa at Pavia, the richest shrines were given to the strictest order. Parents still gave their children to the monasteries, with sorrow and with pride. When there arose such great penitential preachers as Bernard of Siena, Vincent Ferrer, and John of Capestrano, then men thronged to hear them, listened attentively, and did penance. Florence had seen the burning of Savonarola but she had never forgotten him.

Monstrous scandals, peaceful devotion and solitary saints mark the religious life of the XVth century. Christianity has received the gift of tears, for it is the period of Pietàs and of the Man of Sorrows. Yet side by side with that we have the allegories, either too ingenious or too commonplace, the popular mystery plays, and the grotesque costumes. The sciences show too the same uncertainty and emptiness. There are no great theologians any more, for theology is also on the wane. Scholasticism, even under such great masters as d'Ailly and Gerson, is Ockkamist, in other words suffering also from doubt. Faith and Reason have become separated and the rational structure of belief has collapsed. There is only one great thinker, the unique Cardinal Nicholas of Cues, or Cusanus, in philosophy an audacious Platonist, but with the simple faith of a child.

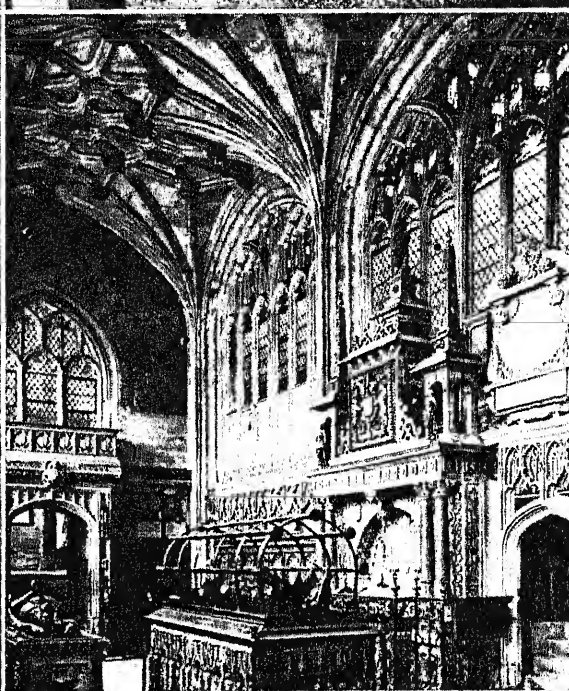
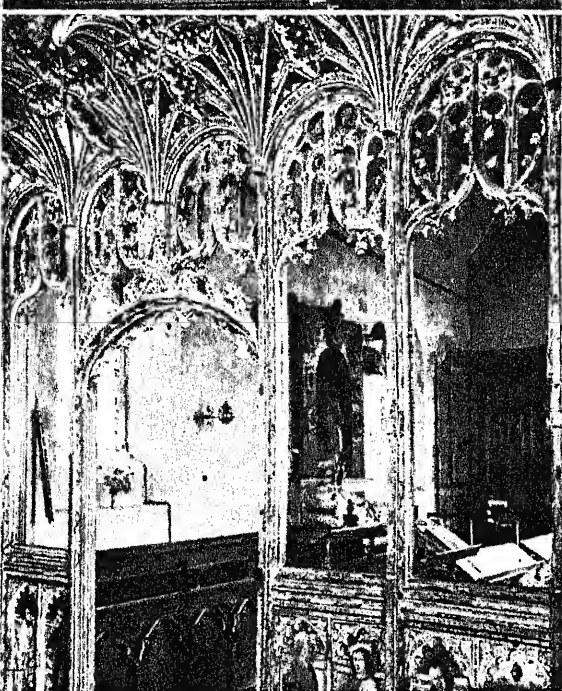
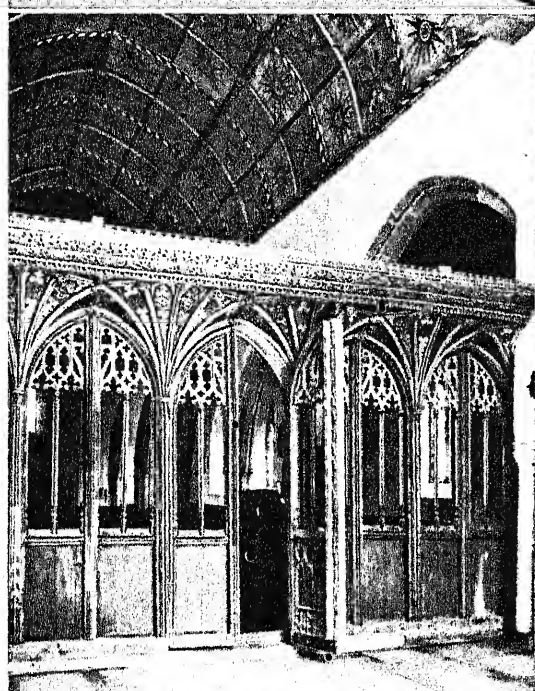
The great literature of the period is even less. All that is read today are the verses of the vagabond Villon or of Charles of Orleans, perhaps something of Christine de Pisan, and the historian de Commynes, and Brandt's *Ship of Fools* of 1494. But the real book of this Waning of the Middle Ages is the *Imitation of Christ*. Next to the Bible, no book has been so much translated and so widely spread. It evokes a definite world, that of the Netherlandish Brethren of the Common Life – a world without ambition or wit and without any inclination to mysticism or vigorous asceticism. But it preaches the middle way of surrender to God's Will, and has brought millions to meditation and to prayer.

The art of the Waning Middle Ages has been described as the 'baroque phase' of Gothic. Baroque or not, it is neither heroic nor sensuously dynamic, but rather a series of elaborate variations on the old Gothic themes. In architecture France, England and Germany are pre-eminent. In Flamboyant

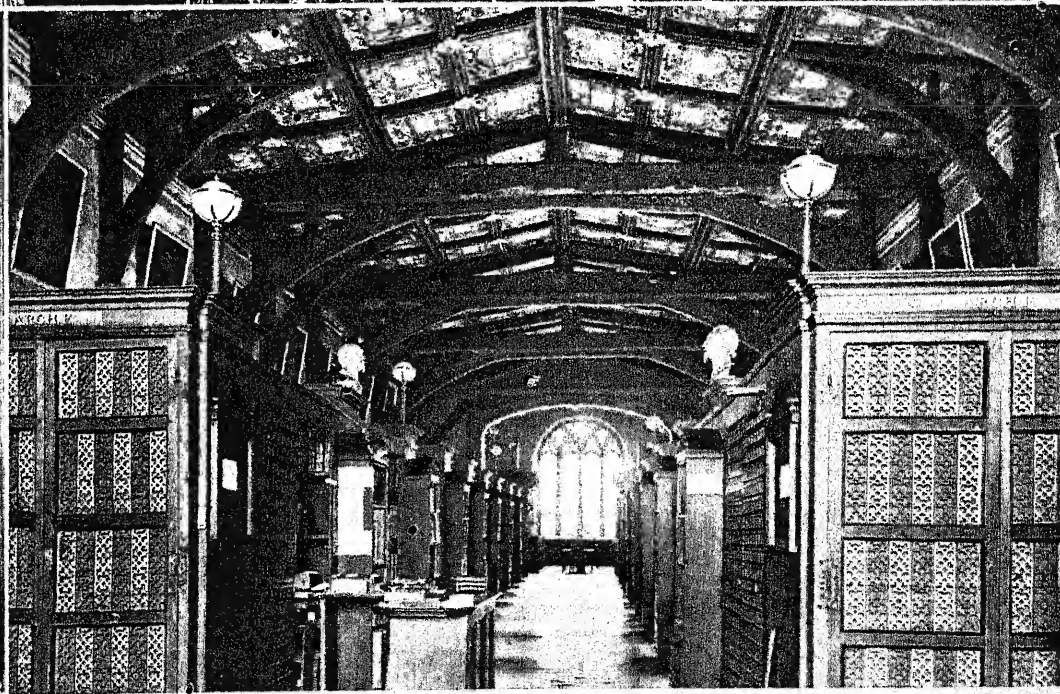
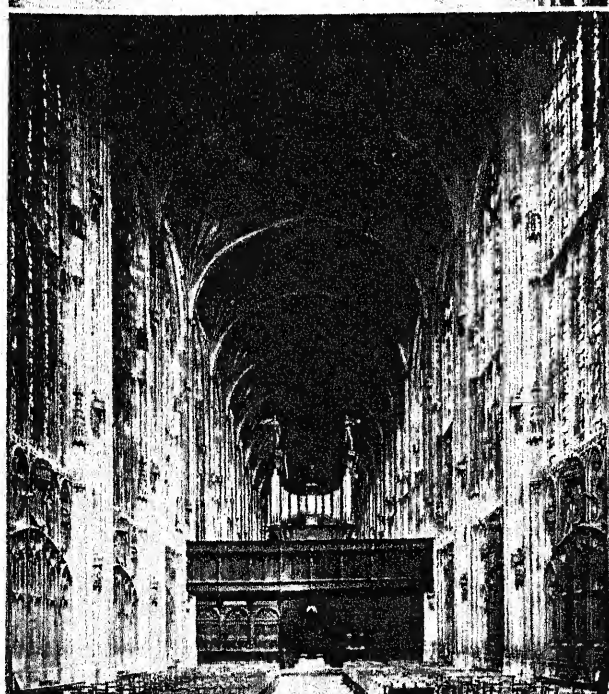




606
607
608



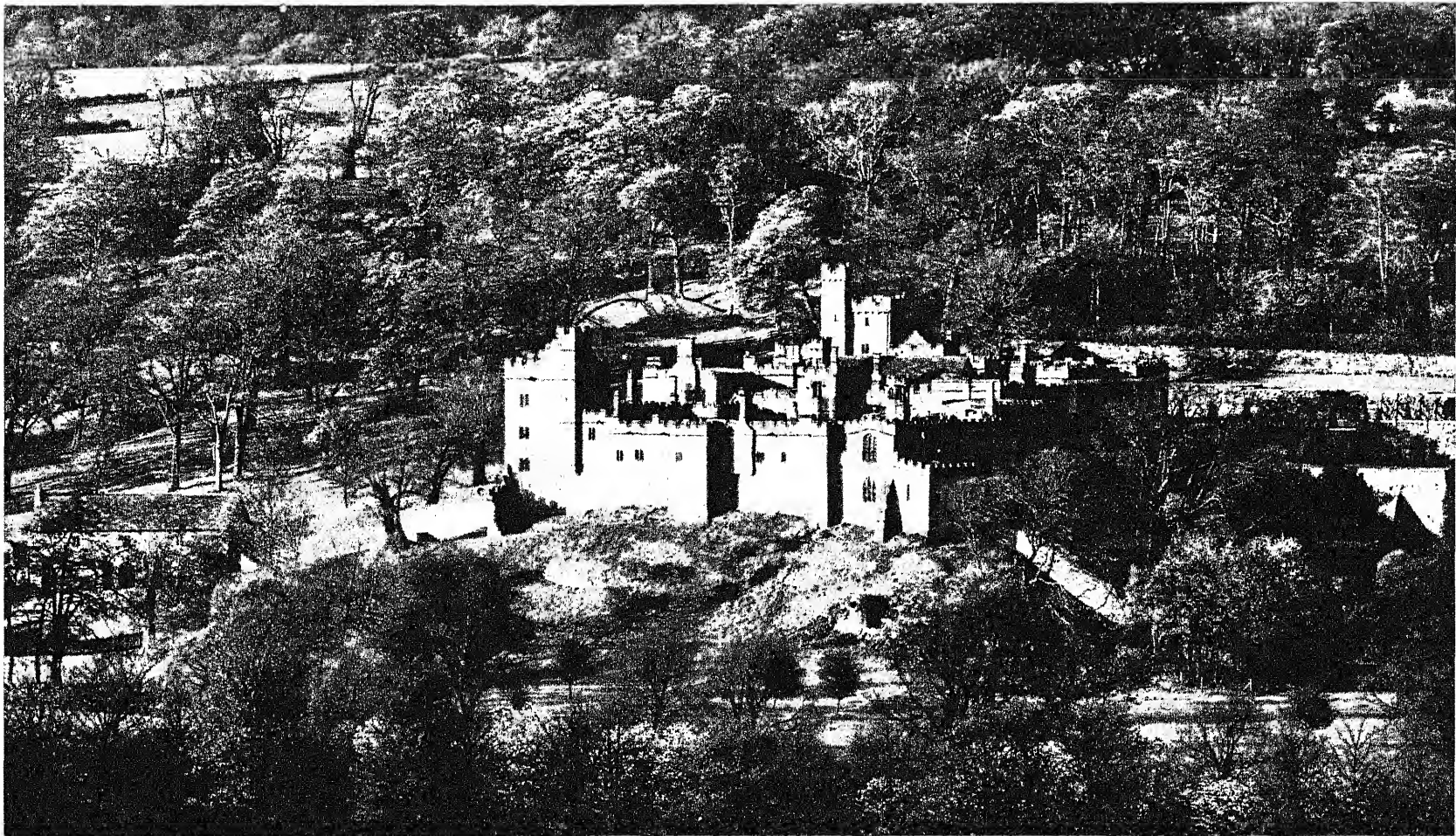
609
610
611



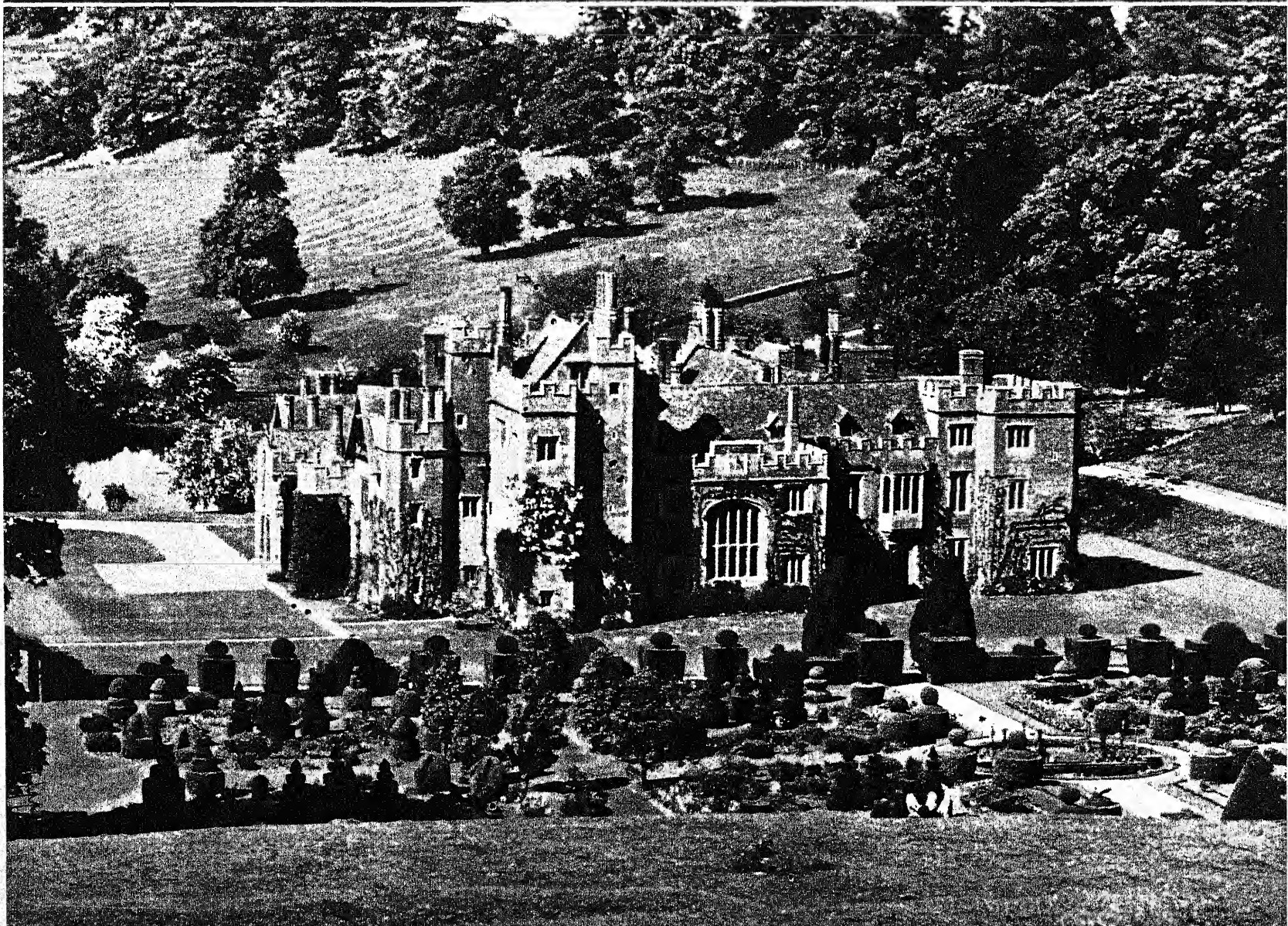
612
613

606/ Canterbury cathedral, from SW.-nave 1378-1411; lantern 1495-1503. (Courtesy to Atlantis-Verlag, Zürich, publisher of „Englische Kathedralen“, by M. Hürlimann.) The next four views give an idea of the average 15th cent., parish church. 607/ Salisbury (Wilts.), nave late Perp., Spire 16th cent. XVth cent. 608/ Tickhill (South Yorks.), church 15th cent., tower Perp. 1480-1500. 609/ Stoke-by-Hartland (Devon.), roodscreen from East, about 1450; church 14th cent. 610/ Bramfield (Suffolk), roodscreen from SW., showing Coke monument in chancel beyond (by Nich. Stone, 1586-1647). 611/ Warwick, St. Mary's, Lady Chapel, 1439-60-75, with tomb of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick (with hearse) and tombs of Ambrose and Robert Dudley. (607-611 Courtesy to photographer Mr. Edwin Smith and to Thames & Hudson Ltd., London, publishers of „English Parish Churches“, 42/-.) 612/ Cambridge, King's College Chapel, nave. Founded, with the College, by Henry VI, 1440; famous for its fan vaults and magnificent windows. (612 Picture Post Library). 613/ Oxford, Bodleian. Duke Humphrey's Library, founded 1445-1488, rebuilt 1597. [cf. map 27]

14



615



614/ Haddon Hall, Rowsley (Derbyshire), a perfectly preserved manor house with buildings ranging from 1170 to 1567 within a XIIth-century enclosing wall, on a wooded hillside. 615/ Compton Wynyates, Banbury (Warwickshire). A typical early Tudor Home, rebuilt by William Compton, under Henry VIII, turreted brick walls, large glass windows. The moat filled in; the house now set in an old English garden. (614-615 Courtesy to Country Life Ltd., London, publisher of „English Country Houses open to the public”.) [cf. map 27]

Gothic the treatment of space becomes simplified, but ornament becomes more complicated, bending and twisting like tongues of fire – hence the name 'Flamboyant'. The French achievement in openwork vaulting and elaborately figured balustrades could not be equalled in Italy. It is therefore not surprising that this same type of sculptural craftsmanship remained even after 1500, and that to this period belong some of its finest works. In the mausoleum church of Brou, in the transepts and gables of Sens, Troyes and Beauvais, and in the Spanish cathedrals of Seville, Salamanca, and Segovia, Gothic bids its last farewell.

English Perpendicular, which began after 1350, changes the church nave into a cage of glass with perpendicular trelliswork and with fan-vaults dovetailing into one another. The German 'Hallenkirche', or church with equal naves, is a vast hall with thin pillars supporting an immense network of vaulting spread over three or five naves. In these vast hangars the one dominating feature are the colossal wing-shaped altarpieces with their panning crowded with bustling but nonetheless impressive figures. In the Netherlands after 1400 there comes a reaction to the visionary style of the XIVth century. In the *Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry*, the work of the brothers Van Limburg, we see at once the perfect rendering of the autumnal atmosphere of a forest, with the silhouette of the city of Bourges towering up above the hills on the skyline. Then come the altarpieces of Jan van Eyck, where a thousand different things combine together in rich colourful reality, and a wonderful light binds all into a unified composition. Van Eyck dares everything – raindrops on flowers, the hairs of fur, the sheen of copper, or light peeping through reeds. His colours are mixed in oil and no longer in egg-white, as in the matt tempera technique of the ancients and the Italians, but his compositions still follow the old Gothic pattern. The increase or decrease of size has no effect on them, and though sometimes it seems that the landscape or interior appear to have been painted around them, the stiff figures do not disturb the mood. It is no wonder that this craftsmanship held spellbound contemporaries who could never equal their master. After Van Eyck altarpieces were filled with minute details painted in the new technique and seeking to achieve the new effects. Van Eyck's portraits, such as that of the Arnolfini, are among the most realistic and the most beautiful ever painted. If we compare his great compositions, like the Altar of the Lamb and the enthroned Virgins surrounded by founders, with the work of the Italians, then we can see at once that his works are really visualized rather than scientifically arranged and calculated. What marks him out, together with all the great 'Primitives' who followed him, is intimacy, quiet, inner contemplation, and peace – a peace that passes all understanding. They share with the southern masters richness, expressiveness, and good observation. But all the brocade, curls and jewels do not matter. The figures themselves remain unearthly, their faces filled with solicitude for holiness of soul, and the supra-real elements shine forth as pious symbols testifying to the hidden richness and significance of all creation. (It is interesting to compare the work of Van Eyck with that of his exact contemporary Andrew Rublev, the icon painter at the monastery of the Trinity near Moscow, the young man who, in 1410, painted the purely abstract Trinity, a

much greater achievement, but accomplished with so much simpler means.)

Jan van Eyck brought to his work a captivating attentiveness and a golden light; the compositions of Roger van der Weyden have a nobility and a sweeping pathos. It is no wonder that we find everywhere work modelled on theirs. The map shows the many centres where the 'Primitives' came to be grouped. Let us mention but a few highlights: there are the Pietà of Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, the Master of Moulins, the Crowning of the Virgin of Enguerrand Charonton, the Master of the *Cuer d'amours espris*, the *Heures de Chantilly*, the portraits of Jean Fouquet, the astonishing collection of portraits from the Portugal of Henry the Navigator to be found on the altarpiece of Nuño Gonçalves at Lisbon, and the strikingly tensed figures of Jaume Huguet at Barcelona. In Germany local schools sprang up around individual masters, but they were of short duration and did not pass on a tradition. Though there is something moving and charming in their work, much of it is amateurish and trifling. Such a figure as the Swiss, Conrad Witz, is the Donatier Rousseau of the Waning Middle Ages. The predominant figures are Schongauer, and around 1500 the young Dürer, whose *Apocalypse*, *Great* and *Lesser* Passion, and *Life of the Virgin*, form a fine farewell to the Waning Middle Ages and, alas, to the German genius in the world of art for a long time to come.

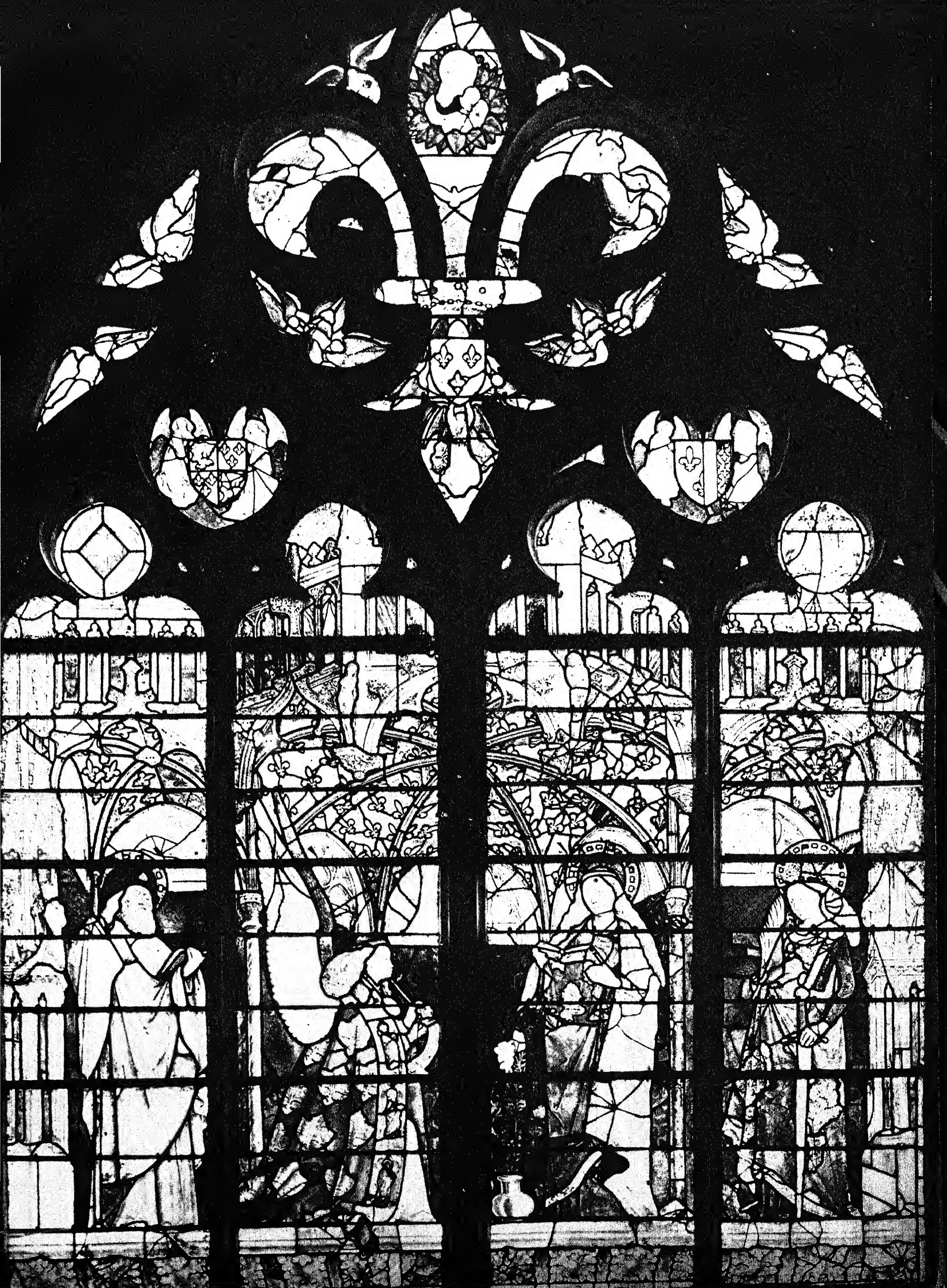
Early Renaissance Italy, the other cultural area of the XVth century, marks a striking contrast to the Waning Middle Ages. Here the spiritual climate is ungothic and optimistic, especially in Florence, the city that was the centre of it all. It is certainly true that Waning and Quattrocento were not completely separate worlds, especially in the arts. At a first glance, and especially when we compare the two together with the simple and majestic monuments of before 1500, both areas have the same taste for richness, the forms are equally light and playful, and there is the same tendency to prolixity. The social backgrounds, too, are more similar than we might think. In Florence, as in Bruges or Nuremberg, the patrons of the arts were not only the rulers and the nobility, but primarily the patricians (i.e. the rich merchants), the humanists, and even the artists themselves. What gave the artist in Italy his privileged position was more often his theoretical knowledge than his practical proficiency. Outside the realms of the plastic arts and of neo-Latin literature, the two areas were as one. They still both belonged to the old undivided Christendom. What kept them apart was the growing national consciousness of the Italians and the new enterprises that went with it, enterprises which though startling were more often than not never brought to fruition. In everything else were they united, especially in their concern for the community and for the Church.

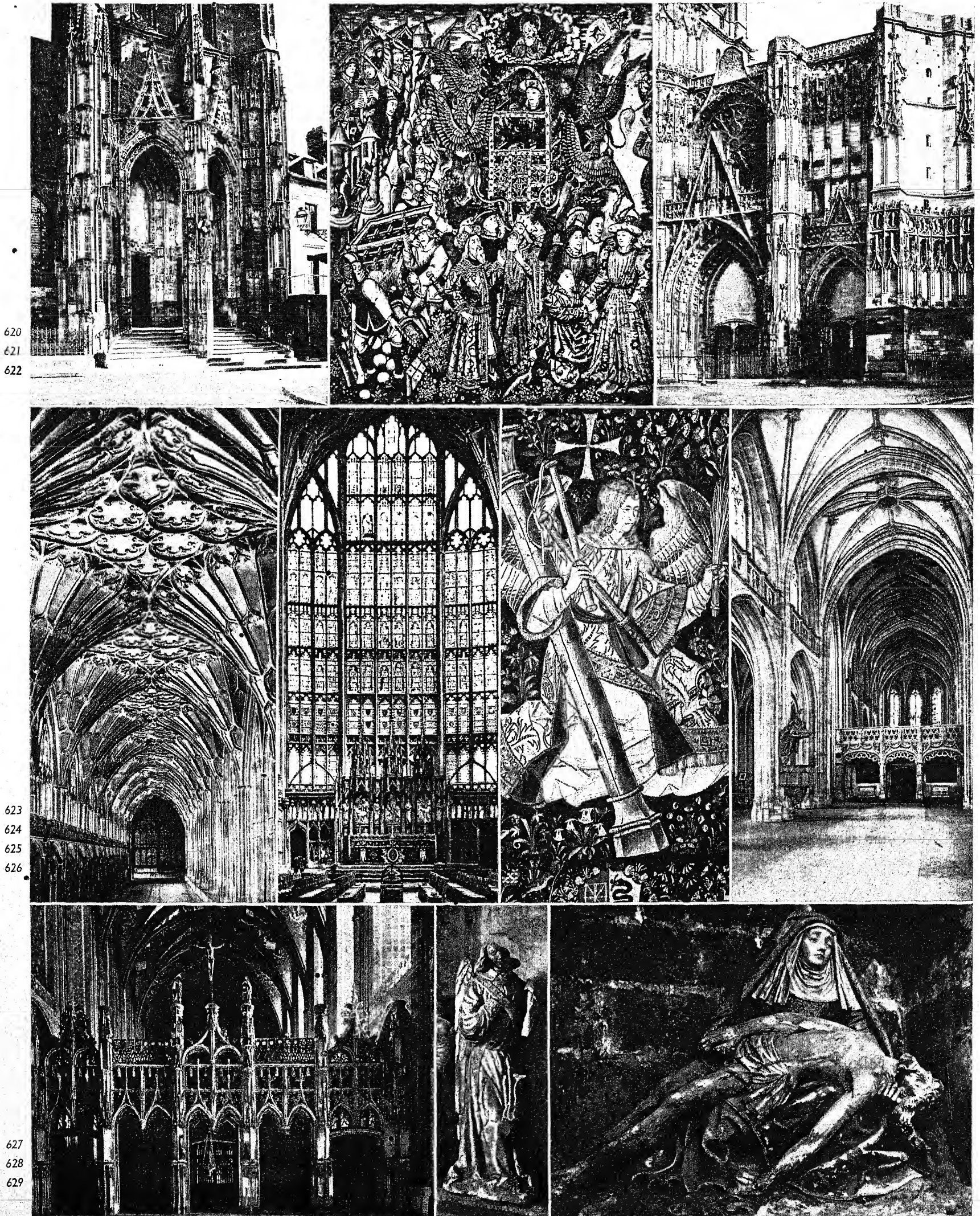
At the extreme end of the XVth century a restless and crumbling mediaeval Christianity suddenly lost even the security of her limited horizon. The Spaniards discovered the New World, and the Portuguese the coasts of Africa and the road to the Indies (map 34); Copernicus, canon of Frauenburg in faraway Ermland, found that our earth is not the centre, materially speaking, of the cosmos. The old world-picture thus suddenly received another dimension and other proportions.



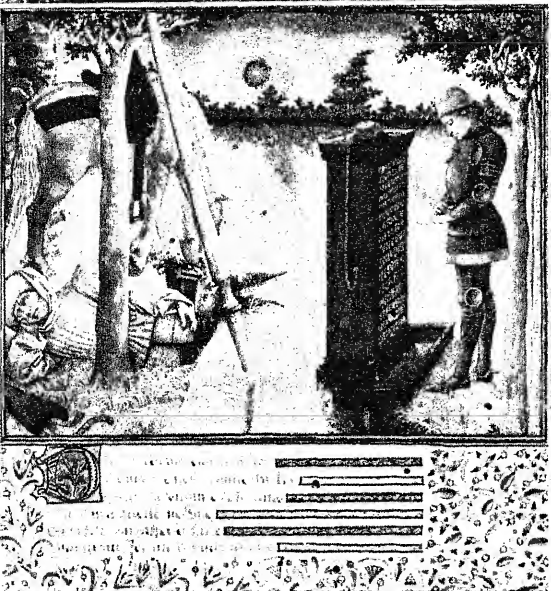
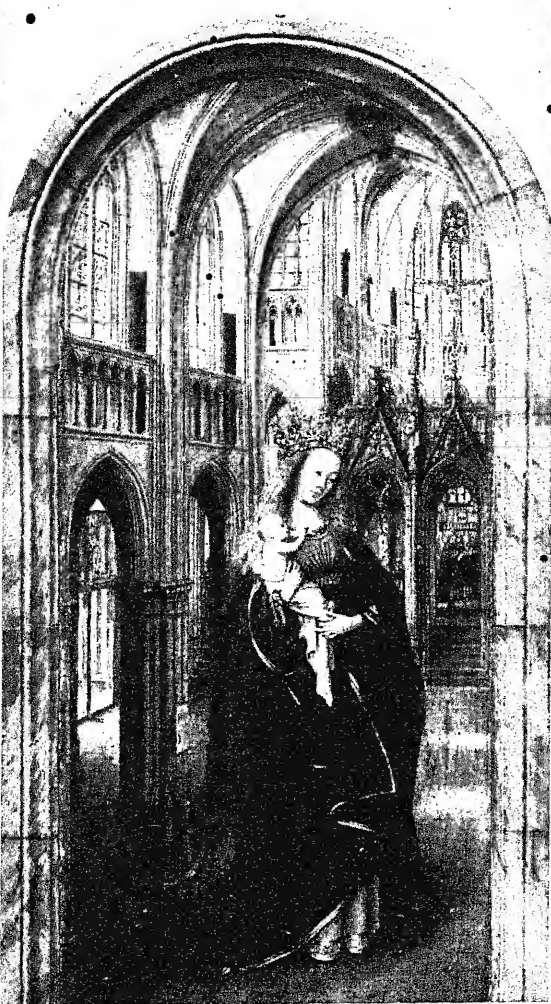
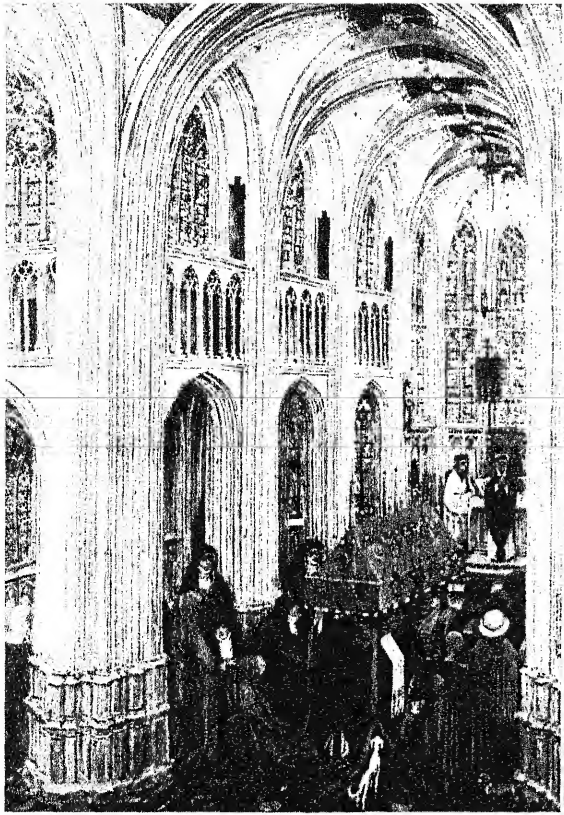
616/ The Birth of our Lady, by the Master of the Life of Our Lady. Cologne, 1470. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 617/ La Chaise-Dieu. Fragment of a Dance of Death: men of all ranks and conditions are led away by their own skeletons. Typical motif of the Waning of the Middle Ages. Overleaf: 618/ The Veneration of St. Vincent, patron of Lisbon. The saint is surrounded by the royal family (Henry the Navigator, Alfonso V, and the young John II) and the court and clergy of the Cathedral of St. Vincent. Centrepiece of an altar, by Nuño Gonçalves, ca. 1460. Lisbon, Museo de Arte Antigo. [cf. maps 24-27]







Preceding page: 619/ Window of Jacques Coeur in the Cathedral of Bourges, by Henri Mellein. 1448-1450. 620/ Argentan (Orne), St-Germain. Side portico, flamboyant, XVth cent. 621/ Rome, Palazzo Doria: fragment of tapestry with the Ascension of Alexander. All the figures are in contemporary court dress. French, 1459. 622/ Troyes, west front of the Cathedral. After 1506, by Martin de Chambiges, the architect of the transepts of Sens and Beauvais. Flamboyant. 623/ Gloucester, Cathedral. Cloisters with fan-vaulting, 1331-1412. 624/ Gloucester, Cathedral, east window. 1377; Perpendicular. 625/ Angers, Bishop's Palace. Fragment of tapestry: angel with instruments of the Passion. 626/ Brou (Bourg-en-Bresse). Mausoleum of Philibert le Beau and Margaret of Austria, 1513-1532. Nave and jubé. 627/ Albi, Cathedral, jubé. 1500, Flamboyant. 628/ Flavigny, church. Angel, XVth cent. 629/ Carcassonne, Cathedral of St-Nazaire. Pietà, XVth cent. [cf. maps 27]



630/ Hubert van Eyck(?), Mass of the Dead. Book of Hours of Turin (destroyed by fire 1904), 1414-1417. Note the catafalque in the choir, the wearing of hats in church, and the dog.
 631/ Our Lady in the Heavenly Jerusalem. Jan van Eyck. Berlin. 632/ The Arrest of Jesus. Dirc Bouts. Munich, Pinakothek. 633/ Memlinc, John the Baptist in the Wilderness. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 634/ Coeur and Désir at sunrise, by the magic fountain. Miniature from the book of Duc René d'Anjou, 'Le Cuer d'amours espris', MS. 2597, Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. 1470-1480. 635/ Detail from Incarnation. Master of Moulins. 1470. 636/ Nouans (Indre-et-Loire), church. Pietà. Ascribed to Fouquet or his circle. 1470. 637/ Pietà. School of Rogier van der Weyden. 1440-1460. The Hague, Mauritshuis.
 [cf. map 27]

III NATIONAL CIVILIZATIONS AND THEIR EXPANSION

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

QUATTROCENTO. The world of the Waning Middle Ages is like a blood-red and gold sunset, while that of the Italian Renaissance, its contemporary, is more like a sunny morning. The morning sun shone strongest in Florence, and next to Florence, on the city state of Venice and the small principalities of Mantua, Ferrara, Urbino and Milan. There if anywhere in the XVth century was the consciousness, not of a void left by the conclusion of an epoch, but of the passing of something absurd and the beginning of something better. There is a renewed zest for life. It was there that the new leading spirits broke with the traditional forms of thought which in their eyes had become meaningless. It was there that within a short time that world of wonderful new forms arose, and with them that new, that immediate and careful intuition of concrete reality. Such is the Italian XVth century, the Quattrocento, or as we call it, the 'Early Renaissance'.

Renaissance, the French translation of *Rinascimento*, is a generally accepted term which covers primarily a certain type of art. But it can also refer to a specifically Italian manner to which almost all West European writers and artists of the XVIth century paid homage, and which in Italy itself after 1430 formed a sharp contrast with the manner of the Waning Middle Ages, i.e. with Late Gothic and the Primitives. Finally, the term also refers to a whole way of life and a type of man.

The Renaissance is in fact one of the decisive phases in the history of our civilization. The word itself is first used by the painter Vasari in his *Vite de' più eccellenti pittori, scultori ed architetti* of 1550, a book containing the biographies of the Italian artists from Giotto to Michelangelo, i.e. from 1330 to 1547. By *Rinascimento* or *Rinascita* he meant the to him miraculous rebirth of arts and letters in his fatherland, and above all, the reawakening of those unsurpassable standards of beauty of classical antiquity which had for centuries been neglected by ignorant barbarians and which had now been reformulated and brought into practice once more by a few great geniuses in Italy. What he wanted to describe, therefore, was not a new start but a revival: a lost thread had been picked up again in Italy. Between Antiquity and the Florence of the Quattrocento there lay an abyss of barbarism. In that interval Italy had played but a secondary rôle, and by 1461 that interval had been referred to by the expression *medio tempestas*, the 'middle time'. The Italians afterwards succeeded in imposing on the world this amazingly contemptuous term, and so the French have their *moyen âge*, the Germans their *Mittelalter*, and we our *Middle Ages*. It was Vasari, too, who used the expression *gotico* for the artistic activity of this 'middle time', by which he meant simply 'barbaric'.

From the distance of four and a half centuries we can easily see that the relics of Antiquity which were known at that time did not present a true picture of ancient civilization. What, in fact, *did* they know of it? Of Roman authors they certainly knew as much in 1450 as we know today. They also knew many Greek authors, especially Plato and the tragedians, and the rediscovery of Plato led to a general enthusiasm for this poet of the philosophers, and to the foundation in Florence of Marsilio Ficino's Platonic Academy.

Leading figures from the Trecento and Quattrocento. 638/ Dante (from Raphael's Disputa). 639/ Petrarch, by Andrea del Castagno. Florence, Sta. Apollonia. 640/ Boccaccio, ibid. 641/ Leone Battista Alberti. 642/ Marsilio Ficino, from Ghirlandajo's fresco in Sta. Maria Novella. 643/ Sigismondo Malatesta. Rimini, S. Francesco. 644/ Lorenzo de' Medici, by Vasari. 645/ Federigo de Montefeltre, duke of Urbino, by Piero della Francesca. [cf. maps 25 and 27]



638



639



640



641



642



643



644

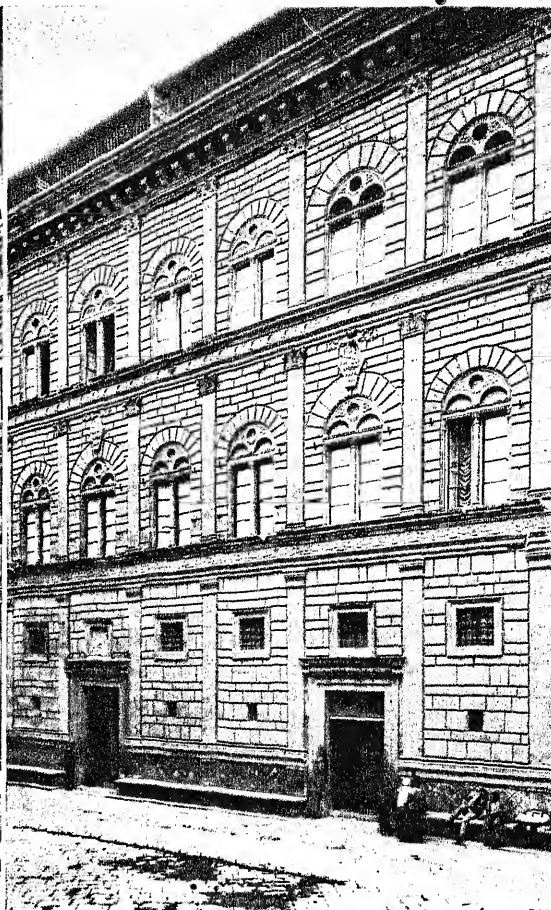
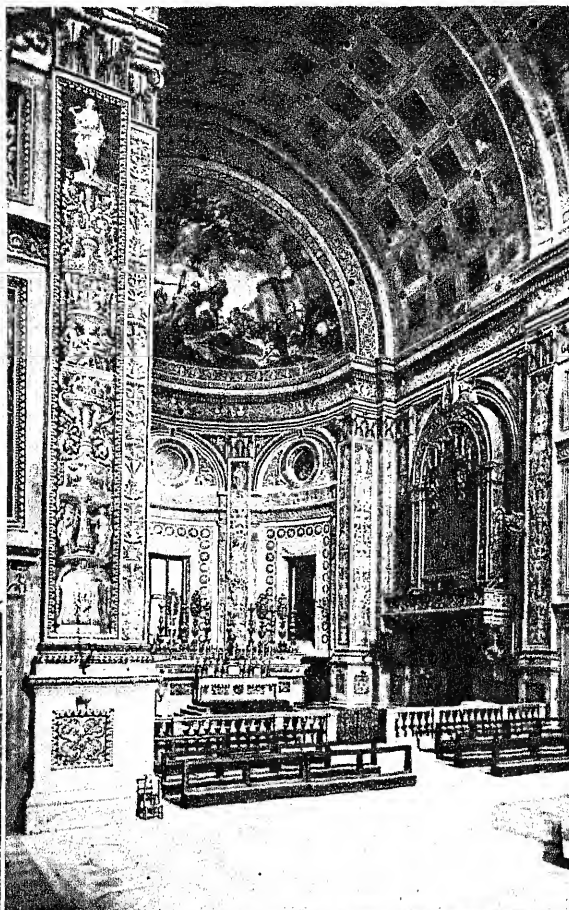


645

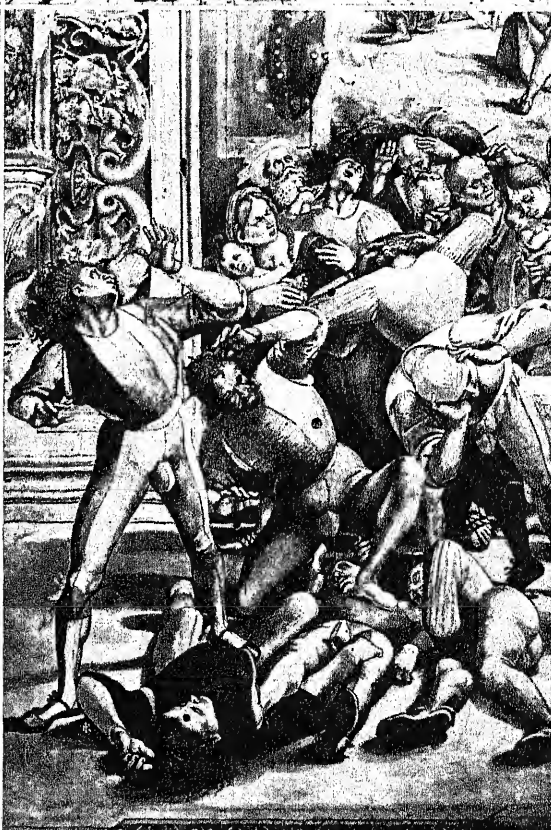
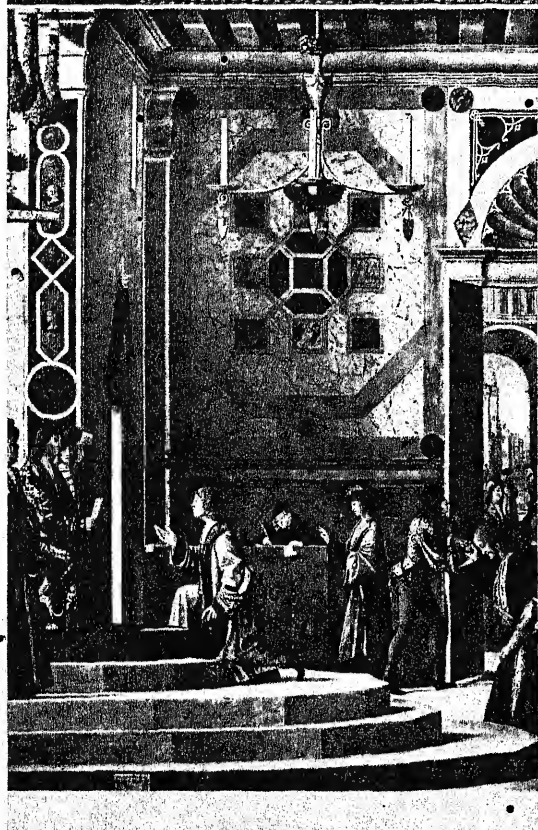


646/ St. James before his judges; by Mantegna. Padua, Eremitani. 1453-1459. 647/ Adam and Eve driven from Paradise; by Masaccio. Florence, Carmine. 1425. 648/ Detail from the Crucifixion, in the refectory of St. Mark's, Florence; by Fra Angelico, after 1430. 649/ St. Eustace and the stag; by Pisanello. London, National Gallery. 650/ The Queen of Sheba. Fresco in the choir of S. Francesco, Arezzo; by Piero della Francesca, 1452-1466. 651/ Bronze doors of the Baptistery at Florence; by Lorenzo Ghiberti. 1425-1452. 652/ Borso d'Este and his court, by Cossa(?). Fresco in Palazzo Schifanoja, Ferrara. 1470-1480. 653/ David; by Donatello. After 1440. 654/ Detail from the bronze door of the old St. Peter's. Rome, 1439-1445. 655/ Crowning of Our Lady; by Raphael. 1503. Vatican Pinakothek. [cf. maps 27-31]

656
657
658



659
660
661



662
663



656/ Florence, Cathedral of Sta. Maria del Fiore. Cupola by Brunelleschi, 1420-1434. L., the campanile by Giotto, Trecento. 657/ Mantua, S. Andrea; by Leone Battista Alberti, 1470-1482. 658/ Florence, Palazzo Rucellai; by Alberti, 1446-1451. 659/ Reception of the English Embassy; by Carpaccio. Detail from the Legend of St. Ursula. Venice, the Academy. 660/ Eolus, God of the Winds. Miniature by Liberale da Verona in an antiphonary in Siena, Cathedral. 661/ Detail from a fresco of Antichrist, in the 'Finimondo' cycle; by Luca Signorelli. Completed 1505. Orvieto, Cathedral. 662/ Detail from the Funeral of Santa Fina. Fresco in the Collegiata of San Gimignano, by Ghirlandajo, 1475. 663/ Mars and Venus; by Botticelli. London, National Gallery. Overleaf: 664/ Departure of Enea Silvio Piccolomini and Capranica for the Council of Basel; by Pinturicchio, 1503-1507. Siena, Cathedral Library. [cf. maps 27-31]





665/ Centrepiece of the Last Judgement; by Michelangelo. Rear wall of Sistine Chapel, 1534-1541 Christ returns seated on the clouds; r., the Virgin Mary; below, Sts. Laurence and Bartholomew. 666/ Moses; Michelangelo's masterpiece, 1506. Detail from unfinished tomb of Pope Julius II. Rome, St. Peter-in-Chains. 667/ Sts. Paul and Barnabas refuse the sacrifices offered by the people of Lystra (cf. Acts 14, 8-20). Tapestry woven at Brussels to a design of Raphael, 1516-1519. Rome, Vatican Pinakothek. [cf. maps 27-31]

They knew also of a number of Roman copies of Hellenistic and Hellenic sculptures, and of a relatively small amount of Roman remains, mostly from the Imperial epoch and within the City of Rome itself, and many examples of the minor arts such as coins, vases, cameos and glass-work. But the authentic Greek art of Athens, the Sicilian temples, Greek minor art and all the art of the archaic period, lay still beyond the ken of the Renaissance masters. It is also noticeable that the old works of art were used more as a starting point than as something to be copied with slavish enthusiasm. On the contrary, the leading spirits of the Renaissance created with typically Italian genius something which linked the whole mediaeval heritage with a reinterpretation of the scanty relics of Antiquity. They created something entirely original and new that had to be judged on its own terms, and that in certain respects surpassed everything that had gone before.

It may not be amiss to preface a discussion of the Renaissance with some reference to the change in taste. The most valuable and the most striking elements of this Italian, indeed European, movement are the works of art. The scholarly writings of the period are only read today by specialists, and the poetry, even after 1550, by very few. But it is the beautiful and harmonious buildings, the murals, sculptures, coinage, tapestries, vases and furniture that today attract and fascinate everyone who knows of them. And the age-long overestimation of all Italian art, which has made the land of the Renaissance a veritable pleasure-ground of the arts where even the ordinary tourist can do nothing else but gaze at works of art, has only begun to diminish in recent years.

But this 'change of taste' points as always to a deeper change, namely the disappearance of the mediaeval concept of reality and the consequent disintegration of that mediaeval world-picture which was derived from Faith and from a symbolical vision of creation. The inimitable and stimulating works of art of the Renaissance express a world picture which, however pious its intentions might be as regards its sacred images, seems to us to be less authentic, more theatrical, more profane, more human, free and earthly, and more 'corporal' than that of the Middle Ages. Behind these works of art there lay a feeling for life that was a new and liberating experience, a new attitude towards all reality and towards man as the centre of the universe, and a union of art and science that was both critical and inquisitive. These feelings, analyses and discoveries were expressed in exquisite Ciceronian Latin and printed in that clear type based on the old Roman lettering which from now on took the place of Gothic lettering in Italy (a specimen of the new lettering is to be seen, no. 650). The writers and scholars of the Renaissance were the first to see their books printed and brought on to the scholarly market. Certain of the printer-publishers, like Aldus Manutius in Venice and Frobenius in Basel, themselves belonged to the scholarly circle. All of these together, laymen almost without exception, formed a sort of international guild of idealistic researchers, poets and aesthetes, who, though they may have been divided in some things, were united in their distaste for the former scholastic and ecclesiastical science. They were mostly philologists and scholars and were called 'humanists'.

What strikes us in their writings is not so much the content as the perfection of their classical Latin. Just as in Late Antiquity, the whole culture tended to become identified with 'letters', or *bonae literae*. Exaggerated overestimation of words and style was linked with blind admiration for Ciceronian Latin, and blind prejudice against the much more living Christian Latin. The human-

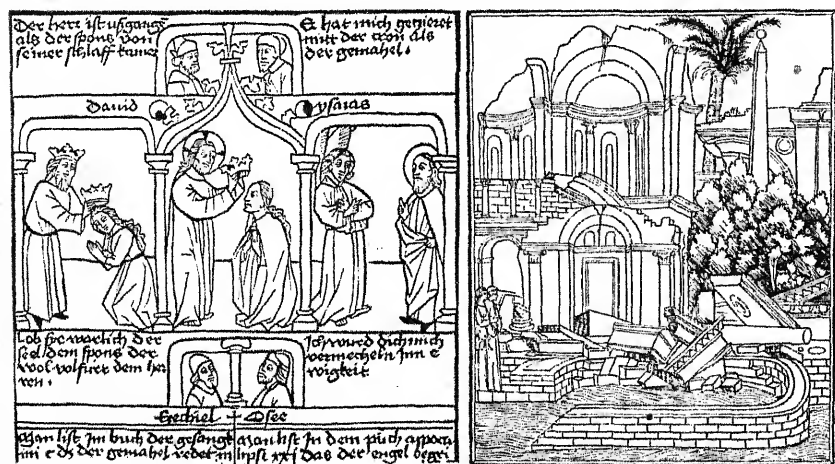
ists of the Quattrocento have not left us any great literary masterpieces, for *The Praise of Folly* and More's *Utopia* both belong to the period after 1500. On the other hand no one doubts the greatness of the architecture and figurative art of the Renaissance. All the same, it is much more than merely an aesthetic culture. The writers, thinkers, rulers and artists of the Renaissance have in fact determined the shape of our modern Western world, so far, that is, as the élite were concerned, for the Renaissance was never a popular movement.

What was the Renaissance? Some people consider it as 'the liberation of individual creativity from the bondage of the old ecclesiastical world picture'. For others it is 'the re-animation of the ideas, forms and conceptions of life of the Ancients'. For others it is primarily a formal return to the great, the monumental and the heroic, after the extravagant exhibitionism and pietistic and frivolous niceties of the Waning Middle Ages. Others concentrate on the political emancipation of states like Venice and France, and the rise of a purely realist and cynical politics which men have called 'Machiavellian', after the Florentine Niccolò Machiavelli, whose book *Il Principe* was first written in 1513. (It is to Machiavelli that we owe the term *ratio status*, reason of state.) Yet others think of the purely natural and rational Civil and Constitutional Law whose formulation at this period, especially after 1500, was most striking.

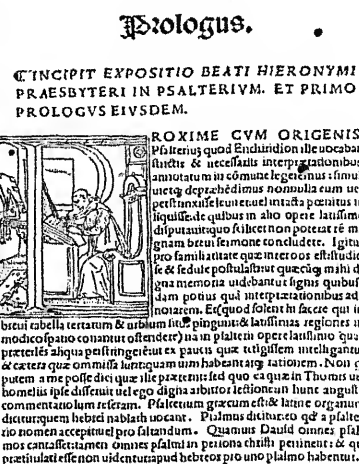
All these views are right. The period of the Renaissance is a veritable fountain of new ideas. Whoever looks at the Renaissance as a whole can only describe its essence by turning directly to what is the root of every form of civilization – in other words, to its world picture. It cannot be said, on the whole, that in the XVth century this was less Christian. But in practice the Renaissance extolled Antiquity at the expense of Revelation. The Renaissance vision of reality was materialist and rationalist, tempered by the traditional elements of belief and morality. It marks a sort of secularization and 'de-symbolization' of the world picture inherited from the Middle Ages.

It is only natural that the Renaissance created a dominating cultural form out of this blind admiration for the texts and monuments of 'the Ancients'. This respect for the Ancients became so great that the custom developed of substantiating everything that was written with citations from the Ancients as well as with citations from Holy Writ (which was now being treated critically for the first time). It was not that reason had failed. On the contrary, men were rationally convinced that the norms of the Ancients were the only exact and reasonable ones. They found that what the Ancients had built, written and designed was true, normal, immediately understandable, humane, and, in a word, ideal. First at Venice and then later all over the West, the Gothic letter was replaced by the *antiqua*, based on the Roman capitals and Carolingian minuscule, because it was clearer and more beautiful. They took over the 'five orders' – Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, composite and Tuscan – for their columns, capitals and architraves because they found them well-proportioned, whereas they found the slender shafts of the Gothic piers proportionless and ugly. They did not realize that the mediaeval artists had consciously and deliberately refrained from a close imitation of the natural, and they found their work clumsy. They would do better.

The importance given to reality did not in itself conflict with Faith, for XIIIth century scholasticism had already provided a philosophical basis for the valuation of all created things. Indeed most of the scholars and artists of the Renaissance wanted to be faithful sons of the Church, and they saw this renewal of humanity, the *nova humanitas*, as something which involved



668/ Leaf from a German 'Biblia Pauperum', Nördlingen, 1471. These were some of the earliest types of popular picture-books. The principal events of the New Testament were shown in the centre of the page, accompanied by analogical scenes from the Old Testament, together with four texts from the prophets. Here, centre, the Crowning of Our Lady; l.: Crowning of the Beloved, from the Song of Songs; r. St. John and an angel of the Apocalypse speaking about the Bride of the Lamb. 669/ Illustration from the 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili', published at Venice by Aldus Manutius, 1449. 670/ From an edition of St. Jerome, Venice, 1498. An example of *antiqua* type. 671/ Fragment from a page of Aristotle, Venice, Aldus Manutius, 1495-1498. An example of the new Greek type.



[cf. maps 28-33]

the renewal of the whole community, the Church included. Decline in the emphasis on the purely religious aspect of men and things was both incidental and accidental. Men cannot concentrate on everything at the same time, and it was only natural that an attention to details should preclude a sense of the whole. Be that as it may, it is certainly true that Renaissance *joie de vivre* often degenerated into frivolity and moral anarchy. Like all advocates of a onesidedly intellectual culture, Renaissance Man had created a world that was swept and garnished, but empty. He was unsocial, despised the masses, and lived his life with stoic inviolability. Some of the more forceful spirits fell for the attractions of the unbridled *Ueber mensch*, and in almost all there was a weakening of the consciousness of sin and of the sense of the tragic in human life. But for all that, the new way of life was not *in se* un-Christian.

The conflict which such an attitude was eventually to bring for all serious believers remained long hidden. It burst out dramatically around 1499 with the appearance of Savonarola. After 1527 Michelangelo, torn by the same conflict, took the decisive step for himself and for the world, and put an end to the easy self-sufficiency of the intellectual approach of the Renaissance. By so doing he marks the end of the Renaissance itself in the strict sense of the term.

The great masters practised their art primarily from a theoretical standpoint, i.e. by way of scientific observation and experiment. In representing the human figure, what fascinated them most was anatomy, and when they wanted to convey depth, then it was the laws of perspective. Their naive joy in the display of their discoveries is surprising. The Quattrocento is full of studies of models with over-emphasized foreshortenings, over-developed muscles and over-ingenious perspectives. When the saints appear in this scientifically realist atmosphere all sense of mystery has disappeared. Sometimes the effect is striking, as in the work of Piero della Francesca, but usually it is theatrical, mundane and cold, and some of the features taken over from the symbolic period, such as the aureoles above the heads of the saints, seem to us totally out of place. Beauty is the major preoccupation: in the saints this beauty is more earthly, and in the worldlings it is more ideal. Ugliness was only tolerated as an indication of character. The men of the Renaissance no longer understood the symbolism of the sacraments, though they were intoxicated by the allegories which they took over haphazardly from the Ancients and reproduced in their own poetry.

The revolution had begun in sculpture. The human figure freed itself from the restrictions of the *bas-relief*, and of clothing, and was presented as a three dimensional plastic figure of correct anatomical proportions. The great masters are Jacopo della Quercia, Lorenzo Ghiberti, Verrocchio and Donatello (whose Gattamelata at Padua is the first equestrian statue since that of Marcus Aurelius). In painting, the 'giotteschi', the masters of the XIVth century, had gone on painting their luxurious and gilded thrones, but this came to an end around 1400 with Gentile da Fabriano, who delighted Italy with the refined elegance of his processions, and Pisanello the Veronese, a solitary courtier in a bourgeois world, who drew the most realistic animal sketches and cut the most beautiful medallion profiles. The year of his death, 1455, marked also the death of Fra Angelico, the saint who in his monastery of San Marco and elsewhere recorded his visionary experience in paint, and who sometimes, as in the great Crucifixion in the refectory of his monastery, surpassed all the religious art of his time in nobility and sincerity. In contrast to these richly varied works stands the work of five great masters who are united by the high seriousness with which they conquered reality: Masaccio, Uccello, Andrea

Leading figures of the early Cinquecento. 672/ Pope Julius II, by Raphael. 673/ Pope Leo X, by Raphael. 674/ Aretino, by Titian. 675/ Castiglione, by Raphael. 676/ Macchiavelli, by Sandro di Tito. 677/ Da Vinci (self-portrait). 678/ Raphael (self-portrait). 679/ Michelangelo (self-portrait). [cf. maps 28-33]

672

673

651-
652

649

674

512

676

677

678

675

679




680/ Todi, Sta. Maria della Consolazione, 1508-1534. Probably by Bramante. *The ideal model of an early Cinquecento church on a centralized plan.* 681/ Pistoia, Madonna dell'Umiltà. Vitoni, 1494-1505; *still in the light manner of the Quattrocento.* 682/ Rome, St. Peter's, cupola by Michelangelo, 1547-1564; completed after his death. *An example of the powerful manner of the mature Cinquecento.* 683/ Venice, San Giorgio Maggiore. Palladio, 1565-1580. 684/ Montepulciano, San Biagio. Ant. de Sangallo, 1518-1539. 685/ Rome, St. Peter's; pillars of the cupola by Bramante, 1506, reinforced by Michelangelo after 1547. 686/ Rome, Gesù. Façade by Giacomo della Porta, 1572. *Light but dynamic; early baroque.* 687/ Rome, Gesù. By Vignola, after 1568. *Principal model for baroque churches with cupola and vast single nave.* 688/ Venice, Library of St. Mark's. Sansovino, 1537-1550; completed in 1583 by Scamozzi. [cf. maps 28-33]

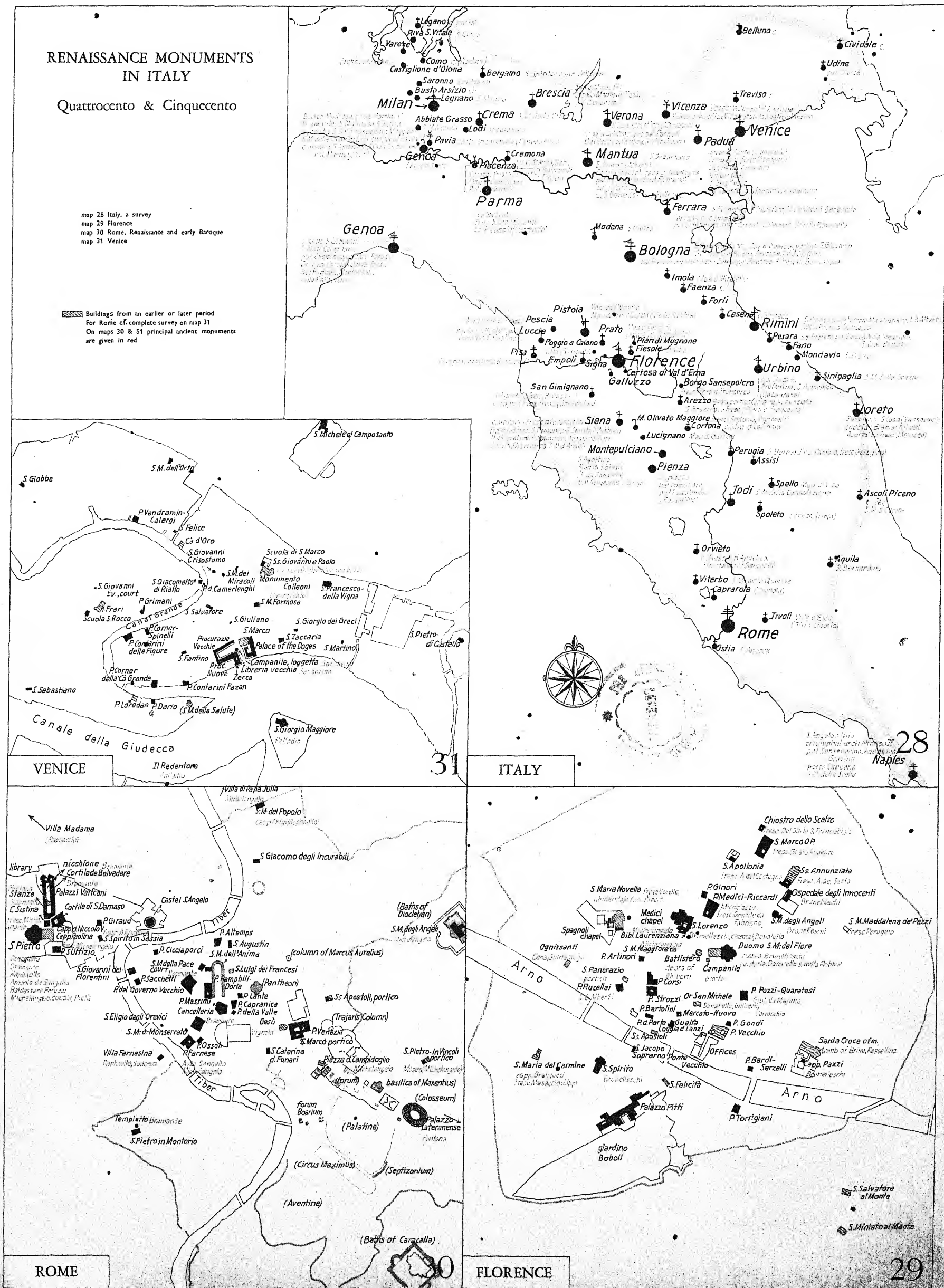


Examples from the work of the Great Masters of the West. 689/ Titian, The Fall. Madrid, Prado. 690/ Tintoretto, Christ before Pilate, 1577-1581. Venice, Scuola di San Rocco. 691/ Michelangelo, The Last Judgement (detail), 1534-1541. Vatican, Sistine Chapel. 692/ Caravaggio, The Calling of St. Matthew, 1592. Rome, San Luigi dei Francesi. Caravaggio is the first of the 'chiaroscuristi'. 693/ Titian, Bacchanal. London, National Gallery. An instance of the renewed interest in the mythology of Antiquity, which provided an inexhaustible source of inspiration for both artists and writers alike. 694/ Titian, Pope Paul III. Naples Museum. 695/ Titian, Portrait of a Nobleman. Florence, Pitti Palace. 696/ Moroni, Portrait of a Young Man. Otterlo (the Netherlands), Kröller-Müller Museum. [cf. maps 28-31]

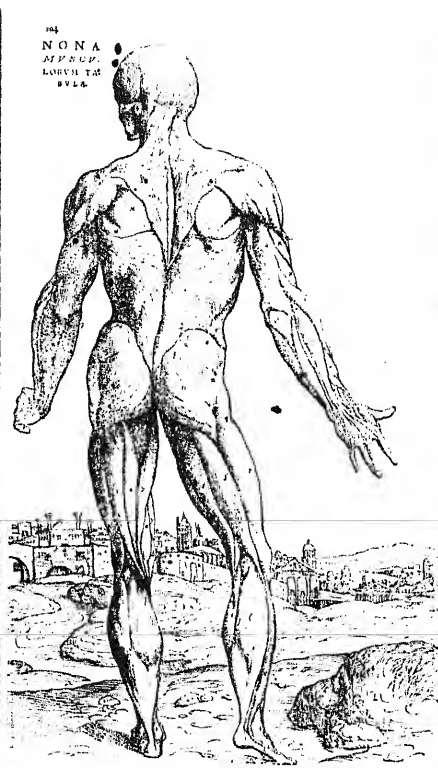
Quattrocento & Cinquecento

map 28 Italy, a survey
map 29 Florence
map 30 Rome, Renaissance and early Baroque
map 31 Venice

 Buildings from an earlier or later period
For Rome cf. complete survey on map 31
On maps 30 & 51 principal ancient monuments
are given in red







German XVIth cent. book-illustration. 697/ Woodcut by Hans Schöuffelin from the first edition of the 'Theuerdank', printed by Johann Schönsperger at Nuremberg, 1517. 698/ Woodcut by John de Calcar from the first edition of Vesalius's 'De Humani Corporis fabrica libri septem', Basel, 1543. 699/ Lucas of Leyden, 'Sisera and Jael'. [cf. maps 28-33]

647 del Castagno, Masolino and Piero della Francesca (1416-1492), the great master of the *History of the Cross* in S. Francesco at Arezzo. After them came Pollaiuolo 650 and Luca Signorelli, whose *Finimondo* in the cathedral of Orvieto is a sort 661 of prelude to the *Judgement* in the Sistine Chapel. We must class as followers rather than as leaders such figures as the narrative painter Benozzo Gozzoli, Filippo Lippi, Botticelli with his penetrating but unhealthy grace, and the 663 prosaic Ghirlandajo. Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), the many-sided virtuoso, 662 physiognomist, engineer, anatomist and architect, introduced the *sfumato* 677 (the concealment with light and shade of the all too linear contours), and created that composition on elementary axes which typified the High Renaissance.

Padua is the northern centre, and it was there that Mantegna grappled with 646 the problems of reproducing landscape, architecture, and the human body, in a concrete plastic form. He also created the first group-portrait, that of the Gonzagas, the ducal family of Mantua, and in a cupola of the Palazzo del Te he also painted the first fresco 'di sotto in sù', that is, 'seen from underneath'. In half-Byzantine Venice there was a steady development of painting of a richly mellow colourfulness. Laborious study has no place here, only pure painting, and Gianbellini with his bewitching landscapes and pure immobility is a prelude to the glowing splendour of Giorgione and Titian that was to come after 1500. Crivelli, the Vivarinis and even the engaging Carpaccio seem by comparison to belong to a smaller and more bustling world. To sum up 659 Quattrocento painting in a single phrase, we may say with Malraux that it was born from the penetration of the sculptors into the world of two dimensions.

The architecture of this period is more to be admired for its harmonious effects than for its technical qualities. According to its first theorist, Leon Battista Alberti, the beauty of a building consists of the harmony between 641 the whole and its parts, 'so that nothing can be added or subtracted without damaging everything'. It follows that the architect is free to choose whatever forms he will, provided that he relates them all into a perfectly harmonious composition - a conception which runs directly counter to the dynamic and organic expressiveness of Gothic. Alberti and his colleagues did not in fact choose at random but took over from Antiquity their basic forms even down to the smallest details, and primarily, of course, they borrowed the *ordonnance* of columns and architraves, pilasters and ornamented ceilings. Men devoted all their energies to the rediscovery of the relationships which governed the five ancient orders. The result, checked and tested by Vitruvius with reference to extant ruins, was speedily published in illustrated form, and thanks to the architectural treatises of Serlio, Blum and, a century later, Vignola, it conquered virtually the whole of Europe. The five orders go hand in hand with Western architecture - and indeed with Western furniture - till the end of the nine- 664 teenth century. Foliage, scroll-work, balusters, *clipei* (medallions) and wreaths were all borrowed from ancient ornamentation. A delicate and much too minute chase-work covered the pilasters, socles and friezes and sometimes even the entire gable, as in the Certosa at Pavia. It is a 'thin' architecture, with

attractively decorated and nobly proportioned surfaces simply juxtaposed. On account of their deep hollows, walls are not felt as a solid mass, windows seem to be merely cut out of the flat surface, and pilasters run lightly overhead. Just as characteristic as the churches are the patrician palaces. They are enormous blocks conceived entirely in terms of their façades, filled with uninhabitable living-rooms, a state-room and a narrow chapel, and with everything subordinated to the effect of an arcaded inner courtyard. The best known are the Riccardi, Pitti, Rucellai and Strozzi palaces at Florence, and 658 the Cancelleria at Rome. The churches remained faithful to the pattern of the basilica, e.g. Brunelleschi's Santo Spirito and San Lorenzo. Everywhere there were elegant arcades with rows of pillars both outside and in; but preference went to the central pattern with a cupola, the monumental form *par excellence*. 656 Brunelleschi's cupola on the Duomo, added to the XIVth century nave, harks back to the Gothic tradition of the lantern-cupola. The first purely original experiments are such small rotundas as the sacristy of San Lorenzo and the Pazzi chapel. These are followed by more ambitious experiments at Milan and Prato, and after 1500 at Montepulciano and Todi; finally, there comes the new 680/84 St. Peter's. At Mantua between 1470 and 1490 Alberti built the Sant' Andrea, 657 a single vast space ringed round by massive pillars which were reminiscent of the ancient baths, and between which the chapels were situated. Such a plan is virtually identical with that of the Gesù which was to arise at Rome a hundred years later as the model for Baroque church architecture. Alberti 686-7 was the architectural theorist of the Quattrocento, and passed on the torch to Bramante and to Michelangelo.

THE CINQUECENTO

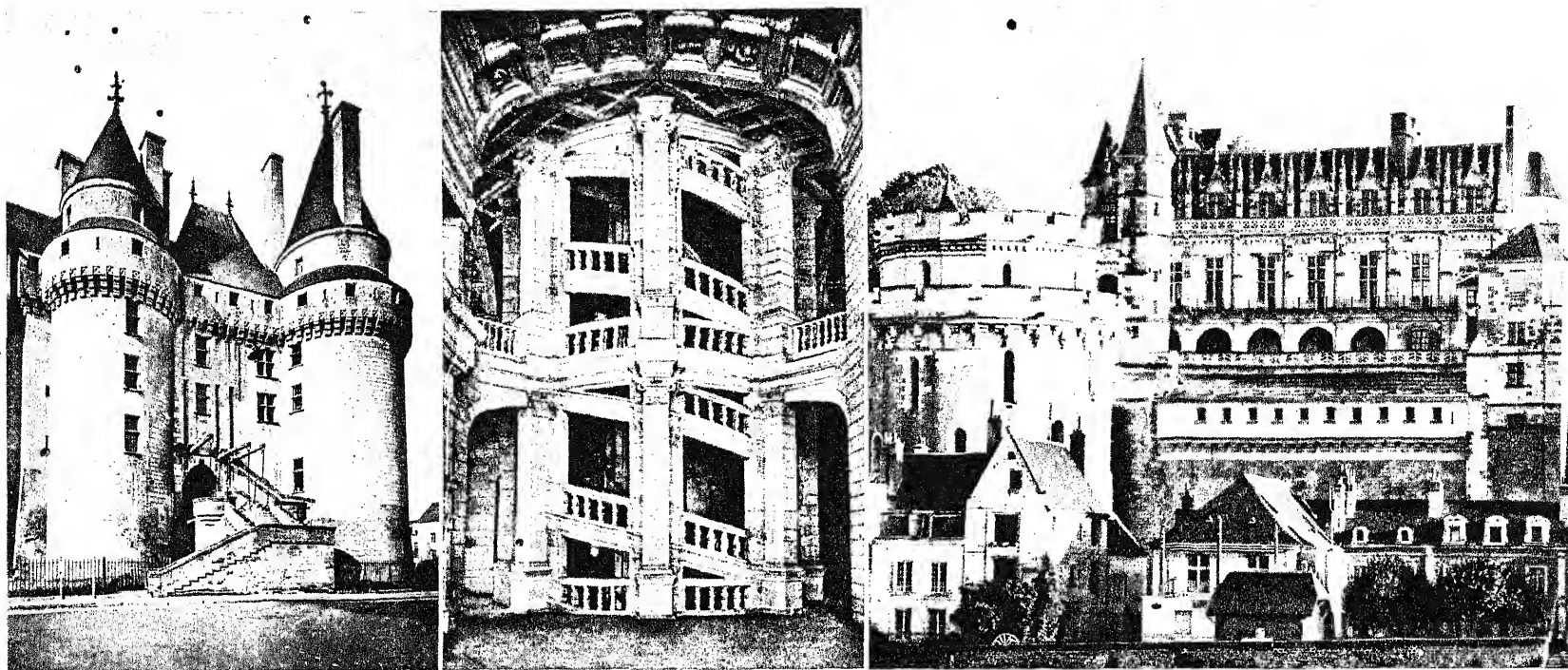
What still lay hidden in the overall picture of the XVth century (map 27), now stands out starkly on the map of the XVIth century (map 35); we can see the boundary between the zenith of the Quattrocento and the nadir of the Waning Middle Ages.

In Italy the Quattrocento matured into the monumental majesty of the Roman Cinquecento, the 'High Renaissance' which lasted from 1500 to 1527. In Germany after 1517, on the other hand, the uneasy Christendom of the Waning Middle Ages split irrevocably into two parts (map 35).

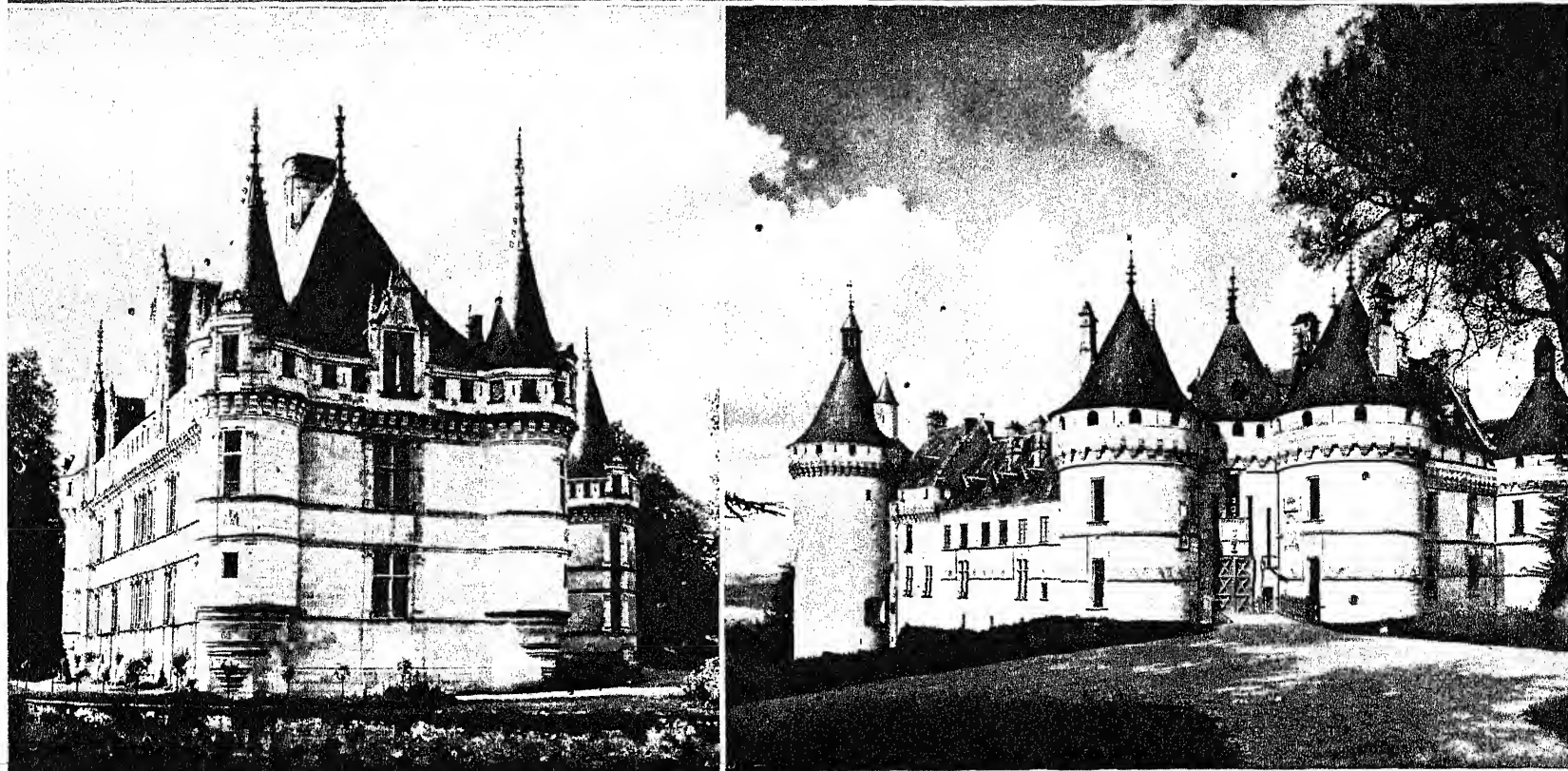
As for the Cinquecento, Bramante drew his famous plan for St. Peter's in 1506. It was to be on a central pattern with a cupola, and more of a monument than a cathedral, at least in so far as the traditional elements of altar, cathedra, 682 and space for the congregation were concerned. So little consideration had the men of this period for the preservation of what was old, and so assured were they of the excellence of what was new, that the whole of Christendom 685 watched unmoved as the twelve-hundred-year-old basilica of Constantine, the most venerable sanctuary in the world, was demolished to make way for the new St. Peter's. Rome rapidly outshone the fame of Florence. It is now the city where Bramante from Lombardy, Raphael from Urbino and Michel- 678 angelo Buonarroti from Florence conduct themselves as Romans, as if the 679

697
698
699

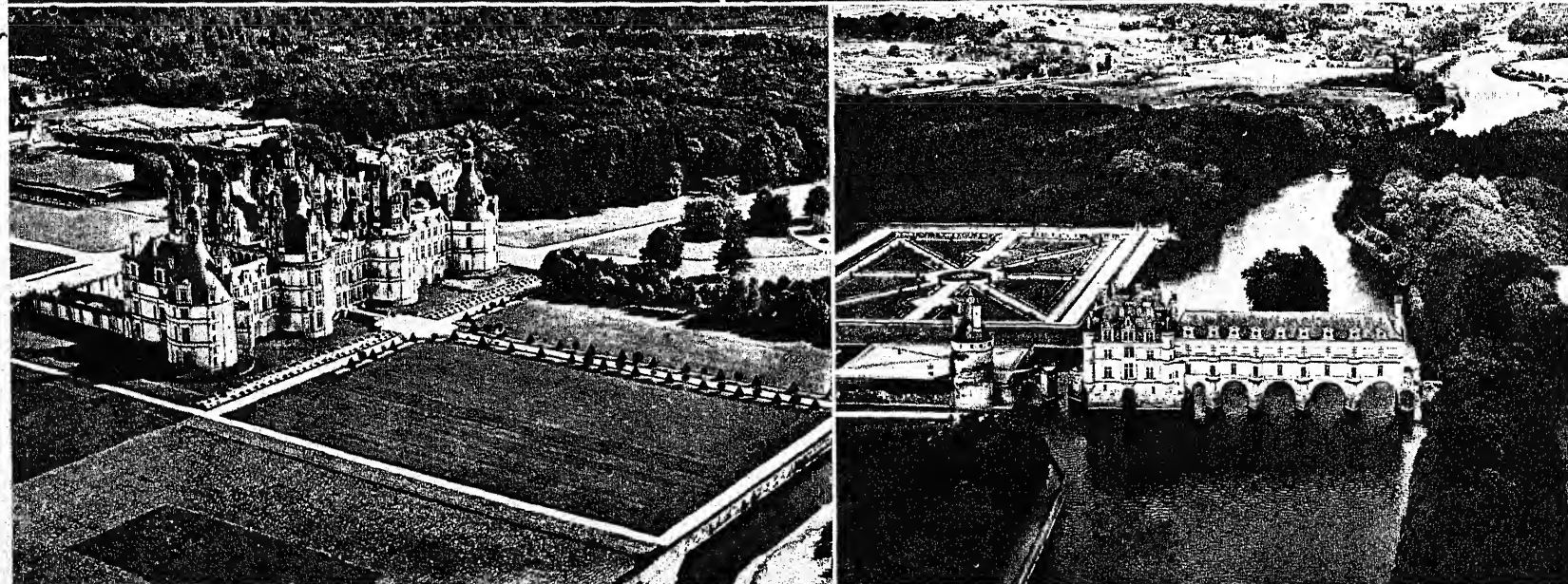
700
701
702



703
704

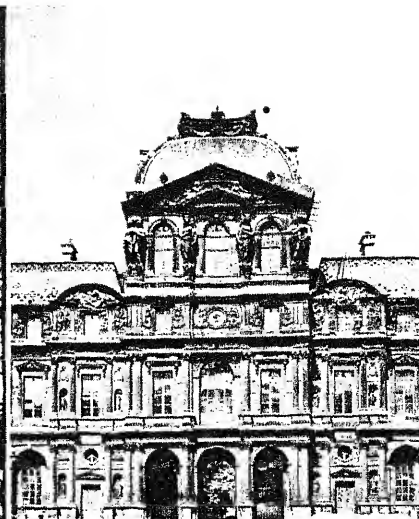
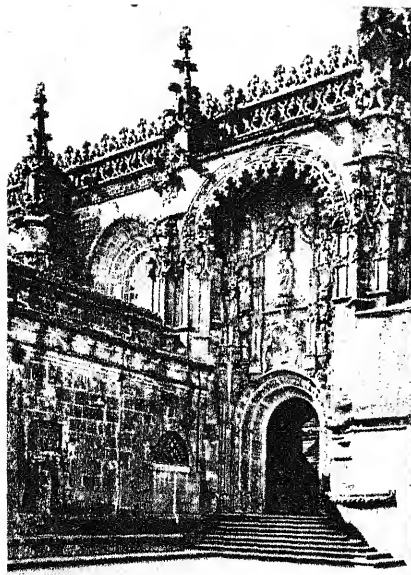


705
706

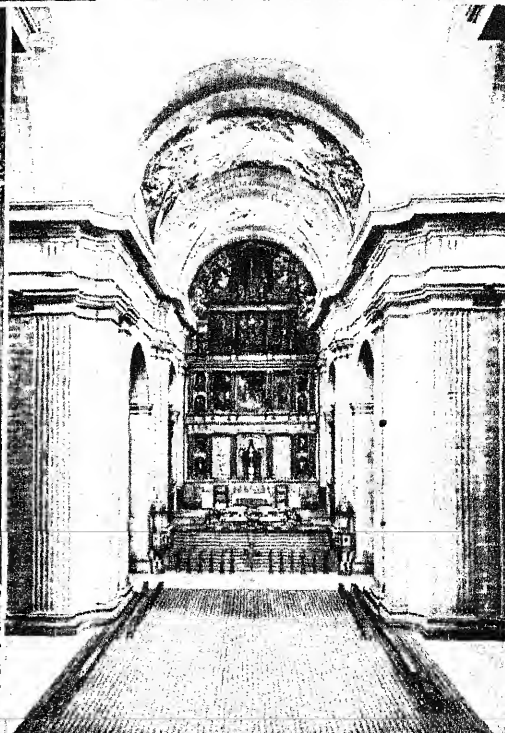
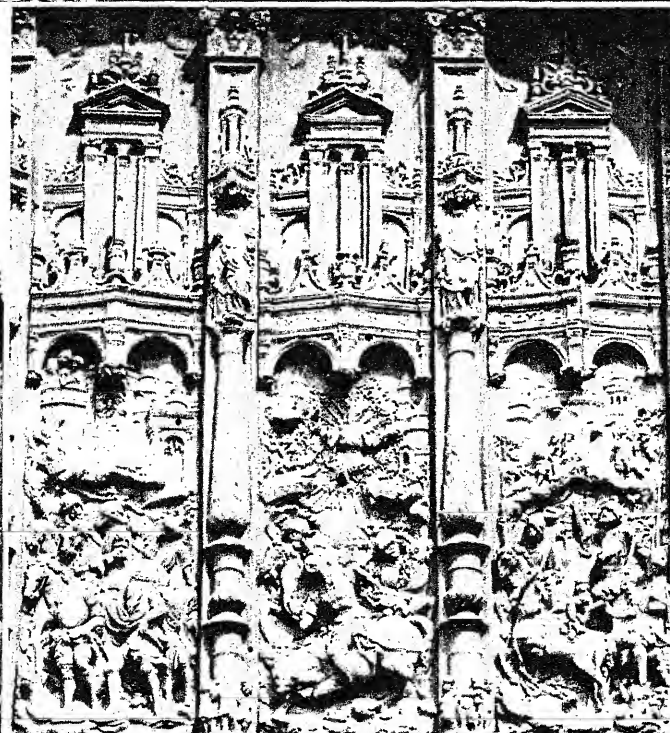


A process began in the XVth cent. which was not to reach fulfilment till the end of the XVIth: the French château gradually changed from a strong strategic fortification into a rich and picturesque palace. For a long time the old type remained, with turreted wings formed round an inner courtyard, and with moat and donjon. Then the central stairways, windows and fanlights began to be decorated, the ceilings were painted, and the fireplaces ornamented and elaborated. Langeais and Amboise (nos. 700 and 702) belong to the old type, but the XVIIth cent. châteaux of the Loire belong to the world of the French Renaissance. The latter are sometimes colossal palaces, full of details borrowed from Italy, but quite unlike the sober Florentine palazzi. 700/ Langeais. 701/ Chambord, the great stairway. 702/ Amboise. 703/ Azay-le-Rideau. 704/ Chaumont, façade facing the garden. 705/ Chambord from the North-East: 706/ Chenonceaux, from the air.

[cf. maps 32-33]



707
708
709

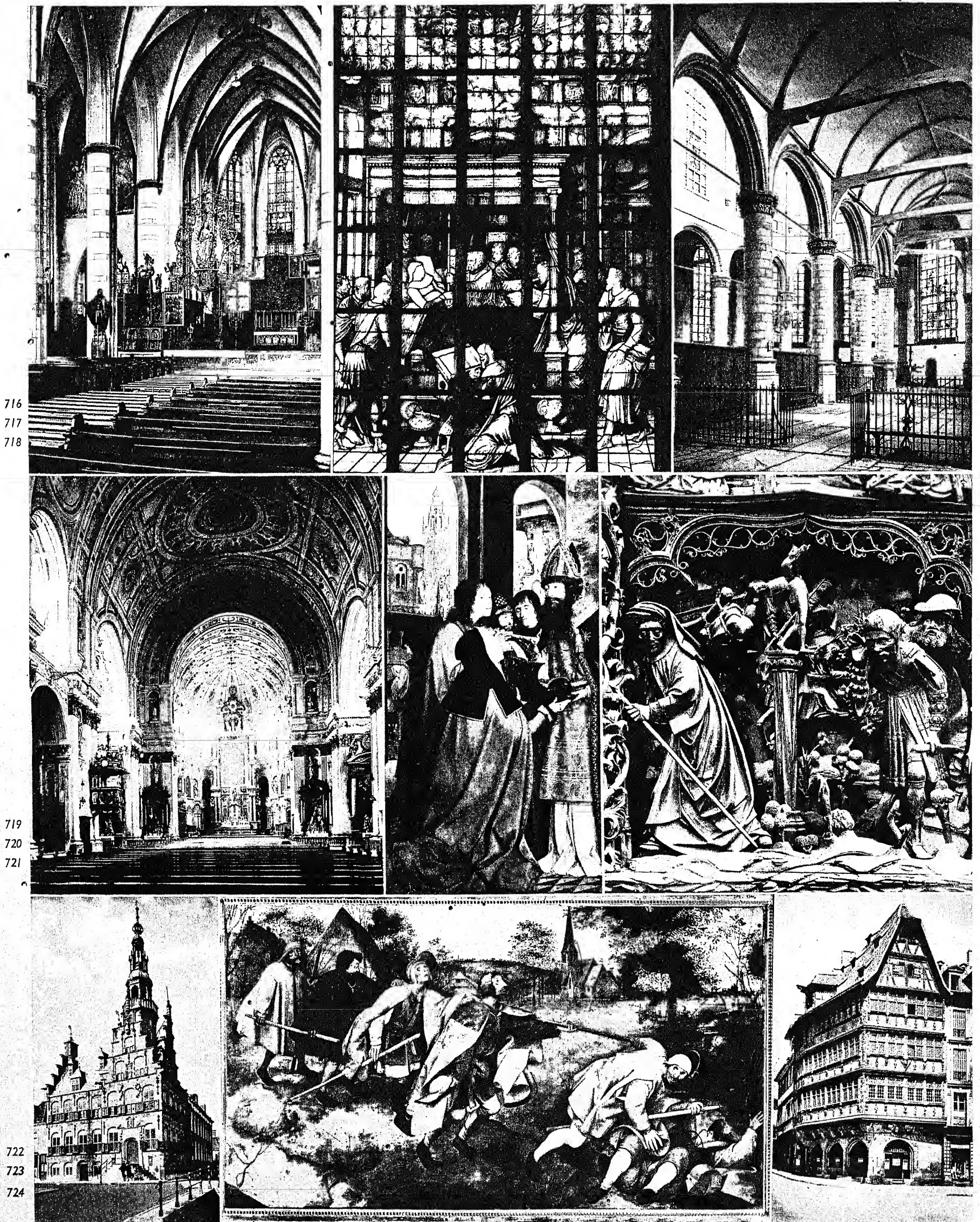


710
711
712



713
714
715

707/ Tomar, Portugal. Convento de Cristo. One of the masterpieces of the 'manuelino' style. 708/ Bourges Cathedral, Chapelle des Copin. Window with the martyrdoms of Sts. Stephen and Lawrence; by Jean Lescuyer, 1518. A typical example of XVth cent. French stained-glass. 709/ Paris, Louvre. Pavillon de Lescot. From 1546. 710/ University of Salamanca. Façade in 'plateresco' style. In the background, tower of the late Gothic Catedral Nueva. 711/ Beauvais Cathedral. Panel from door of south transept, depicting Conversion of St. Paul; by Jean le Pot, 1562. 712/ El Escorial: the convent church, looking towards the high altar from the Coro Alto; by Juan de Herrera, 1559-1567. A severe Palladian classical style in reaction to 'plateresco'. 713/ Toledo, Santo Tomé. Detail from the Funeral of the Count of Orgaz; by El Greco, 1586. 714/ Titian, Philip II. Naples. 715/ Toledo, Santo Tomé. Detail from the Funeral of the Count of Orgaz; by El Greco (cf. no. 713). [cf. maps 32-33]



In sharp contrast with the monumental directness of the Cinquecento, the Northern countries continued the picturesque and opulent art of the Late Middle Ages, though they added a touch of Italian decorative style. 716/ St. Nicholas, Kalkar. Typical pre-Reformation interior of the Lower Rhine. 717/ The Assumption. Detail from a window by Pieter Aertsz in the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam, 1555. 718/ Gouda, St. Janskerk. Ambulatory, with the celebrated windows by Crabeths. Mid-XVIth cent. 719/ Munich, St. Michael. One of the first Jesuit churches in Germany, and the single great Renaissance monument in that country. 720/ Detail from the Altarpiece of St. Anna: Joachim and Anna in the Temple; by Quinten Matsys, Brussels. 720/ St. Nicholas, Kalkar. The Flight into Egypt: the falls of the idols and the thieves. From the Altar of the Seven Dolours, ca. 1500. Example of popular art on a sculptured retable. 722/ Franeker, Town Hall. 723/ Breughel, The parable of the Blind. Naples. 724/ Strasbourg, Kammerzell Haus, ca. 1467. [cf. maps 32-33]



725
726
727



728
729



730
731
732

The whole of the XVth cent. provides us with an impressive portrait gallery, and the entire period comes to life in the faces of its leading men. 725/ The Cardinal of Brandenburg; by an anonymous master. Rome, Galleria Corsini. 726/ Henry the Eighth; by Holbein the Younger. Rome, Galleria Corsini. 727/ Erasmus of Rotterdam; by Holbein. Paris, the Louvre. 728/ Two canons of Utrecht, as pilgrims to Jerusalem; by John van Scorel. Berlin. 729/ Prince Charles of France, later Charles IX. Drawing by François Clouet. Paris, Bibliothèque Ste-Geneviève. 730/ William the Silent; by Anthonius Mor van Dashorst. Kassel, Gemäldegalerie. 731/ Pieter Breughel the Elder (1515-1569), self-portrait. Drawing in the Albertina, Vienna. 732/ The Emperor Charles V. Detail from a portrait painted by Titian at Augsburg, 1548. Munich, Old Pinakothek. [cf. maps 32-33]



733
734
735



736
737



738
739
740



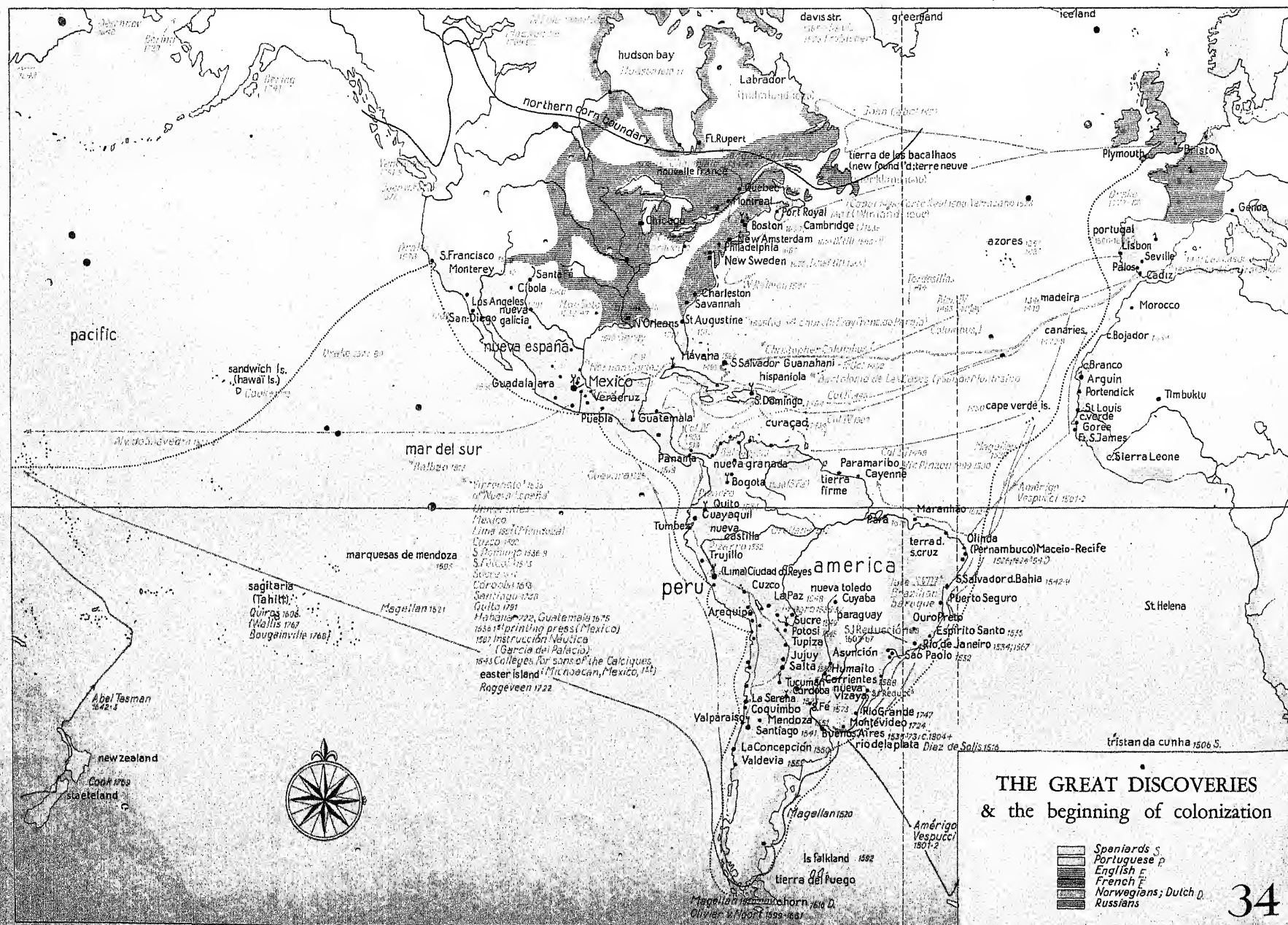
The strength of German art in the period around 1500 lies in the fantastic and the ultra-realistic. The greatest names are Mathis Nithart (formerly called Grünewald) and Albrecht Dürer. We can hardly include Holbein of Basel here, as he worked mostly in England. 733-735/ Albrecht Dürer, two pages of woodcuts from the Apocalypse. L.: the Angels fighting the Dragon; r.: the Avenging Angels. 734/ St. Antony visits Paul the Hermit in the desert; by Mathis Nithart. Panel from a retable. Colmar. 736/ St. Christopher, by Adam Elsheimer (?), 1572-1647. This landscape painter was much admired by Rembrandt. Berlin. 737/ Albrecht Altdorfer, St George and the Dragon, 1510. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 738/ Bartel Bruyn the Elder, Portrait. Otterlo (the Netherlands), Kröller-Müller Museum. 739/ Albrecht Dürer, Columbine. Drawing, 1526. 740/ Hans Baldung Grien, Adalbert III of Berenfels, 1555. [cf. map 33]



THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY
Cinquecento
Renaissance

- territories acquired before the Reformation in 1580
- lands with strong Protestant minorities in 1580
- frontiers of the „Western“ Christendom
- political frontiers circa 1570-80
- For the Reformation cf. map 35; for the monuments cf. map 32

0 1:12,000,000 500km



All the world's a stage,
 And all the men and women
 merely players;
 They have their exits and their entrances,
 And one life in three times ten
 treads the stage.
 Some are born that way, some come that way,
 and some are made that way.
 Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
 and some have greatness thrust upon 'em.
 Some die naturally, some die of grief,
 some die of a fever, some die of a plague,
 some die of a hundred deaths.
 Some are born that way, some come that way,
 and some are made that way.
 Some are born great, some achieve greatness,
 and some have greatness thrust upon 'em.
 Some die naturally, some die of grief,
 some die of a fever, some die of a plague,
 some die of a hundred deaths.



THE Tragicall Historie of HAMLET Prince of Denmarke

By William Shakespear.

As it hath bene diuerse times acted by his Highnesse seruants in the Cittie of London: as also in the two Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford, and else where



In London printed for N.L. and Iohn Trunwell. 1603.

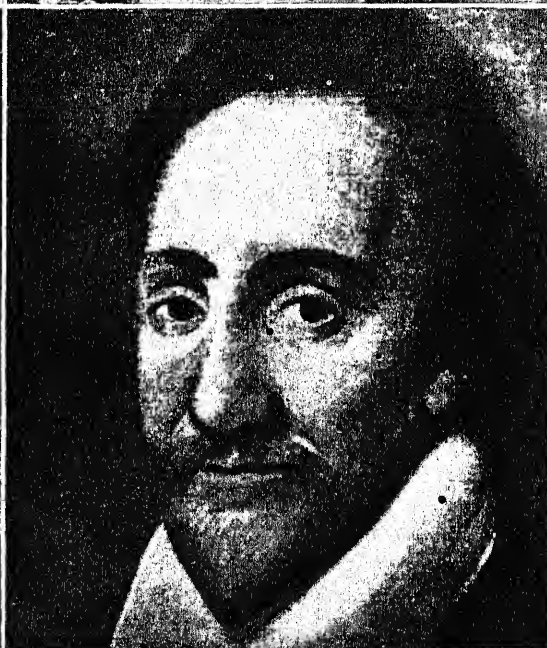
741
742
743



From De Witt's drawing of the SWAN THEATRE made in 1596

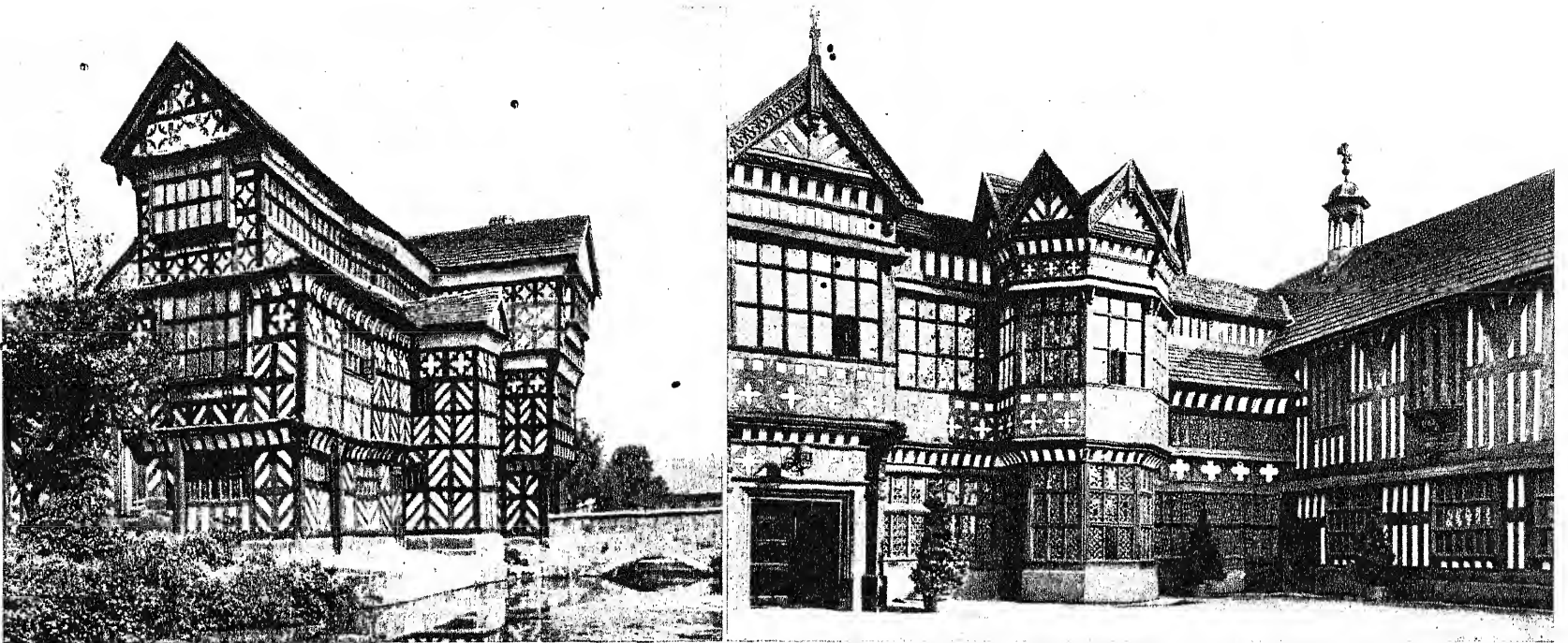
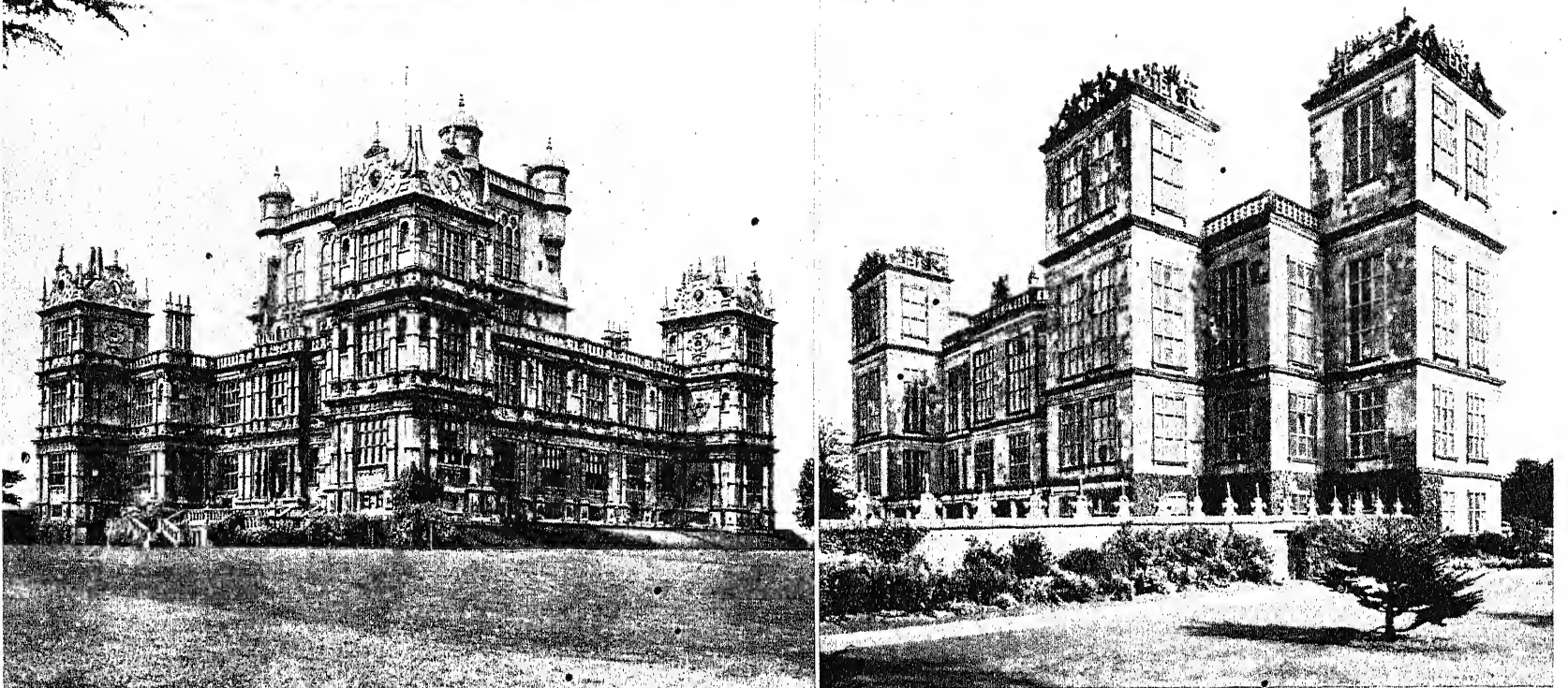
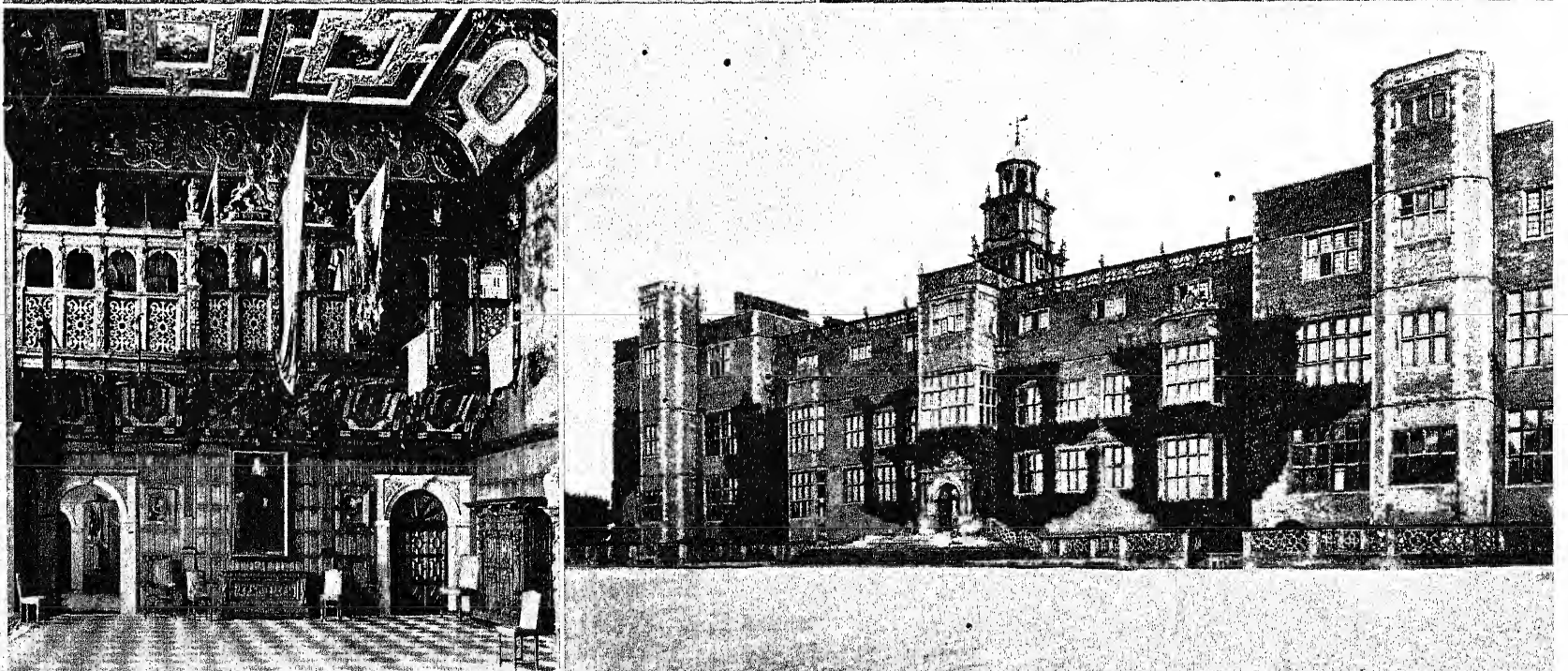


744
745
746



747
748
749

741/ A specimen of Shakespeare's handwriting. Ms. Harl. 7368, f. 9, in the British Museum. 742/ William Shakespeare. The Droeshout engraving in the title-page of the First Folio. 743/ Frontispiece of the first Quarto of Hamlet, printed by V. Sims in 1603. 744/ De Witt's drawing of the Swan Theatre, made in 1596 (from the Commonplace Book of Arend van Buchell, Utrecht). 745/ The Memorial in the Parish Church of Stratford-on-Avon. Bust by Gerard Jansen (Johnson), executed soon after Shakespeare's death on April 23rd, 1616. 746/ Title-page of Drayton's Poly-Olbion, 1613, engraved by William Hole. 747/ John Bull, organist and composer. Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (1580). 748-749/ Richard Burbage and Nathaniel Field, two Shakespearean actors. Dulwich Gallery. [cf. map 33]

750
751752
753754
755

750/ Little Moreton Hall, Astbury (Cheshire), a picturesque black-and-white Tudor home, built 1520-1580, partly by Carpenter Dale. **751/** Bramhall Hall, Stockport (Lancs.). Built about 1590 by Sir William and Dame Dorothy Davenport. A typical house of the Tudor gentry. The 'Elizabethan' Renaissance is notable for such picturesque and ostentatious Halls as: **752/** Wollaton Hall, Nottingham, built 1580-1585. **753/** Hardwick Hall, Chesterfield (Derbyshire), 1590, with its vast windows, succeed to the Gothic mansions, yet perpetuate the spirit and romance of the feudal age.- Less originality but more stateliness characterized Jacobean mansions: **754-755/** Hatfield House (Hertfordshire). The Hall, and the Entrance Front. Built 1607-1612. (750-755 Courtesy to Country Life Ltd., London, publisher of „English Country Houses open to the public“.) [cf. map 32]

spirit of the place did not allow these great masters to be anything else but Roman, i.e. universal, classical and definitive. Rome is once again 'the mistress of the game of this world'. At the same time Europe saw the spread of the later international humanism, typified by Erasmus. In the European intellectual world of the time his name reigned supreme. His *Adagia*, a collection of aphorisms and *sententiae* from Antiquity, that was expanded at each successive printing till it eventually contained thousands of items, first appeared at Paris in 1500. This book brought the learning of the humanists out of the studies of scholars to take its place in the salons and on the reading-desks of the average educated classes. Everyone who could read imbibed the wisdom of the Ancients in this convenient form. Italy produced, one after
 675 another, the best literary achievements of the century: Castiglione's *Courtier*,
 676 Machiavelli's *Prince*, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, Bembo's *Poems* on the Petrarchan model and, somewhat later, Guicciardini's shrewd and objective historical work. In 1512 the scaffolding was taken down from the Sistine
 672 Chapel and the overbearing Julius II beheld the 'Creation' and 'Original Sin' painted by Michelangelo, a man as overbearing as himself, whom he could neither do without nor control, and whom he always admired.

The year 1527 sees the sudden end of the High Renaissance – the feast is
 674 over. Italy had reached her lowest point in political decadence and could not recover. Rome was plundered by an already half Lutheran soldiery, and though she swiftly repaired the material damage, she never recovered her carefree spirit. But even in the Curia itself, Rome recovered her true apostolic vocation, to which culture was but a subsidiary factor. For outside Italy in 1527 serious-minded people were no longer concerned with the works of Erasmus, or the amazing works of art in Rome, or the insinuations of Aretino. What was of primary concern was the impossible situation of the Church and the sudden appearance of the Man of Wittenberg. After 1517 Christendom is no longer one. After 1525 it is no longer the Renaissance, but the problem of beliefs, that moves men's deepest feelings. The repercussions were felt eventually even in Italy, where the Reformation was originally underestimated and considered as affecting Germany alone. For the atmosphere in Italy changed so perceptibly after 1550 that there was no longer any doubt that the Renaissance had ended. The change developed into what we call 'Baroque', the ecclesiastical and Spanish-tinged culture of the Counter Reformation.

The change can best be seen in architecture and in sculpture rather than in literature. The monumental, self-sufficient calm of 1510 has disappeared and
 777 so has the nervous mannerism of 1530. A new inner resoluteness, a real power and assurance animates the limbs and gestures of the statues and is even reflected in the *ordonnance* of the pilasters and the contours of the cupolas –
 682 the latter all now derived from the *cupolone* of St. Peter's. Every figure and every composition is of firm conscious purposiveness. There was no longer any hesitancy. The self-complacency of 1510 and the showiness of 1527 have disappeared. The charmingly playful Early Renaissance, the majestic High Renaissance and the hysterical *Manierismo* were succeeded, calmly at first but later more ostentatiously, by the powerful and self-assured Baroque. The last traces of *Manierismo* disappeared around 1580 and it was then that
 686 Vignola and Giacomo della Porta completed the Gesù, the mother church of
 687 the Jesuits and the classic model for all congregational Baroque churches. Thereafter began the stream of monuments which for two centuries decorated the whole Catholic West, the whole of Catholic Central Europe and the New World beyond the seas, and which still shed their lustre to this very day.
 766 Baroque begins at Rome and spreads throughout the world. It breathes an air of assurance, triumph and authority. It is the art of a ruling caste, spiritual and temporal, who are deeply pious, patriarchal, on good terms with profane culture, absolutist and authoritarian, and yet thoroughly humane. Technically Baroque arose in Rome, but spiritually it was born of the inner tragedy of a single man, Michelangelo. He felt, like no other man could feel, the precariousness of the compromise between a living faith and the worldliness of the Renaissance. His solitary conflict with the visible world is hard for the ordinary run of mortals to understand: in twisting and tormenting his heavy figures he expressed his Platonic vision of reality. But his ultimate heroic and spontaneous surrender to Christ makes him the Pascal of the XVIth century and the father of Baroque. He brought into movement the static world of Renaissance forms, and thus awoke the powerful zest of the Baroque, that new Gothic in Italian, i.e. sensualistic, disguise. It is significant that in 1550, at the end of the Renaissance, his admirer Vasari published the famous book in which he related the whole history of the movement as far as the plastic arts were concerned, starting with Giotto and concluding with his master Michelangelo. A new epoch had indeed begun.

A consideration of the culture of the XVIth century as a whole (map 33) reveals in many fields the rupture caused by the Reformation. But nevertheless the Reformation in the north and the influence of Spain and of the Counter Reformation in Italy, have not killed the Renaissance spirit. On the contrary, notwithstanding the conflicts of conscience and the subsequent anarchy of

the Wars of Religion, the leading spirits of the West formed a unity, albeit under the overwhelming predominance of Italian culture. Rome and Venice remained the artists' paradise; the prestige of Michelangelo, Raphael and Titian was undiminished; Palladio was the new Vitruvius, and Dante had to make way for Ariosto and Tasso and later for Marino. In music, after Willaert had gone to Venice, the Flemish had to surrender the field to the Venetians and the Romans. Padua becomes the centre for medicine and anatomy and the Fleming Vesalius, who taught there, published his celebrated book *De Humani Corporis Fabrica libri septem* at Basel. Science now knows no frontiers. 698 There is Fracastoro from Verona, the first researcher into syphilis, the French surgeon Paré, the historian Peutingier, the philologists Scaliger and Lipsius, and the geographers Mercator and Münster. These and many others all belonged to the virtually international republic of new positive science that depended more on facts than on authority and tradition. On the other hand, though such a genius as Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina belongs to the Rome of the Counter Reformation in virtue of his markedly ecclesiastical style, he too, in his noble and fluid melody and in his ingenious yet crystal-clear setting, belongs no less to the typically Italian Cinquecento.

But besides the dividing line drawn by the Reformation, we begin to see also more and more clearly the boundaries which divide the nations from each other. What once formed a chequered but unmistakably united Christendom is now irrevocably divided into sharply differentiated nations that are capable of fighting each other to the death for their national rights. Despite the impermanent and overstrained world hegemony of Spain, France (already a centralized state under Louis XI) and later the England of Elizabeth receive the distinctive political characteristics which remain unaltered to this day. The United Netherlands broke away from the German Empire, at first spiritually, and after the Revolt, politically. After 1600 the Spanish hegemony no longer existed.

In all the above mentioned countries the predominantly Italianized cultural life maintained its characteristic stamp. The French armies, which had passed a dozen times over the Alps between 1498 and 1530, brought the free and simple art of living of the Italian Renaissance back with them into the witty but still jovial land of the *bonnes villes* and of the cramped *châteaux* with their narrow turrets. In Fontainebleau the Cinquecento, and above all Florentine *Manierismo*, obtained a sort of outpost. But the French architects (for the most part ardent Huguenots) disdained the inferior Italian vaulting, and only adapted to what remained of their own tradition the superior Italian proportions, motifs and general norms. Thus arose an entirely original and vigorous prolongation of the best Late Gothic tradition, in Renaissance forms but without the Italian clichés, and produced with truly French finesse. It may be
 701-6 noted in passing that the *châteaux* of the Loire – Amboise, Blois, Chambord, Azay etc. – and the plans for Charleval and Verneuil and the Louvre, surpass in extent and in design the Italian residencies, just as the French monarchy surpassed the petty Italian principalities.

In erudition and, in letters France remained unmistakably herself. Her literature is rich and somewhat diverse. In all fields it reveals that new feeling for life which rejoices in abundance and variety but which has no place for asceticism. It is this feeling which Rabelais brings to life in the fantastic world of Pantagruel where all restraints are broken and all instincts satisfied. Ronsard and the Pléiade introduce the alexandrine and refine verse forms and poetic emotions. Amyot translates Plutarch, Huguenots and Catholics write their polemical verses and pamphlets, and about 1600 Agrippa d'Aubigné writes his *Les Tragiques* which spares neither kings nor magnates. By contrast, there are the serene, sceptical yet forceful *Essais* of Montaigne, the country-gentleman whose motto is 'Que sçais-je?' And not far from the city from which Calvin directed his iron theocracy, St. Francis of Sales, Bishop of Geneva, writes his *Introduction à la Vie Dévote* and his *Traité de l'Amour de Dieu*, which so many Christians living in the world were to read as the best introduction to that spirituality which Bremond has called *humanisme dévot*. But classic French is still to come – it awaits Malherbe and the *Grand Siècle*.

Apart from a series of large but uninspiring castles and country-houses, England possesses little or nothing in the way of Renaissance monuments. On the other hand she has the brilliant humanistic circle to which Colet, Fisher, More and Erasmus belong, and whose portraits have been unforgettablely rendered by Holbein the Younger. At the end of the century the rich
 726 literature of the period is consummated by the incomparable and incalculable William Shakespeare, whose thirty-six dramas contain not only a richer language, but also more of the heights and depths, appearances and realities of the human situation than any other poetic *œuvre*.

Among the many cities of the Low Countries, Antwerp remained the centre in architecture and the arts, and her influence spread across Germany to the Baltic with the 'Floris style', named after the architect of the Antwerp town-hall, 722 Cornelis Florisz. Though the outward form was Italian, the structure remained traditionally 'Gothicized' and Netherlandish. In the cities of Flanders and



756/ Luther; by Lucas Cranach (1535). 757/ Calvin. Portrait in the Public Library of Geneva. 758/ Melancthon; by Cranach the Elder.

[cf. maps 34-35]

Holland and in Utrecht, the Italian manner predominated, especially in painting. After the period of Breughel the Elder (or Boeren-Breughel) and Quinten Matsys, there followed that of Peter Coecke van Aelst, Maarten van Heemskerck, Jan van Scorel and the great portrait-painter Anthonius Mor van Dashorst.

It was not the Renaissance that changed the overall picture of the German lands, and of the Spain so recently liberated from the Moors. It was two factors which were only partly related to national culture: for Spain it was the New World Empire and for Germany it was the Reformation.

SPAIN: THE NEW WORLD EMPIRE

In 1492 the enigmatic prediction of the Spaniard Seneca was unexpectedly fulfilled after fourteen centuries – 'Ultima Thule' disappeared, the ocean lost its boundaries and a new world appeared opposite the old, and the vast Atlantic Ocean reduced the Mediterranean and the Baltic to the status of inland seas. The discoverer and occupier of the New World was militant Catholic Spain, which had just achieved her *Reconquista* and showed little trace of the Waning Middle Ages. Spain, with her hereditary Burgundian provinces, and united under the rule of Charles V with the German Empire, was the chief great power of the West. In a certain sense her primacy was also spiritual, even if we take into account the Italian Renaissance. For she lived at a deeper level – not only was her way of life more austere and haughty, she had also an indomitable faith. The answer to the Lutherans came from Spain. It is sufficient to cite the names of Ignatius of Loyola and Francis Xavier (both Basques), Teresa of Avila, St. John of the Cross, and the principal theologians of Trent and Salamanca, to see how much Spain has contributed, not only to the power of the counter-offensive of the Church, but also to the sensibility of the XVIth century.

The country was united, the Reformation had not touched it, it had no Waning Middle Ages – this was its greatest epoch. The most beautiful monuments of the period were built in a strikingly composite style – Gothic, Moorish, and early renaissance, mixed up together in the unmistakably Spanish 'silversmith' style, *plateresco*. Under Philip II, in Spanish eyes *Yo el Rey*, 'the incomparable king', the architect Herrera built the imposing Escorial, a majestic and sober conclusion to an era of such exuberant splendour.

In Philip's kingdom lived the great mystic saints of the period: St. Teresa of Avila, the reformer of the Carmelites and virtually the first prose-writer of her nation; St. John of the Cross, the poet of the Dark Night and of the

consuming power of Divine Love; and Fray Luis de León, Luis de Granada and countless others. The historian Mendoza wrote the critical account of the final struggle for Granada, and towards the end of the century Tirso de Molina and Lope de Vega created the characters and genres that were to determine the drama of the future. The picaresque novels, for their part, captivated Europe. And then, of course, there is *Don Quixote*, whose fame has extended beyond the West – that endearingly wise document of Spanish realism and unforgettable portrait of the true poetic spirit which transcends the banalities of everyday life.

The Spanish word *infanterie* is a sign of the times, for the Spanish armies are everywhere. After 1550 Spanish fashions conquer Europe, and even the military finery of the Germans gradually yields to them. The puffed breeches, pleated ruffs, short cloaks, swords and headgear of Philip II are to be found in all the principal portraits, and the ladies are enveloped in Spanish bodices, pleated skirts and gloves.

The Spanish mission in the New world (maps 34 and 52) has been variously judged. The proud New Spain and the 'Virreinato' have disappeared, but Latin America today is independent and the descendants of the Spaniards live side by side with the indigenous population. Latin America is Catholic and Spanish-speaking, and in all the older cities – Mexico, Puebla, Lima, Cuzco – and in almost every town and village of Mexico State, the churches and chapels of the Spanish epoch still survive, and in the old capital cities the universities founded in the XVIth century still maintain their traditions. Though Spain has not been able to preserve either her hegemony in the West or her world Empire, she is nonetheless, like Imperial Rome, the mother of many nations, indeed of a whole continent.

GERMANY AND THE REFORMATION

The Reformation, which began with one man, Luther, in a small university town in out-of-the-way Saxony, spread to a number of southern centres, especially in Switzerland, and at Geneva took the definitive form of Calvinism (map 35). From a simple manifesto of a few fervent adherents it became a movement whose mysterious power developed into a veritable spiritual hurricane.

It blew down humanist aestheticism like a house of cards. It sought out the people, and aroused in hundreds of thousands of consciences a new awareness of the problems of salvation and of the honour due to God. It first affected the Germans – rural and patrician even in their academics and politi-

cians, and rough but by no means frivolous. From thence it spread to the people of other countries, and wherever the hurricane passed it left its indelible mark. The Reformation has irrevocably changed the spiritual climate in Northern Europe, in Catholic as well as non-Catholic lands – though in Spain least of all. The facts are in the history books. Within a few decades Germany, the Baltic countries, England, and part of Switzerland, and strong minority groups in Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, the Netherlands and France, were all won over to the Reformation. The Council of Trent was convened in the face of many difficulties and the new Reformers were conspicuous by their absence. Trent made it very clear what was permissible and what was

Iceland 1553, 1564
 map of the British Isles
 map of the British Isles
 map of the British Isles
 map of the British Isles



REFORMATION & COUNTER-REFORMATION 1517-1648 (1700)

- Evangelical churches (Lutheran)
- Reformed (Calvinist)
- Church of England
- Roman Catholic
- Protestant "places de sûreté" in France 1548-1685
- Western frontier of Orthodox Christendom
- Conf = Confessio
- m. = mystics
- S.J. = Jesuit colleges
- C. = oldest houses of the Discalced Carmelites
- In Spain

1:12,000,000
 0 300 600 km



THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

grand siècle, seicento, baroque

France
 Protestant countries
 Western frontier of orthodox christianism

not. The austere Caraffa had belonged to a circle in Italy, which advocated internal reform of the Church, and which included the 'Oratory of Divine Love', and such figures as Contarini. Now, as Pope Paul IV, Caraffa put an end to all temporizings and delays, revived the Inquisition, and gave the new orders, the Theatines, Capuchins and Jesuits, a free hand to save what they could.

A comparison between maps 33 and 35 shows the ebb and flow of the Reformation between Northern and Central Europe. The religious frontiers, only become definitively established in the first quarter of the XVIIth century.

In the dramatic XVIth century France is once more the nation where decisions are taken which affect the whole of the West. The first nation in Christendom remained herself. She frequently chose the anti-Spanish, anti-Habsburg, and sometimes the anti-Papal side, but she remained Catholic. It is certainly true that the most intransigent of the Reformers was the hard and penetrating Calvin from Noyon in Picardy, and it was his system that was to be the pith and substance of Protestantism as a world wide religion. France was subjected to the attraction of *sola fide* and the simple Word of God as was no other Romance land. But she remained Catholic, and her steadfastness was maintained neither by external compulsion nor by the whim of Henry IV.

It is debatable whether an outline of the Reformation and the reaction it aroused in the Mother Church belongs to a survey of cultural history. It may be said that matters of faith stand outside our field and have only a very indirect relationship with the characteristics of culture. The Reformation is in fact not a positive factor in the strict cultural history of the XVIth century. It brought with it a way of life in which the sacrament gave place to the Word, the image to the Book, and the liturgy to the sermon and congregational singing (but to sermons and singing very different from those of the heroic epoch and of the days of the martyrs). All the works of art that piety had created in previous generations were now considered as idolatrous or, at least, as superfluous. What flourished now was hymnology and the other expressions of the new piety.

There is also the fact that the rupture caused by the Reformation had incalculably weakened the West, and changed what had been a homogeneous culture into two parallel civilizations, identical in essence, but differing in appearance on account of religious differences. It is true that a small part of the intellectual class held aloof from differences of belief, and during the savage wars of religion which the Reformation brought to many lands, and above all to France, this aloofness often developed into total indifference and anti-clericalism. Those who were faithful to the old religion, whether from habit or conviction, and those who had consciously accepted the new faith, both held to their beliefs, but without enthusiasm or fanaticism. A new type of Western man arose, the Erasmian – tolerant, gently sceptical, often indeed with a solid personal faith, but undogmatic and stoical. For them 'it was not beliefs but men that mattered.' The late Cinquecento is also the period of men like Montaigne, teachers of the relativity of human values and of a sweetly reasonable art of living. Erasmianism was not dead, only silent. After 1550, however, it bore scarcely any relation to the actuality of things, and since the advent of Luther it had appeared to straightforward characters as an insipid, not to say pusillanimous, philosophy. From now on till the XVIIIth century public opinion in matters of belief is neither tolerant nor indifferent.

Thus it is that the line of demarcation which, after 1550, cuts off the world of Wittenberg, Basel, Strasbourg, Geneva, London and Leiden from Latin and Central Europe, is undoubtedly most important and fateful for the West, for it did not disappear and it left untouched no important territory. A glance at the map of the monuments (map 32) reveals at once the importance of the confessional boundary. Above the line lie areas once rich in works of art but now irrevocably impoverished by the iconoclasts, or, as in England, by the dissolution of the monasteries. Men now built country-houses and castles, not for the general good, but for the sovereign or his favourites. Later Tudor architecture consists for the most part of halls, castles and country-seats. 'Merry England' is a thing of the past, and alongside the Elizabethan nobility that inherited the confiscated monastic possessions there grew up a hard, businesslike and energetic merchant people that could neither accept nor dispense with their aristocratic upper class and their Anglican Church.

Germany before 1525 was a collection of small and numerous cities that were both active and picturesque. It was renowned for engravings and books, barbaric in its language and yet proud of its excellent printers and of its great Dürer. After 1525 that powerful and flourishing land fell under the spell of the man from Wittenberg. Germany had to suffer all the misery of social and religious anarchy, and sank into political and theological chaos. The ultimate results were the isolation of German culture and the horrors of the Thirty Years' War.

To get a good picture of the spiritual climate of this country of the early Reformation and the first national evangelical churches, one should first study the incomparable prose of Luther and the moving evangelical hymns and then the polemical theological pamphlets covering all forms of *Grobianismus*. One should also study the tormented saints of Mathis Nithart, and the satyrs, witches and *Landsknechte* of Hans Baldung Grien, the landscapes of Altdorfer and Elsheimer, and above all the portraits of Cranach and his disciples.

This country of rural nobility and bourgeois dignity that before 1525 was at its zenith, and that was the well-spring of reforming piety, is completely cut off after 1555 from the main currents of European culture. For more than a century and a half it builds nothing but châteaux and town-halls in a mediocre decorative style borrowed from Antwerp or Italy. Side by side with that, it produces an inexhaustible mass of typically Renaissance erudition, mostly in Latin.

But the leadership of Protestantism as a future world wide religion did not remain in the hands of the Lutherans, but was transferred to the disciples of Calvin, and partly to the manifold Nonconformist groups stemming from the body of the Anglican Church.

In this century the Reformation remained confined to the West, and consolidated itself in the northern lands. After 1600 it was driven out of a few Central and Southern European lands, and to begin with there was little talk of any full-scale mission outside Europe. The Catholic Church, on the contrary, which had lost so many territories inside Europe, sent her missionaries to all parts of the newly discovered world. The Jesuits and the older orders brought the first Good Tidings to the New World, India, Japan and the Philippines. But in the West itself Christendom was divided into two camps for good and all.

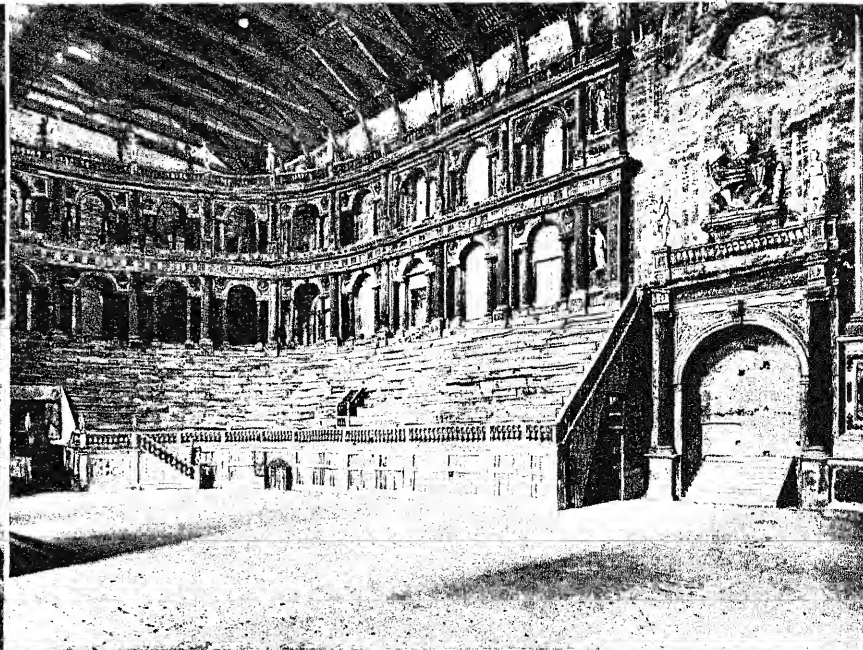
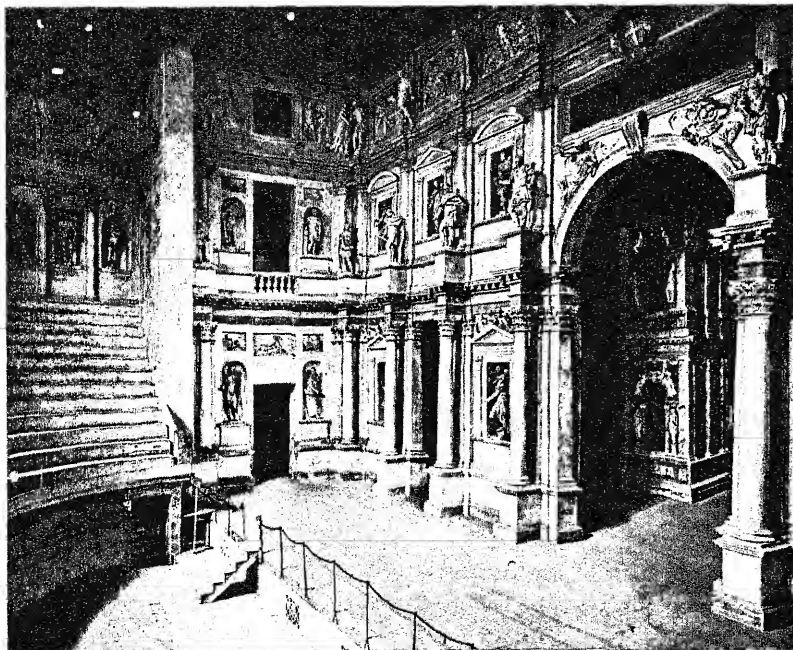
FRANCE: THE GRAND SIÈCLE

Despite many wars, the 17th. century was a period of relative stability as far as the France of Louis XIV was concerned, and it was towards France that the centre of gravity, culturally speaking, now shifted. In 1600 Rome and Italy was the centre, but by 1700 it was definitely Paris. Italian Baroque culture, the last phase of the national Renaissance, gives way throughout the West to the more detached and strictly rational French Classicism, the centre of which, in arts and letters, was the leading Court of Europe.

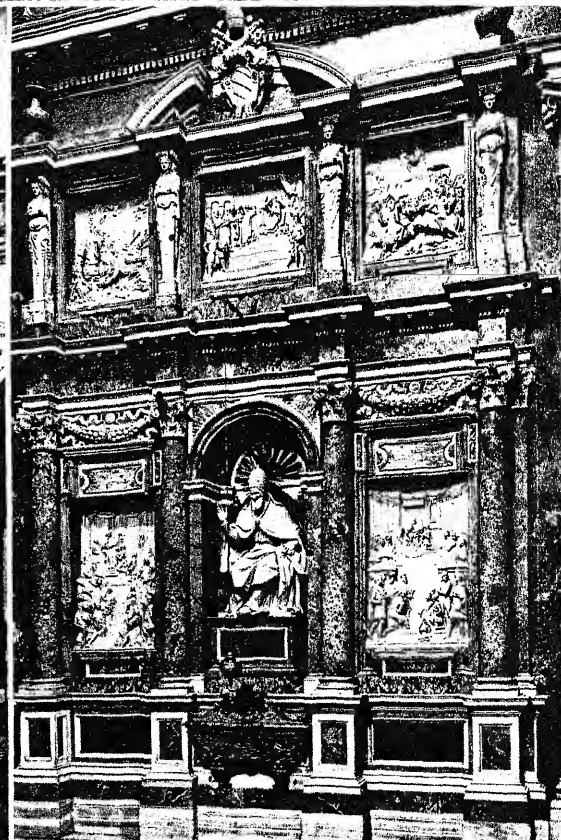
The hegemony of the *Grand Siècle* covers a fixed cultural area, but the hegemony of France is primarily political. As a political force Italy was nowhere, and in the economic and social field she was only of secondary importance. The nations now to be reckoned with are France, England, Spain and the United Provinces, and a little later Sweden. About 1700 Peter the Great provided semi-Byzantine and patriarchal Moscow with "a window on the West", by creating a superficially Westernized upper class, and thus brought Russia on to the Western scene.

A glance at map 36 reveals that the West has consolidated itself externally as well as internally. Crete (the ultimate fatherland of El Greco, who had gone via the Venice of Tintoretto to mystical Toledo) was lost by Venice to the Turks, but John Sobieski of Poland relieved beleaguered Vienna, and shortly afterwards Hungary and Transylvania were liberated for good. The Crescent

Moon was on the wane. On the Northern fringe of the West, Sweden and Poland were at their zenith. Spain, drifting further and further into bankruptcy, was no longer a military force. Though she held intact her enormous overseas empire and did not yield and inch of ground to the new sea-explorers, the English and the Dutch, her dominion over two oceans was a thing of the past. Little Portugal, independent of Spain after 1640, gradually lost almost all her possessions in Asia, whereas the Dutch occupied not only Java and the Moluccas but also the eastern tip of Brazil. The West spread itself irresistibly over the world. After the colonial "settlement" of the two Iberian nations there came the colonial "exploitation" of Holland and England. It was these two latter countries which undertook the exploration of the remote corners of the globe and recorded them on the map – an atlas of 1700 might not have been so complete as one of ours, but it was certainly as accurate. Also at this period the Russian trappers, fishermen, farmers and monks spread the pattern of peaceful colonization across Siberia, and by 1639 they had reached the Sea of Okhotsk. The French founded a "Nouvelle France" on the banks of the St Lawrence in Canada, reconnoitred the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and founded New Orleans. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from Plymouth, bound for "New England", to find religious freedom; by their foundation of an English colony in America they began the history of the United



759
760



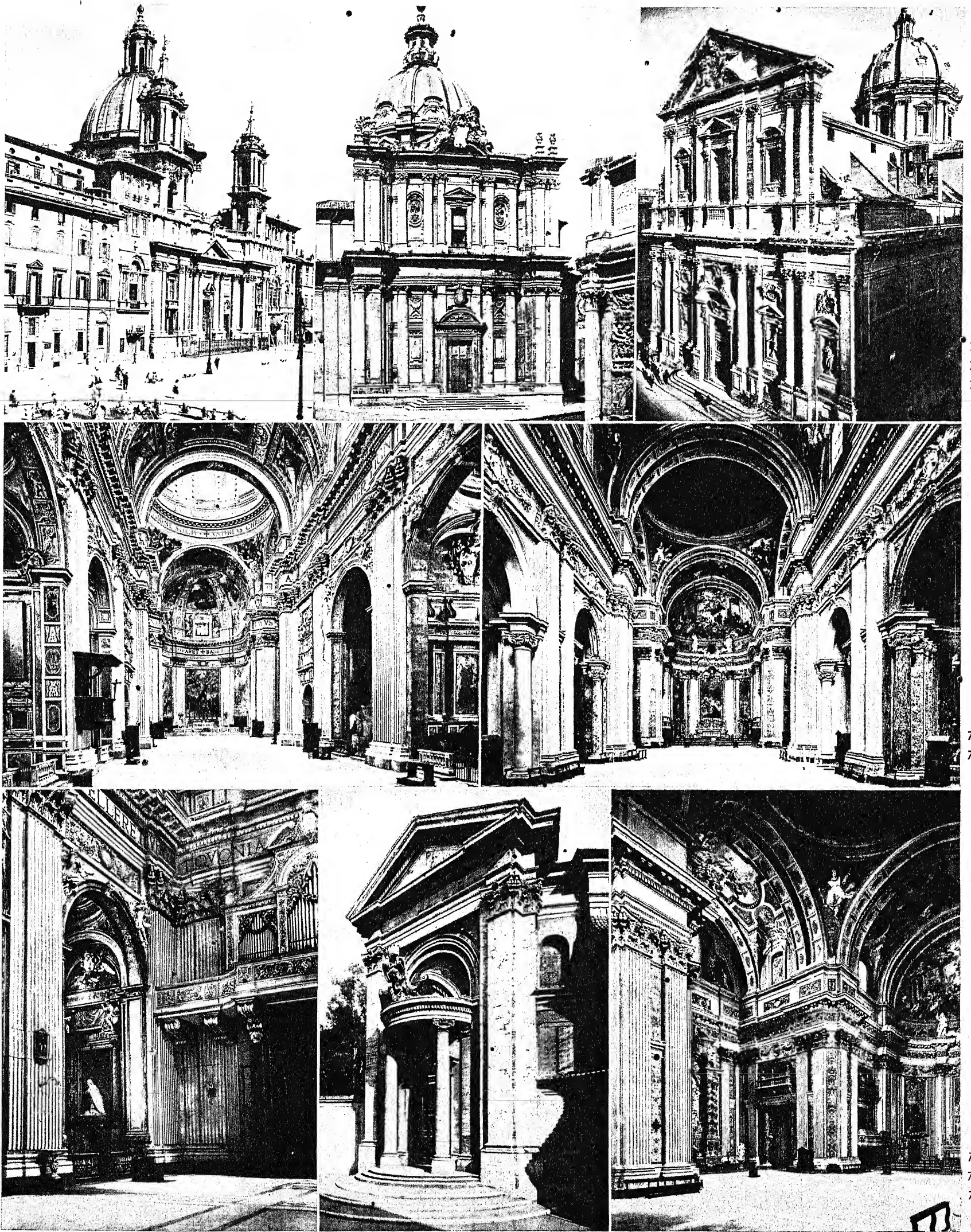
761
762
763



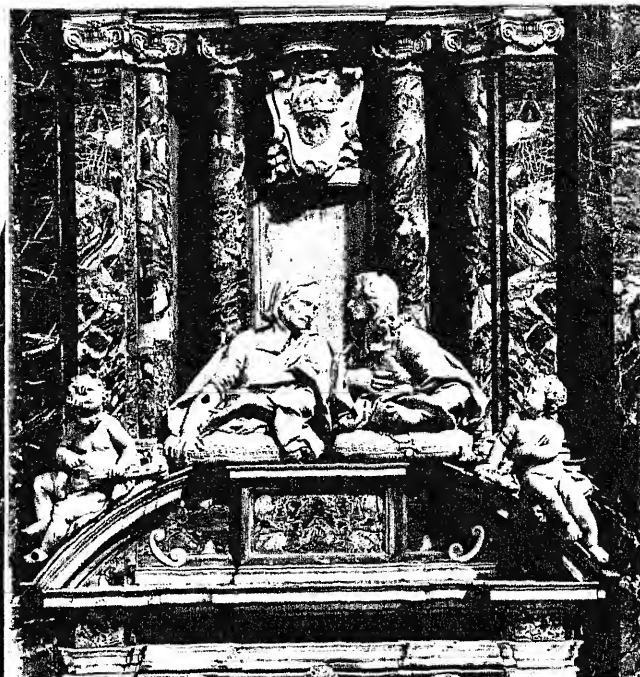
764
765

Till well into the XVIIth cent. Italy, and especially Rome, was the leading place for ecclesiastical architecture. 759/ Vicenza, Teatro Olimpico. Constructed by Scamozzi to the designs of Palladio. Palladio is the principal theoretician of classical architecture in this period, and examples of his work abound in Vicenza. 760/ Parma, Teatro Farnese; by Giambattista Aleotti (1618). 761/ Turin, Castello del Valentino. Centre of façade, mid-XVIIth cent. 762/ Padua. Benedictine abbey church of Santa Giustina. Compare this fine Renaissance interior of 1502 with the Baroque interiors on the opposite page; here everything is static, there it is dynamic. 763/ Monument to St. Pius V, built by Domenico Fontana under Sixtus V in Sta. Maria Maggiore, Rome. 1585-1591. 764/ Rome, Vatican Library, Sala Sistina. Stateroom, also by Fontana. The decoration is for the most part of a later date. 765/ Rome, St. Peter's. The narthex; by Carlo Maderna, 1606-1626.

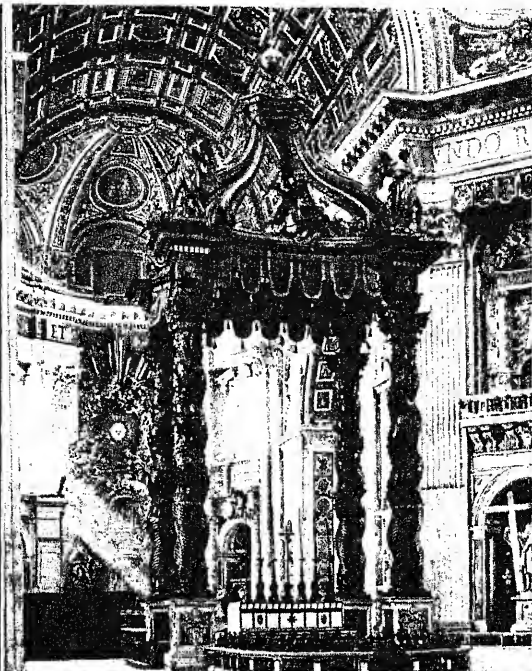
[cf. map 36]



The innumerable Seicento churches, the fountains and here and there the street planning, show that Rome, in her older quarters, is a Baroque city. **766/** Sant' Agnese on the Piazza Navona; by Francesco Borromini, 1645-1650. **767/** SS. Martina e Luca, near the Forum; by Pietro da Cortona. **768/** S. Andrea della Valle, façade by Rainaldi, on the front of the older church. **769/** S. Andrea della Valle, 1591-1650. **770/** Sant' Ignazio. Next to the Gesù, this is the most prominent Jesuit church in Rome. Begun in 1626 by Orazio Grassi, after the plans of Domenico. The false cupola has been damaged by fire and has not been restored. **771/** Transept of S. Andrea della Valle. Note the heavy pilasters and the rich sensuous decoration of the Seicento. **772/** S. Andrea al Quirinale, formerly church of the Jesuit noviciate. One of the masterpieces of Lorenzo Bernini (for interior see no. 791); façade 1678. **773/** Sant' Ignazio, choir (cf. no. 770). [cf. map 36]



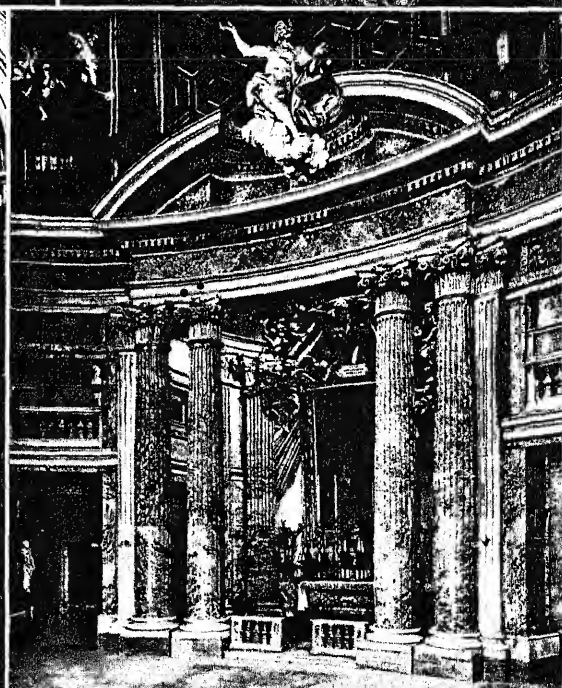
774/ Rome, Sant' Ivo and the interior of the Sapienza (university). The church is typical of the bizarre style of Francesco Borromini. **775/** Rome, SS. Gesù e Maria. Monument to the Bolognetti (over a confessional); by Cavallini. Shortly after 1650. **776/** Venice, Sta. Maria della Salute; by Baldassare Longhena, 1631-1656. **777/** Parmigianino, Madonna and Angels. This 'manierist' religious painting of the XVIth cent. forms a striking contrast to the Baroque devotional art of the XVIIth cent. Florence, Pitti Palace. **778/** Rome, SS. Gesù e Maria; by Carlo Maderia, 1640. **779/** Andrea Sacchi, St. Romuald, founder of the Camaldoli, sees his disciples ascending to Heaven. Vatican, Pinakothek. **780/** The Descent from the Cross; by Federico Barocci († 1612), one of the creators of Baroque devotional art. Perugia, Cathedral. **781/** Baciccio, St. Ignatius in glory. Detail from the ceiling of the Gesù, Rome (1668-1683). **782/** Annibale Carracci, Madonna and Saints. Bologna, Pinakothek. [cf. map 36]



783
784
785



786
787
788

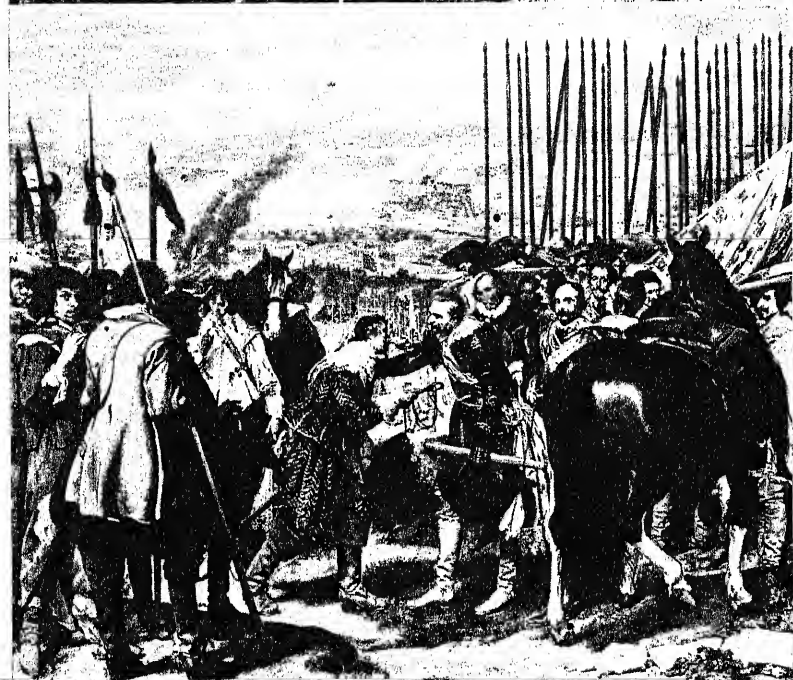


789
790
791

Bernini is the great master of the Roman Seicento. He has left his mark as architect, engineer, town-planner and sculptor on the Rome of Urban VIII, and he is the representative of the most dynamic and picturesque phase of Italian Baroque. 783/ Pope Paul V, Galleria Borghese. 784/ St. Peter's. Baldachino over the high altar, 1623-1632. 785/ Cardinal Scipione Borghese, Galleria Borghese. 786/ Ecstasy of St. Teresa of Avila. Centrepiece of a sculpture in the chapel of S. Maria della Vittoria. 787/ Self-portrait. Galleria Borghese. 788/ Angel with Crown of Thorns (model for one of the statues on the Bridge of Angels over the Tiber). S. Andrea della Valle. 789/ St. Peter's Square; the colonnade dates from 1653-1666. The fountains (1610) and façade (1610-1626) are by Maderna. 790/ Sta. Bibiana, statue in church of the same name. 791/ S. Andrea al Quirinale, interior. A small, oval church with cupola (cf. no. 772), 1678. [cf. map 36]



792
793
794



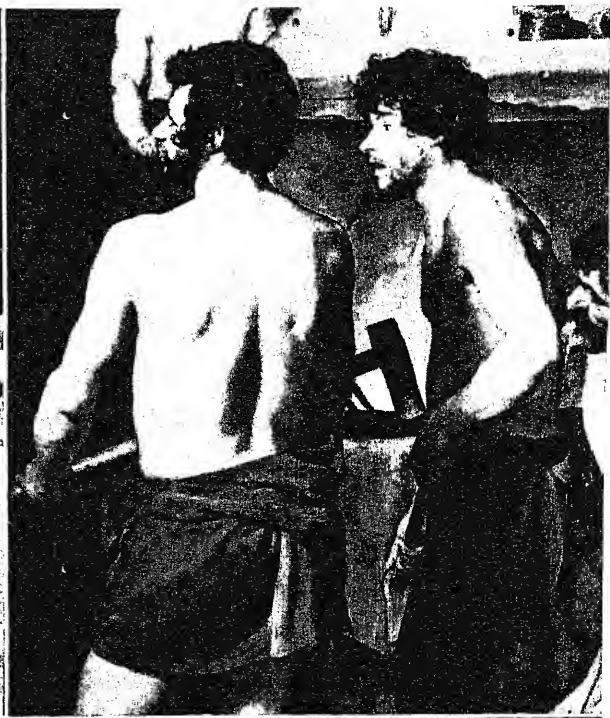
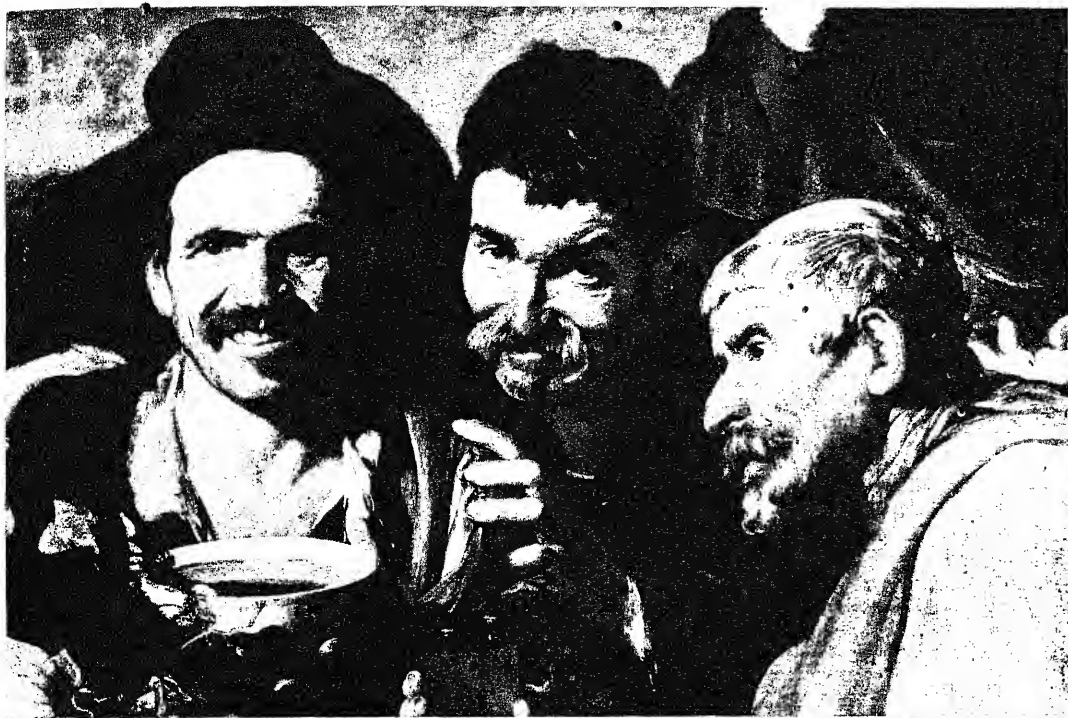
795
796



797
798
799



At the moment when Spain's political influence was on the wane, her arts blossomed as never before. The most outstanding figure in the reign of Philip II is El Greco, a Greek born in Crete, apprenticed to Tintoretto in Venice, and later established at Toledo. For an idea of his earlier manner, see nos. 713 and 715, and for his later manner see nos. 792 and 794. He was virtually rediscovered by the Impressionists. 792/ The Baptism of Christ; 794/ Detail from a Nativity. Both works are at Rome, Galleria Corsini. 793/ The Virgin Mary. Strasbourg. After 1600 Velazquez is the dominating figure. He is the man of 'pure' painting, in fact the Spanish Hals. 795-796/ The Surrender of Breda. Madrid, Prado. 797/ Pope Innocent X. Rome. Palazzo Doria. 798/ Crucifixion. Madrid, Prado. He is surrounded by a number of other great figures, including Zurbaran, Ribera and Murillo. 799/ Ribera, Communion of the Apostles, Naples, Charterhouse of San Martino. [cf. map 36]



800
801

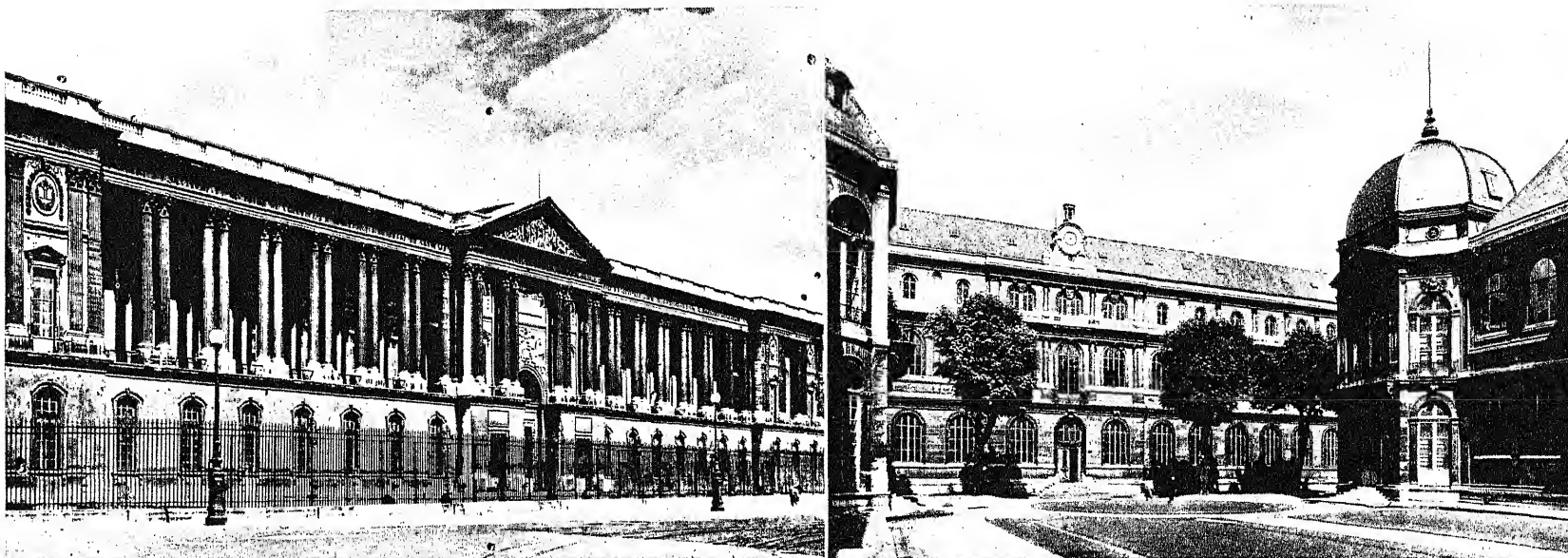


802
803
804

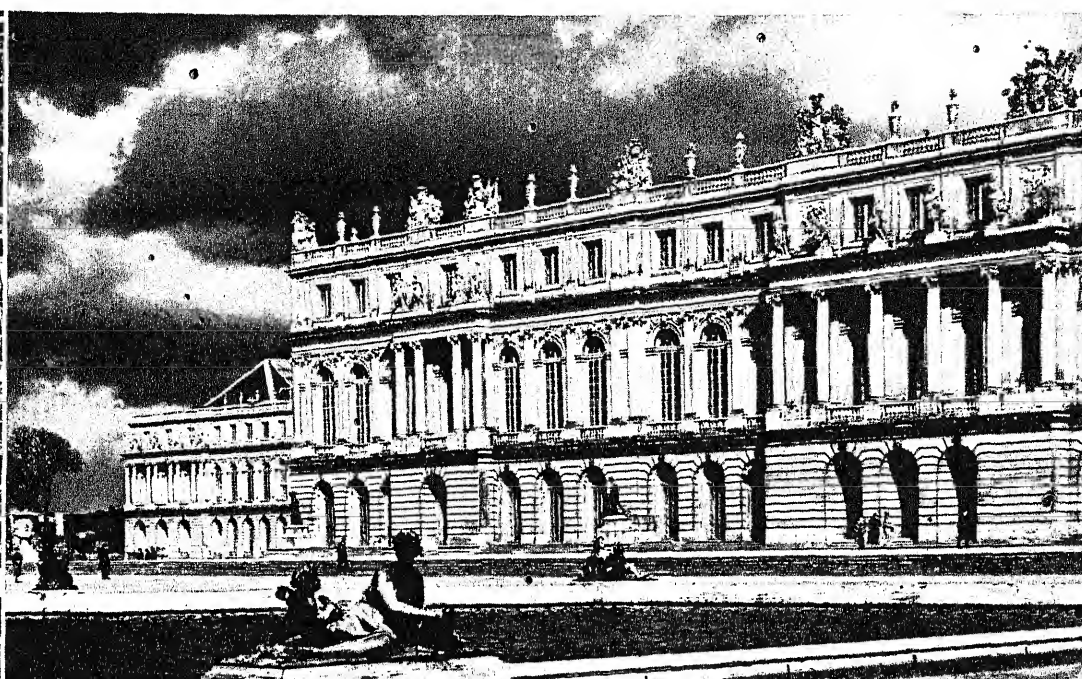
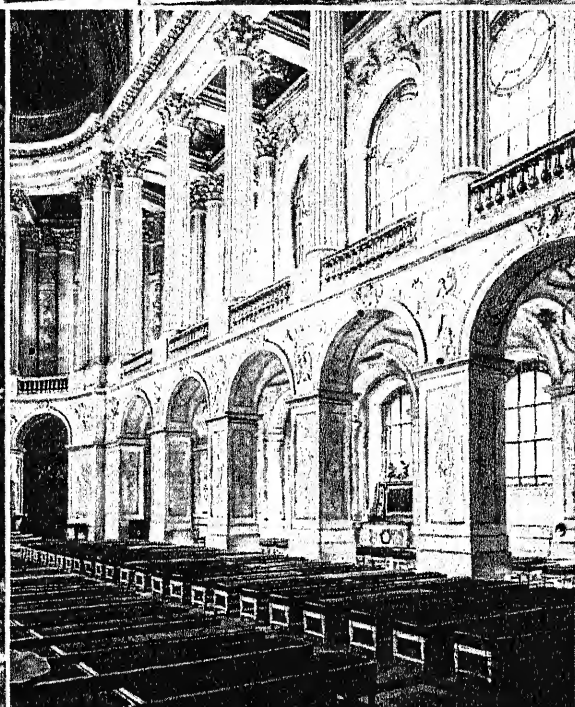
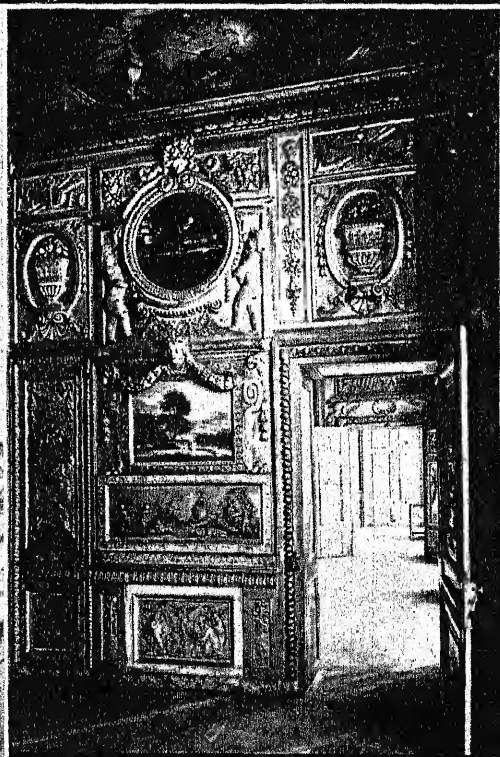
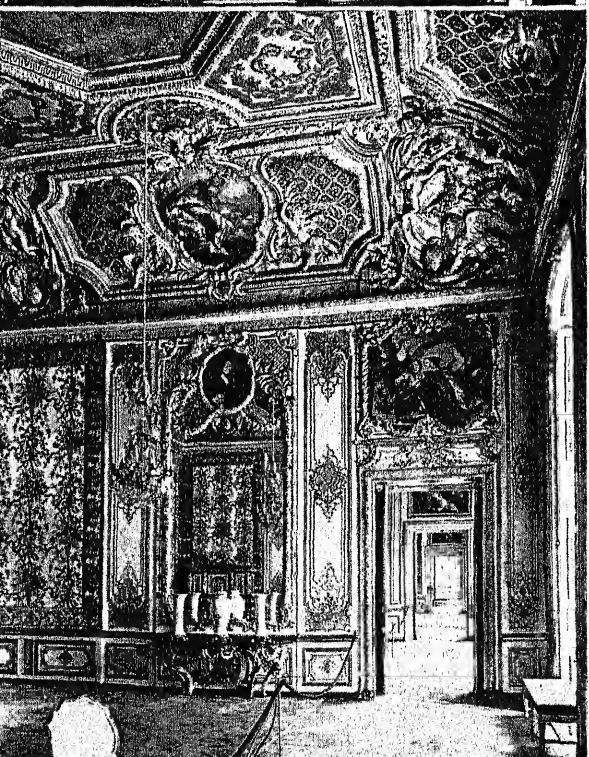


805
806

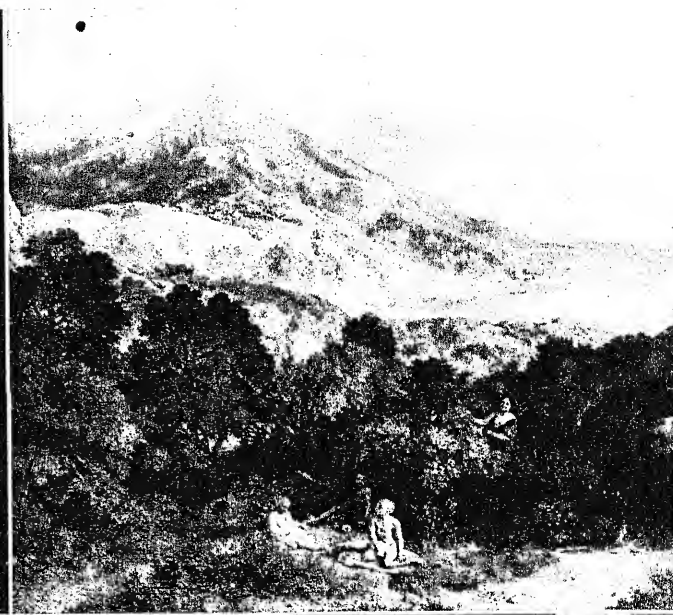
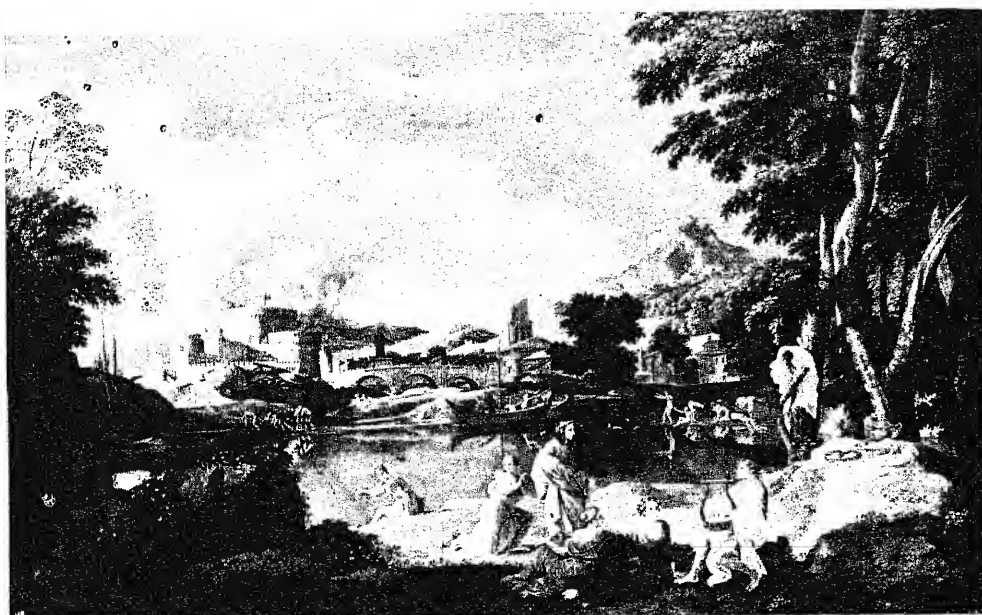
800/ Detail from 'Los Borrachos' (The Drinkers), by Velázquez. Madrid, Prado. 801/ Detail from the Forge of Vulcan; by Velázquez. Madrid, Prado. 802/ Zurbarán, Franciscan Friar in meditation. London, National Gallery. Francisco Zurbarán (1598-1662) combines mysticism with realism in his sublime yet restrained pictures of saints and religious. 803/ St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusian order; by Montañés, one of the great masters of polychrome wood-carving in XVIIth century Spain. Seville, Museo Provincial. 804/ St. Thomas of Villanova healing a cripple; by Murillo, 1678; painted for the Augustinians of Seville. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 805/ Ribera, St. Mary Magdalene doing penance in the grotto of Ste. Baume. An example of Chiaroscuro. Rome, Galleria Borghese. 806/ Zurbarán, S. Bruno in audience with Pope Urban II. Seville, Museo Provincial. [cf. map 36]

807
808809
810
811812
813
814

The Grand Siècle in France presents a spectacle of cold and rational splendour, graceful yet self-controlled. When one thinks of Italy, it is difficult to speak of French 'Baroque'; French 'Classicism' is perhaps a better definition. The men of the period had the consciousness that they lived in an age that was formative and definitive both in the arts and in letters. All the illustrations here are from Paris, which at this period plays a decisive centralizing rôle in French cultural development. 807/ The Louvre, colonnade by Perrault. 808/ Hôtel de Soubise, rear view. 809/ Coysevox, Cardinal Mazarin. Detail from funeral monument. The Louvre. 810/ Hôtel de Lauzun (Ile St.-Louis), stairway. 1650-1680. 811/ Cardinal Richelieu. Engraving by Meillan. 812/ Detail from one of the façades of the Louvre. 813/ Church of Sts. Gervase and Protase, façade by Salomon de Brosse, 1616-1621. 814/ Hôtel de Soubise, centrepiece of façade by Delamair. 1705-1709. [cf. map 36]

815
816THE
BIBLIOTHEQUE
NATIONALE
PARIS817
818
819820
821
822

Under Louis XIV France dominated the West in arts and letters. The centres were the Court and the capital. Classical French art coincides with the zenith of absolutist monarchy. 815/ Les Invalides, from the air: the Church of St. Louis (with cupola), and the Hôtel; by Jules Hardouin Mansart. 816/ Part of the Palace of Versailles. 817/ Interior of Val-de-Grâce. Compare this interior with the contemporary Roman churches shown on p. 155. 818/ State portrait of Louis XIV; by Hyacinthe Rigaud. The Louvre. 819/ Side-wall of the chapel at Versailles; by Mansart. In its combination of nobility and subtlety this is one of the finest interiors in the world. 820/ Palace of Versailles, Chambre de la Reine. 821/ Bust of Lebrun; by Coyssieux (The Louvre). Lebrun was responsible for the greater part of the interior decoration of Versailles. 822/ Apartments in the Hôtel de Lauzun. [cf. map 36]

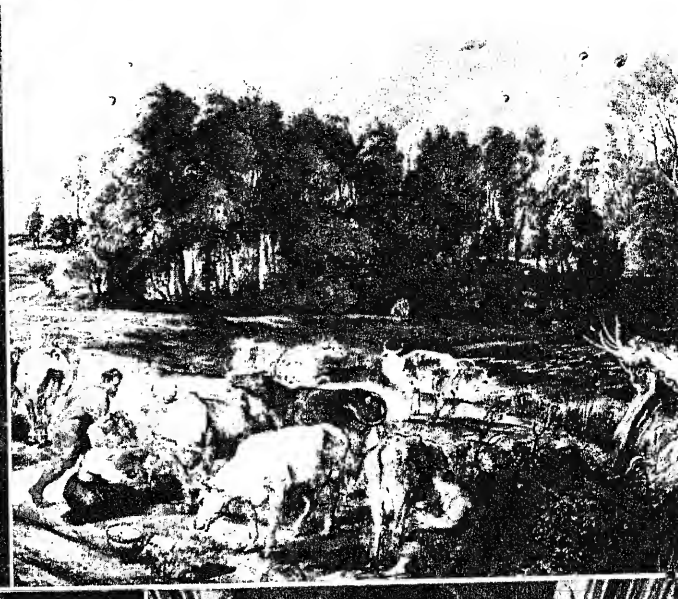
823
824825
826
827828
829

Though lacking in spontaneity even at its best, French painting in the Grand Siècle is also notable for its combination of grandeur, simplicity and subtlety. 823/ Nicolas Poussin, Orpheus and Eurydice. Paris, the Louvre. 824/ Millet, Italian Landscape. 825/ Le Sueur, 'The Mass of St. Martin of Tours' (a ball of fire appeared above his head. Before the Mass he had given his under-garment to a beggar). Paris, the Louvre. 826/ Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux (1627-1704). Religious orator, ecclesiastical politician and one of the great writers of French prose. After a portrait by Rigaud. 827/ Georges de la Tour, St. Sebastian found by the Holy Women. Berlin. 828/ Moses in the Bulrushes. Tapestry made at the Louvre, 2nd half of XVIIth cent., after a cartoon by Simon Vouet. 829/ Claude Lorrain, The Sacrifice to Apollo. Opposite page 830/ Palace of Versailles, Salon de la Guerre. Coysevox and Lebrun, 1678.

[cf. map 36]







832
833



834
835
836



837
838
839

In the XVIIth century the Netherlands are divided. The southern half, formerly the richer of the two, is now the poorer, but none the less it represents the northern tip of European Baroque culture. The two decisive factors in its development are the court of the Archdukes at Brussels and the international figure of Rubens. 832/ Jordaens, *The Boatmen of the Scheldt*. Copenhagen. 833/ Rubens, *Landscape with Cattle*. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 834/ Ghent, St. Peter's Church; by Huyssens. Ca. 1630. 835/ Rubens, *Christ pierced with the Lance*, 1620. Antwerp. 836/ Abbey church of the Premonstratensians at Ninove. Architect unknown. 837/ *The Duchess of Richmond as St. Agnes*; by Anthony van Dyck, the pupil of Rubens. Windsor Castle, Royal Collection. 838/ Rubens, *The Rape of the Daughters of Leucippus*. 1618. Munich, Old Pinakothek. 839/ Rubens, *Portrait of his son Albert*. 1616. Berlin. Opposite page [cf. map 37] 831/ *Apollo and Daphne*; by Bernini. 1622. Rome, Villa Borghese.

840

841



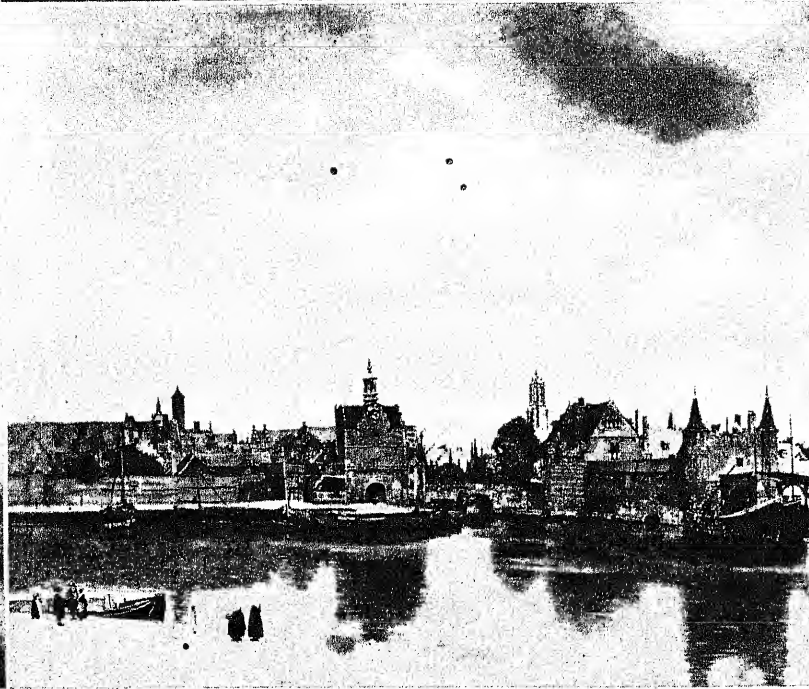
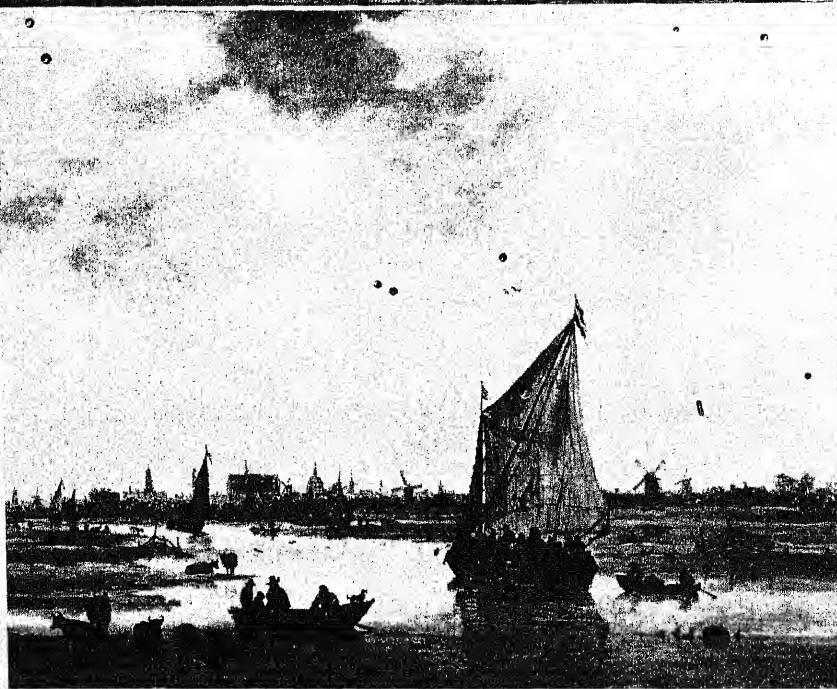
842

843

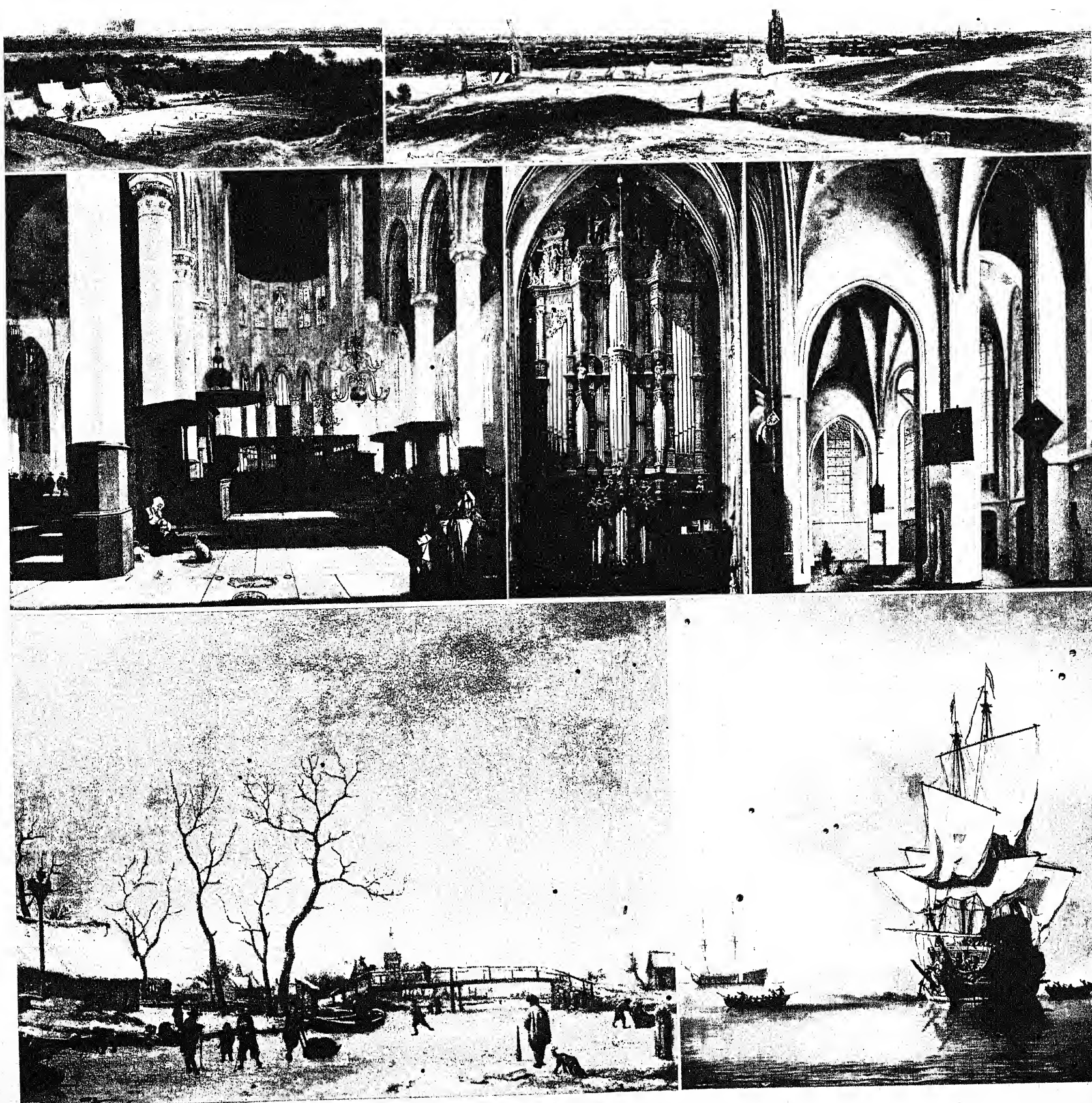


844

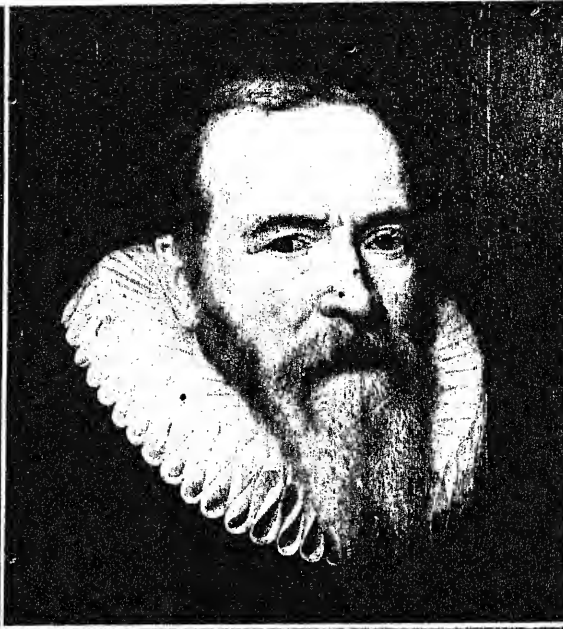
845



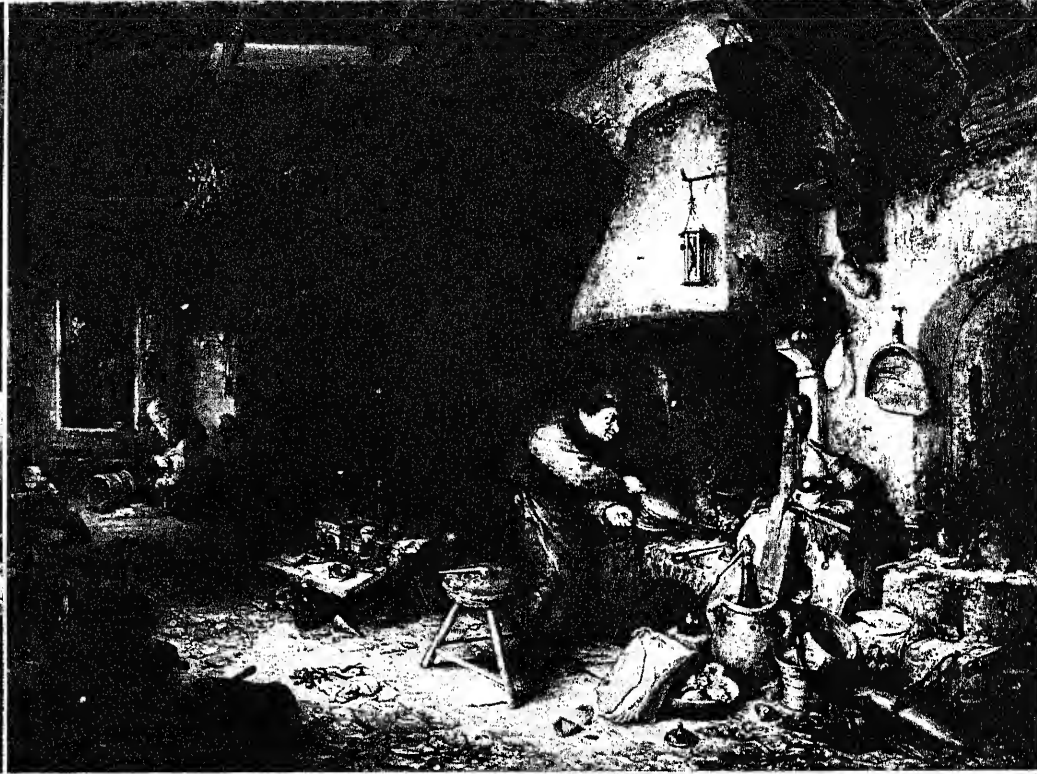
With but one exception, all the illustrations on the following five pages are taken from Dutch paintings of the XVIIth cent. In no other country are painters so much concerned with everyday reality and so little with mythological, courtly or religious subjects, and their work thus provides us with an unforgettable impression of that unique community, 'The Republic of the United Provinces'. 840/ G. Berkheyde, The Raadhuis, Amsterdam (architect J. van Campen). Brussels. 841/ Jan van der Heyden, The Herengracht, Amsterdam. London, Collection of Messrs. Duits. 842/ J. A. Berckheyde, The Old Exchange, Amsterdam. Ca. 1670. Rotterdam, Museum Boymans. 843/ The Glass of Wine; by Vermeer (1659). Berlin. 844/ Jan van Goyen, View of Leiden (1650). Leiden, Lakenhal. 845/ Vermeer, View of Delft (1658). The Hague, Mauritshuis. [cf. map 37]



The principal themes of the XVIIth cent. Dutch painters are interiors, still lifes, views of towns, landscapes, seascapes and portraits. 846/ Ruysdael, View of Haarlem. Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum. 847/ Hércules Seghers, View of a town on a river (probably Rhenen on the Rhine). Berlin. 848/ Emmanuel de Witte, Interior of the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam. Dark and sombre museum. 849/ Organ in the Church of the Oude Kerk, Amsterdam. Dark and sombre museum. 850/ Pieter Saenredam, Interior of a church (probably the Buurkerk at Utrecht). Munich, St. Jan, 's-Hertogenbosch (1618-1635). The town was captured in 1629 by Frederik Hendrik. 851/ Adriaen van de Velde, Winter sports on the ice. Paris, the Louvre. 852/ Willem van de Velde the Younger, The Cannon Shot. Amsterdam, Rijks-Bavarian National Museum. [cf. map 37] museum.



853
854
855



856
857



858
859

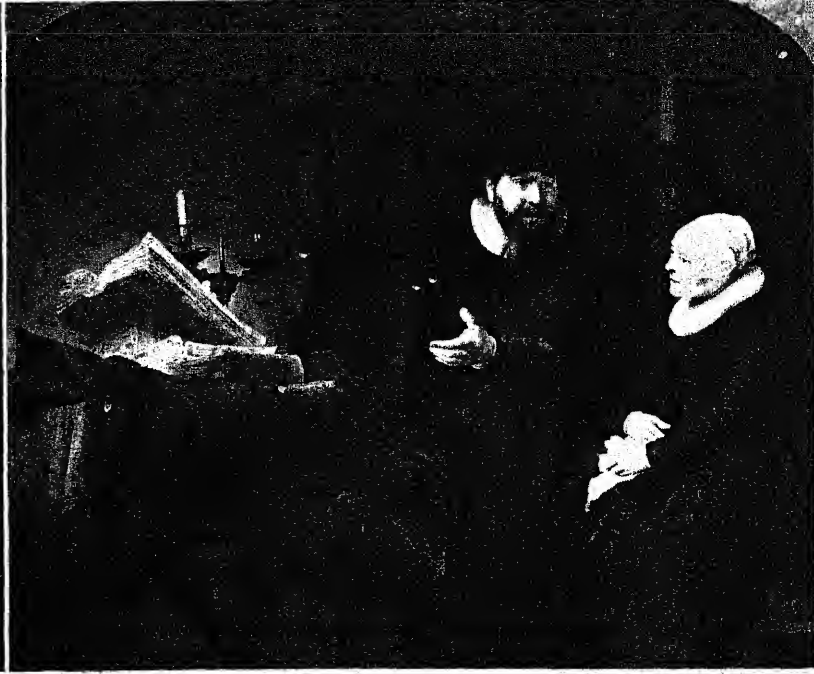
853/ Hugo Grotius; by Michel van Mierevelt (ca. 1631). Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum. 854/ Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, the State Pensionary of Holland; by Michel van Mierevelt. Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum. 855/ René Descartes, the French philosopher who spent many years in Holland; by Frans Hals, 1649. Copenhagen, State Museum. 856/ Jan Steen, 'Sinterklaasavond'. Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum. On the 6th of December, the feast of St. Nicholas, the saint is traditionally supposed to come from Spain with presents for the Dutch children. The custom is still observed today. 857/ A. J. van Ostade, *The Alchemist* (1661). London, National Gallery. 858/ Frans Hals, *The Regentesses of the Hospice for the Aged at Haarlem* (1664). The celebrated satirical portrait of bourgeois ladies engaged in charitable work. 859/ Detail from 'The Officers of the St. Joris Sharpshooters Company', by Frans Hals (1627). Haarlem, Frans Hals Museum (which besides this picture and no. 858 contains a great number of Hals's masterpieces). [cf. map 37]



860
861
862



863
864
865



866
867

No Dutch name is so well known as that of Rembrandt Harmensz. van Rijn (1606-1669). Among the innumerable painters of the XVIIth cent. he stands out as a unique and lonely figure, who went his own way not only in his artistic work but also in his private life. He owes his fame to posterity, and above all to the XIXth cent. **860/** The Flight into Egypt; by Pieter Lastman, Rembrandt's teacher. Rotterdam, Museum Boymans. **861/** Self-portrait, at the age of twenty-eight (1634). Berlin. **862/** Jeremias weeping over the Destruction of Jerusalem. **863/** Portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels, Rembrandt's second wife. **864/** The Ascension (1636). Munich, Old Pinakothek. **865/** Portrait of Rembrandt's son Titus (ca. 1656). Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum. **866/** The Preaching of St. John the Baptist (ca. 1635-1637). Berlin. **867/** The Mennonite pastor Cornelis Claesz. Anslo, consoling a Woman (1641). Berlin.



868
869
870

Three Dutch poets: 868/ Hooft, by Michel van Mierevelt. University of Amsterdam. 869/ Huygens, by Caspar Netscher (1672). Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum. 870/ Vondel, by Govert Flinck. Amsterdam, Rijksmuseum.

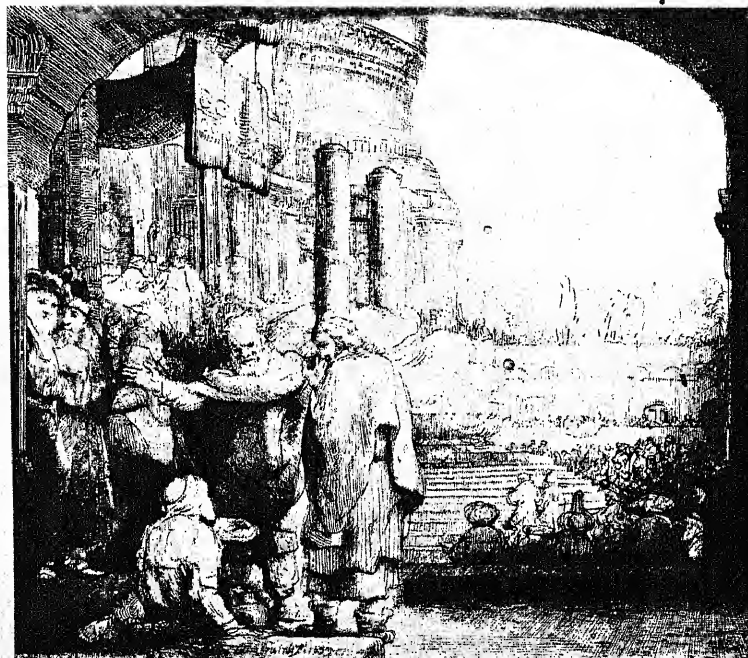
States. Thus the icons came to Irkutsk, the Bible to Pennsylvania, and the *Salve Regina* to Canada. The cloves and spices came to Amsterdam, virtually the chief shipping centre for the merchant fleets of the world, and also till 1700 the first financial clearing-house, a primacy which it later yielded to London.

Seventeenth century culture comprised such diverse elements as French classical tragedy and the first Italian operas; the works of Velázquez, Ribera 795 and Zurbarán, the engravings of Callot and the landscapes of Claude Lorrain; 806/829 the fountains of Bernini and the patrician houses of Amsterdam; the discoveries 855 of Galilei, Newton and Harvey, and the philosophy of Descartes. Yet all this developed within a common atmosphere and a similar framework: the framework was absolute monarchy by Divine Right (with the exception of the Dutch Republic), and the atmosphere was the world-embracing Baroque, stretching as it did from Mexico to Cracow and Kiev.

Absolute monarchy, the typical political form of the period, is the direct predecessor of the modern state. It differs from the free hierarchical society of the XIIIth century as a nation differs from a city. In the *Grand Siècle* there still existed in France a certain regional autonomy, and the privileges of clergy and nobility remained intact, though only by the prerogative of a monarchy ruling by Divine Right. But the era of bourgeois rebellion, of religious faction and of the Fronde has passed.

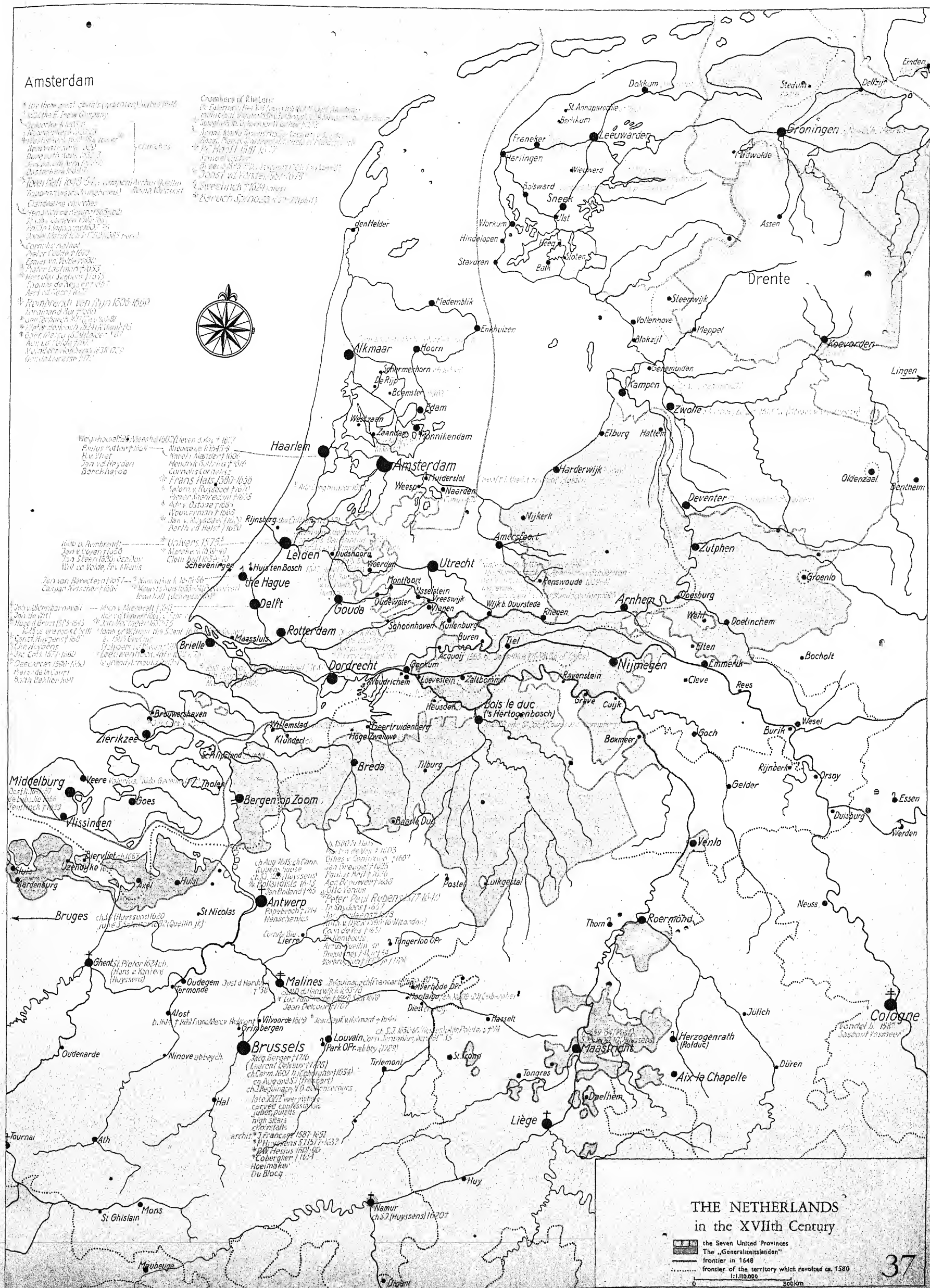
The State – and I am the State, said Louis XIV – maintained an enormous Court, and held there at its behest the nobility and a large part of the higher ecclesiastical dignitaries. The State set the tone in taste and in morals; it protected industry (under the mercantile policy of Colbert), gave monopolies to the commercial companies, and maintained a fleet by sea and an army by land. It was the State which commissioned Vauban to put the art of war on a scientific basis, and which reaped the benefits of the victories of Condé and Turenne. The State linked the Loire with the Saône and the Garonne with the Mediterranean, decided the issues of war and peace, and did not hesitate to set Europe in flames either for dynastic reasons or merely for personal glory. It was praised by even the sincerest of poets, and it organized artistic life and taste by means of the Academies. It was a zealous guardian of religion, but gave abbeys *in commendam* and nominated the bishops. The delegated task of the episcopate, who included Bossuet, the leading orator and prose-writer of the kingdom, was jealously to guard the liberties of the Gallican Church, and yet at the same time to preserve carefully the link with Rome – as the Jansenists and Port-Royal were to find to their cost. Further than that the history of the West, in France as elsewhere, is concerned not so much with ideas as with national budgets.

The monarch decided everything, including the question of religion. Confessional boundaries, stabilized by 1648, coincide with national frontiers.



871
872

871/ Rembrandt, Sts. Peter and John and the paralytic at the gate of the Temple. Etching, 1659. 872/ Rembrandt, The Presentation in the Temple. Etching, ca. 1640. [cf. map 36].

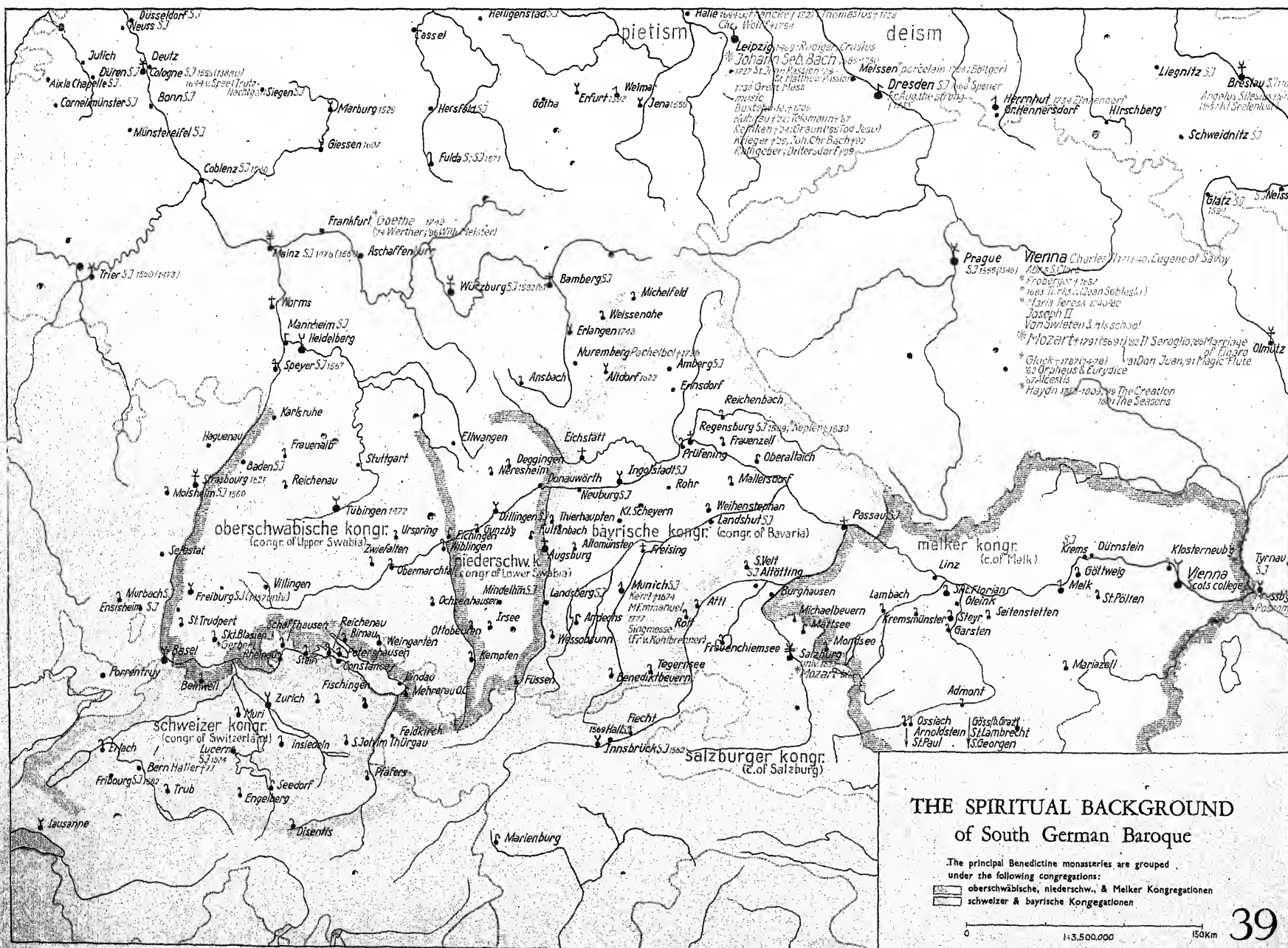
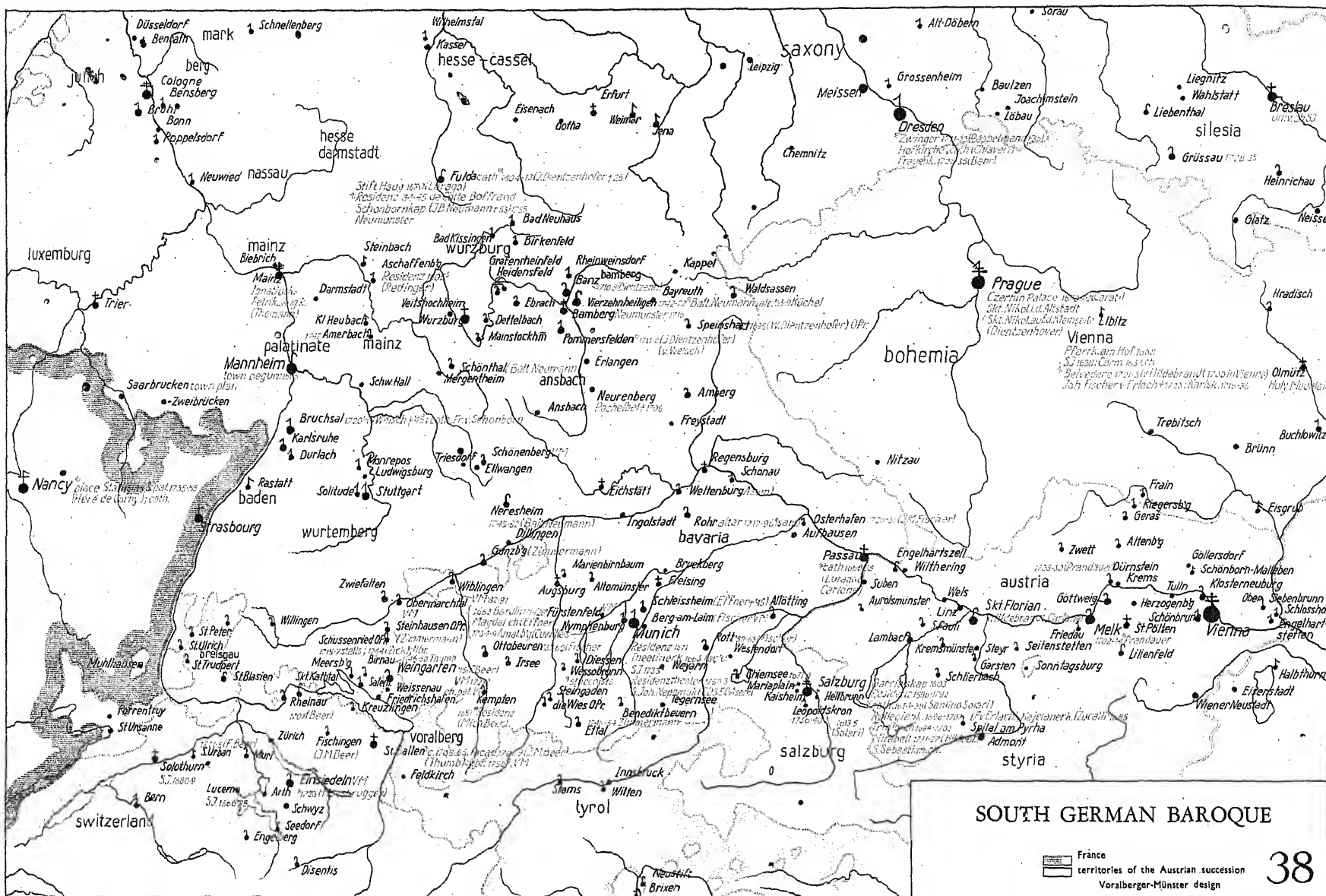
[illegible][illegible]

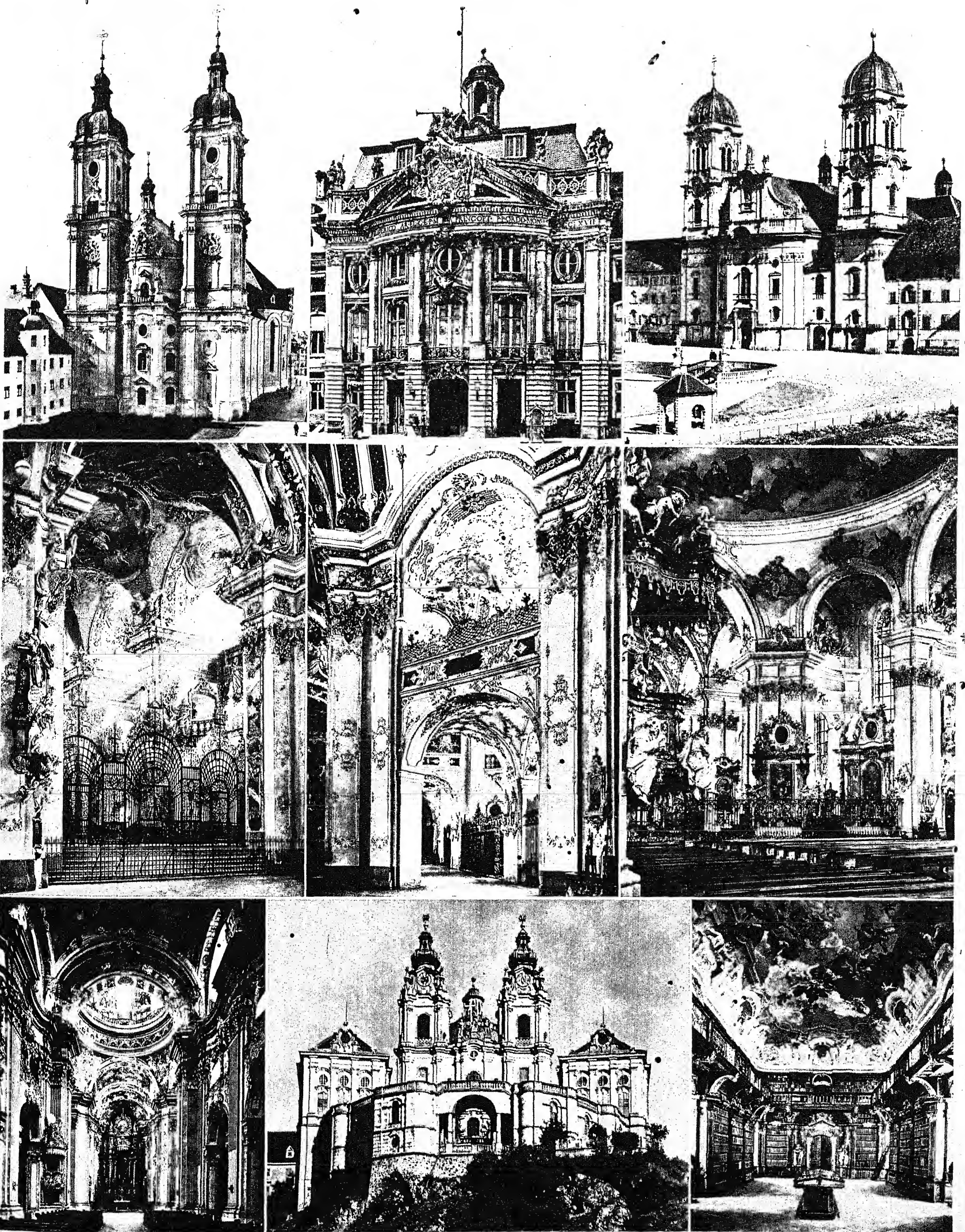
THE NETHERLANDS

in the XVIIth Century

the Seven United Provinces
The „Generaliteitslanden”
frontier in 1648
frontier of the territory which revolted ca. 1580

0 1:110.000 500 km





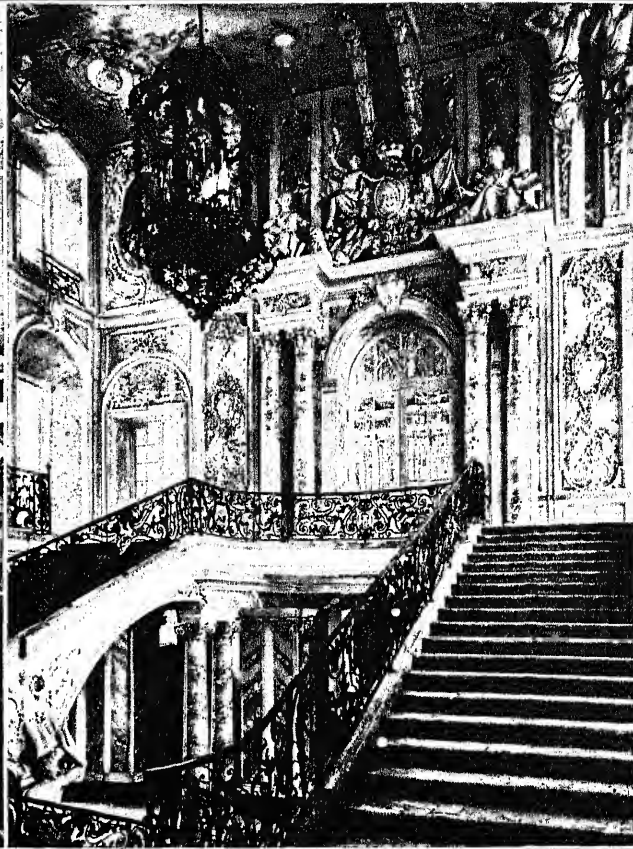
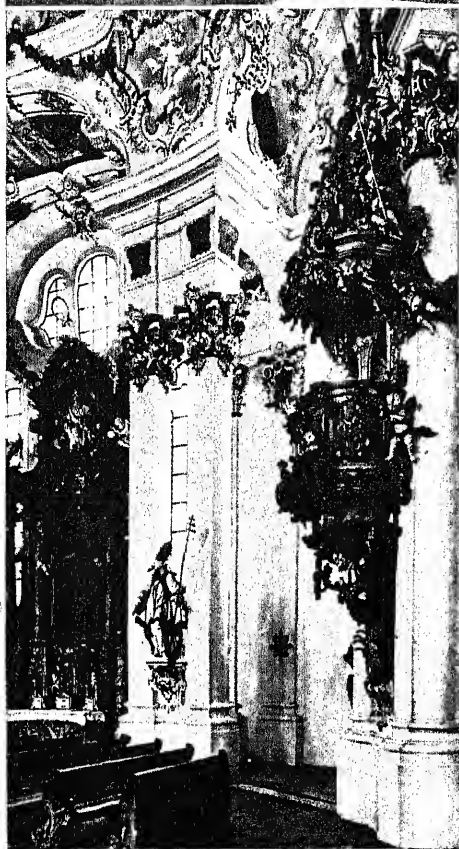
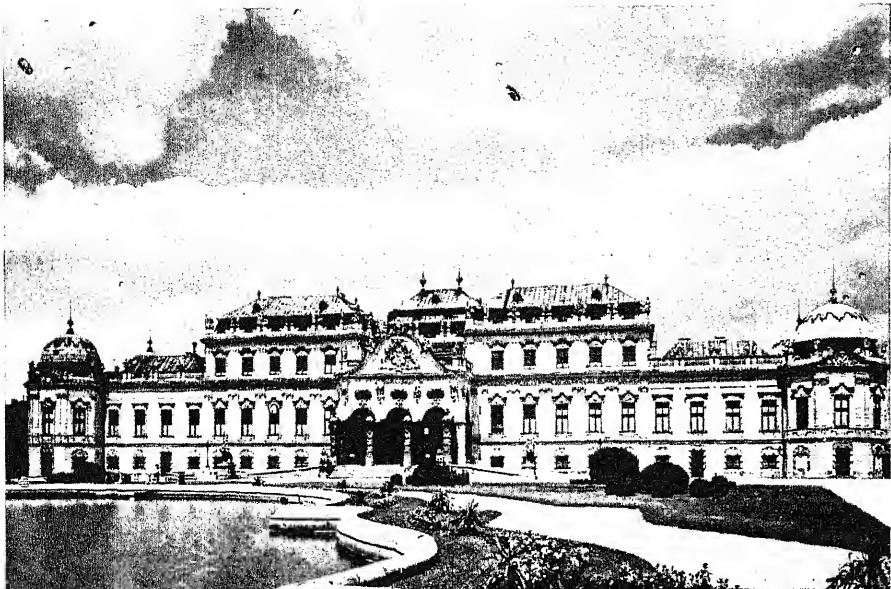
873
874
875

876
877
878

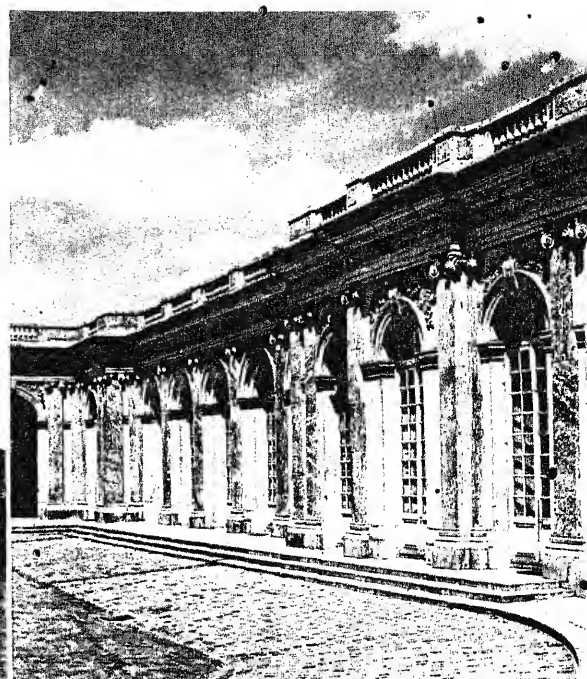
879
880
881

Around 1700 there is an awakening of the German genius in the fields of music and architecture. The last phase of Baroque is represented in Rococo. The major works are constructed between 1700 and 1760 and are to be found principally in South Germany: they comprise residencies, abbeys and sumptuous churches. The homogeneous town-plans of cities like Vienna, Prague and Dresden date from this period. 873/ Saint-Gall, the cathedral. 874/ Munster, residence, by Schlaun, 1767. 875/ Einsiedeln, abbey-church (façade). 876/ Einsiedeln, choir of abbey-church. 877/ Einsiedeln, lateral nave in abbey-church. Example of the 'Vorarlberger Münsterschema': a 'Hallenkirche' with tribunes above the lateral naves and with a dominating central cupola. 878/ Saint-Gall, cathedral. 879-81/ Abbey of Melk, mother-house of a German Benedictine congregation. The masterpiece of Prandauer. Centre: principal façade between two lateral wings; left: the church; right: the library.

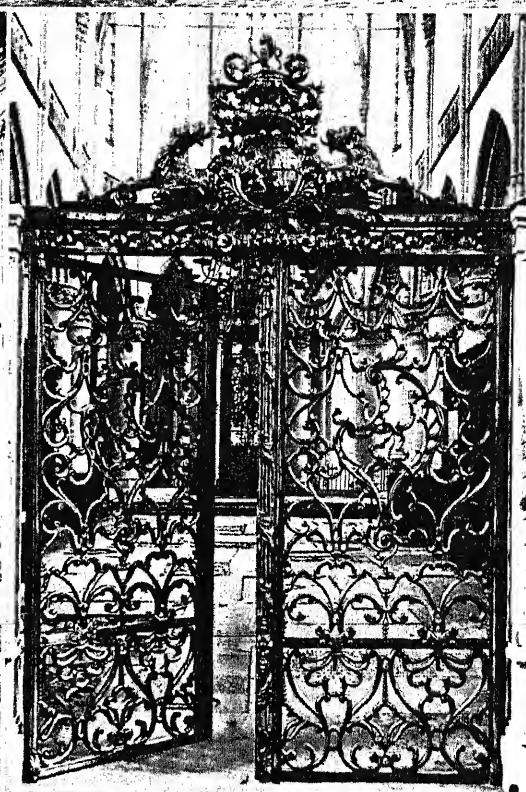
[cf. map 38]



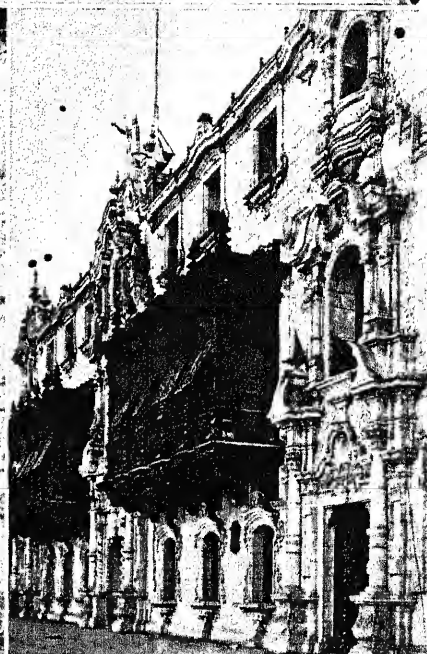
882/ Vienna, the Belvedere. 883/ St. James of Compostella. West-front built in XVIIIth cent. in front of the old romanesque pilgrim-church. Example of the 'churrigueresco' style. 884/ Pilgrim-church 'Die Wies', near Steingaden: one of the masterpieces of Zimmermann, 1746-1754. 885/ Benedictine abbey-church at Neresheim, by Balthasar Neumann, 1745-1792. One of the largest interiors of this period; the somewhat frigid classical decoration dates from about 1800. 886/ Staircase in the Château de Brühl, residence of the Prince-Elector Archbishop of Cologne. One of the finest interiors of the Rococo period. 887/ Venetian Masqueraders, by Pietro Longhi. Bergamo, Accademia Carrara. 888/ 'Man killed by the serpents, raising his eyes to the Brazen Serpent'. Detail from frieze in the Academy at Venice. By Tiepolo, the greatest painter of the Settecento. [cf. maps 38-40]



889
890
891



892
893
894



895
896
897

889/ The Superga, near Turin, masterpiece of the Piedmontese architect F. Juvara; already slightly classical. 890/ Ste. Geneviève at Paris (since 1791 the Panthéon). By Soufflot, who wished to combine the lightness of Gothic with strictly classical forms. 891/ Versailles, the Grand Trianon, in the sober forms of early neo-classicism. 892/ Sens, cathedral. Detail of wrought-iron choir-screen of 1762, recently restored to its original place. 893/ Rome, St. John Lateran. Cappella Corsini (ca. 1735). By Alessandro Galilei, who also built the celebrated façade of this cathedral. 894/ Dordrecht, the Grote Kerk, copper choir-screen. 895/ Auch (Gers), west-front of the cathedral (1670-1680) built in front of the XIVth cent. Gothic nave. Example of the continuity of French taste. 896/ Convent-church of Ocotepéc, near Tepotzlan, Mexico. Example of Mexican provincial church. 897/ Lima, Peru. Archiepiscopal palace. Example of flourishing native Baroque in Latin America. Note the miradores or loggias. [cf. maps 40-41]

898
899900
901
902903
904

A grace and a gaiety sometimes bordering on the frivolous are the hall-marks of French painting in the XVIIIth century. The seriousness of the Grand Siècle has departed. But at the same time there appears in painters like Watteau and Fragonard the first purely tonal painting, and in Chardin and others we may find a new and subtle feeling for the intimate. The greatest figure, however, towards the end of the century, is that of the Spaniard Goya y Lucientes - visionary, moving, and bitterly realistic. 898/ Fragonard, 'La Fête de Saint-Cloud'. 899/ Watteau, 'L'Embarquement pour Cythère'. Paris, Louvre. 900/ Goya, Portrait of Doña Isabel Cobos de Porcel. London, National Gallery. 901/ Boucher, Madame de Pompadour (ca. 1758). London, Wallace Collection. 902/ Chardin, 'Le Jeune Dessinateur' (1737). Berlin. 903/ Goya, Royal Family of Carlos IV. Madrid, Prado. Unsparing portrait of a royal family at the end of the Ancien Régime. 904/ 'Flora', by Falconet. Statue in the Gardens of Versailles. Opposite: 905/ The Fox and the Lamb. Rococo panel in the Hôtel de Rohan, Paris.





906/ Händel. 1757. London, National Gallery. 907/ Johann Sebastian Bach. Lithograph by C. W. Mieling. The Hague, Gemeentemuseum. 908/ Mozart. Lithograph by G. J. Decker. Vienna, Nationalbibliothek. [cf. map 36]

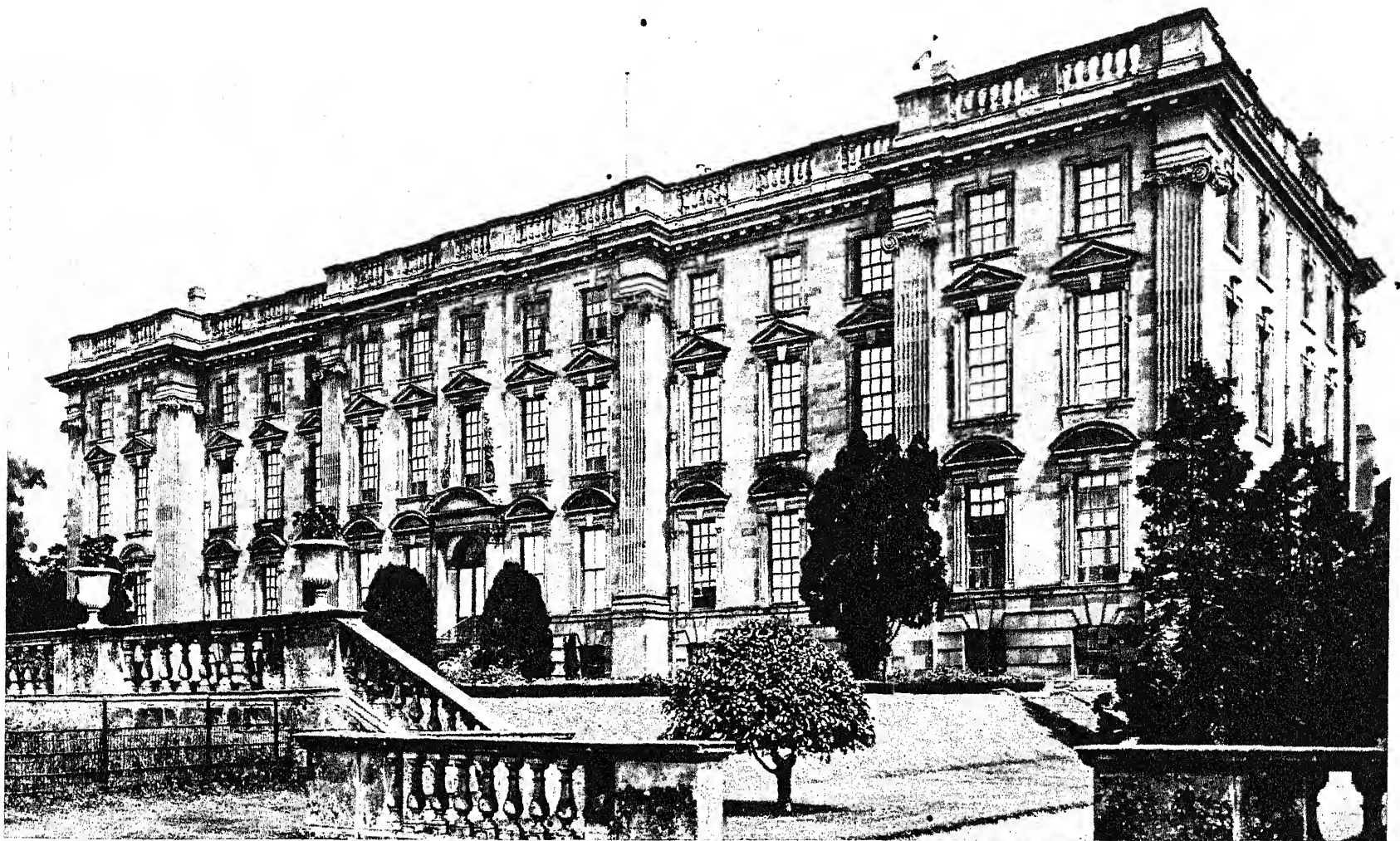
Louis XIV eventually revoked the Edict of Nantes, and the Huguenots consequently had to emigrate to Holland and Brandenburg. Faith is still a fundamental issue, officially at least, and so is the confessional *status quo*. The non-conformist churches applied the same criteria – as the Stuarts learned to their cost when they found that the Puritans did not shrink from regicide. Christina of Sweden had to leave her own country and live in exile at Rome after her conversion to Catholicism. Nevertheless, the century maintained fundamentally a deep faith. It is the age of the classic Anglican piety of the Caroline Divines and of Laud, and, by contrast, it is also the age of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, of Milton, and of Cromwell, and of the energetic but humourless Puritans. It is the age, too, of the incomparable revival of French spirituality, of Bérulle, Condren, Olier, and St. Vincent de Paul, the *Pensées* of Pascal and the *Élévations* of Bossuet. We should also not forget that such figures as Descartes and Grotius, Bernini and Frescobaldi, Racine and Rubens, Galilei and Newton, are believers. Unbelievers like Hobbes and Spinoza, freethinkers like Rembrandt and the Socinians are exceptions that prove the rule. The favourite themes of the sensuous Baroque art of the period are personal contact with God and His saints, ecstasy, prayer, miracle and martyrdom.

But culture gradually emancipated itself – first in science and then in art. Both Catholic and Protestant Churches saw the independent growth of new fields of profane science, a development which boded ill for the old theocracy. However strange it may sound, it can be said that the atmosphere of the Baroque period is that of critical rationalism, even though it had to serve the turn of the magniloquent and theatrical artistic paraphernalia that was required by Church and Crown. The names of Boyle, Newton, Harvey, Christiaan Huygens, Van Leeuwenhoek, Pascal, Galilei and Torricelli, and so many others, serve to remind us both of the great progress of natural science and also of the great change which the world picture has now undergone. Almost all the great philosophers of the period are also great mathematicians (though Locke is an exception), and it is significant that Newton and Leibniz share the honours for the discovery of the infinitesimal calculus. Proceeding from the concept of clear and distinct ideas, the system of René Descartes rested on the priority of thought over existence. It is thus the leading force in the rationalism of its time. But its constructive possibilities and its tendency to minimize the moments of existential reality make it also the precursor of the later idealist systems. Spinoza is the successor of Descartes, just as Bishop Berkeley of Cloyne follows Locke the cold empiricist and forerunner of the XVIIIth century.

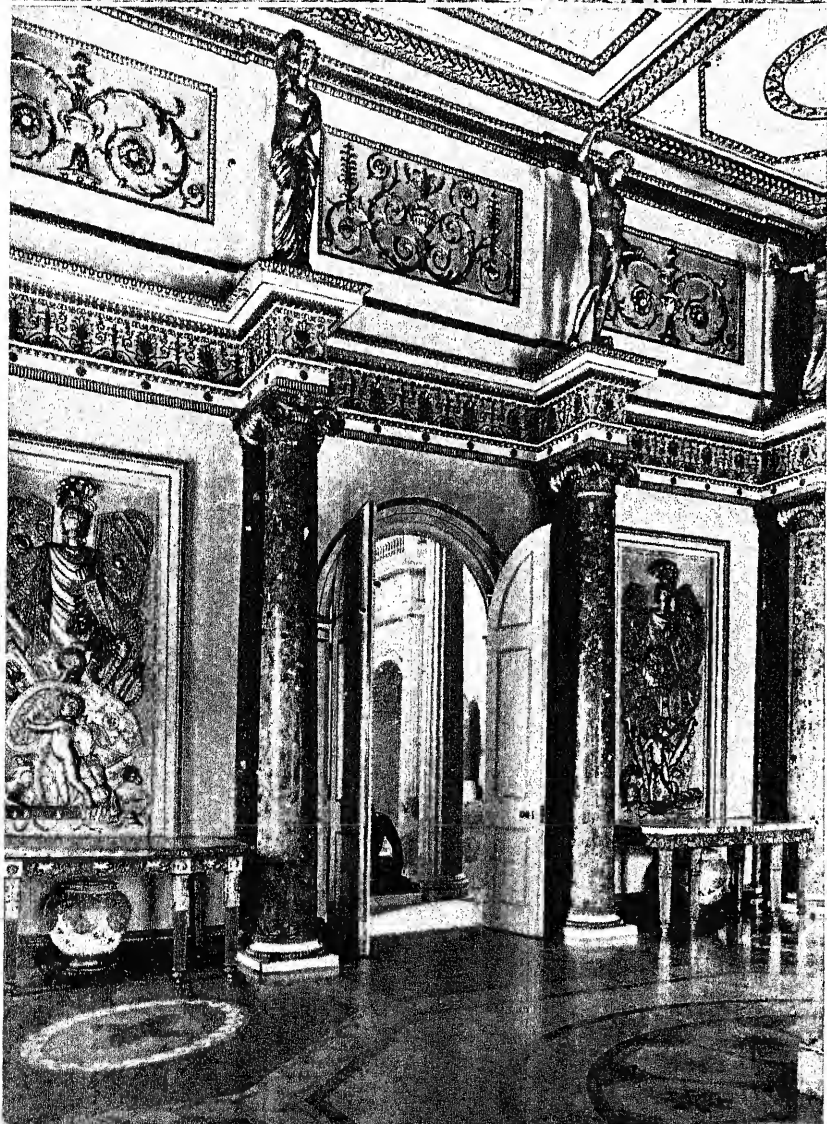
Absolute monarchy demanded an art that was both representative and majestic, and yet also comprehensible, stimulating and popular; these conditions were fulfilled by international Baroque. It was in essence the Roman Early Baroque of 1530–1580, modified by marked national variants, and perfected as a purely intellectual process in the Versailles and the Paris of Louis XIV. A detailed examination of the map country by country will show that major architecture, town planning, and the principal forms of decoration, whether on religious subjects or contemporary interpretations of mythology, are on the whole homogeneous, and follow the 'Italian' style. On the other hand, in the more intimate genres like cabinet-paintings miniatures, figurines and

engravings, there are wide differences between one country and another. In general, however, the static, linear, loosely-knit and majestic harmony of the previous century – and of the Renaissance – is replaced by the flowing, dynamic, 'atmospheric', and contrived Baroque manner. Baroque fits everything. Velázquez, Rubens, Rembrandt and Poussin, Bernini and Coysevox; the Square of St Peter's, the triumphant Rome of Urban VIII, and Versailles; the *commedia dell' arte*, the first operas, and the voluminous clothing (including the full-bottomed wig and other features to enhance the human silhouette) – all these elements combine to form a single homogeneous picture of the period. Strictly speaking of course, Baroque is not a manner that achieves its great effects by haphazard and functionless forms. It reduced all arts once more into an order, and by its dynamic harmonization of opposites marks a virtual return to mediaeval expressionism. It is, as it were, a new 'Gothic', in sensuous Italian forms. The extravagant and startling detail disappears, and the total effect emerges in its own right. It is more than a question of an individual church, palace or piece of furniture; Baroque works in terms of whole complexes, firmly grouped around a central axis, in which buildings, gardens and environment interact upon each other. Baroque often affects the entire appearance of a city which, though not particularly outstanding for its individual monuments, can be made to form a grand visual unity like Prague or Vienna; the endless façades, wide terraces, squares, statues, fountains and stairways, are exploited to form a single picture dominated by domes crowned with festive lanterns and the silhouettes of spires and towers. Baroque interiors convey a condensed spatial effect; Baroque figures seem to be caught in a fleeting moment of life; Baroque painting moves slowly but surely from the plastic and formal towards the visual, the 'atmospheric', and the allusive, and from thence towards the themes which gave the least opportunity for emotional rhetoric – the landscape, the interior and the portrait. But in this ultimate process Baroque lost its very essence and became assimilated into the style of the following era.

'Under Louis XIV', wrote Bossuet, 'France began to know herself.' Of all the nations France became the most conscious of her mission, and in all her manifestations she saw herself primarily as an *oeuvre de raison*. She is conscious of her classicism, and prouder of her glorious present than of the sum of her past achievements. In the controversy between Ancients and Moderns it was the Moderns who won: Racine, Corneille, Molière and La Fontaine conquer Europe and the World. Between the time of Malherbe and Saint-Simon the rich storehouse of French literature is created, and with it that most admirable of all instruments of thought, the French language. The most elegant and limpid prose in the world revealed itself in memoirs, dialogues, essays, letters, 'maxims', sermons and theological and philosophical treatises. Spanish, Italian, and English literature possess their own incomparable masterpieces, but when Western Man wants to learn of the human heart and to express his thoughts and feelings lucidly and exactly, he turns time and again to French literature of the *Grand Siècle*. Its judgement may be detached, but its feeling is sincere. If the Moderns have a new spiritual depth that is lacking in the Ancients, it is perhaps because they were Christians, and it is most certainly because they were Frenchmen.

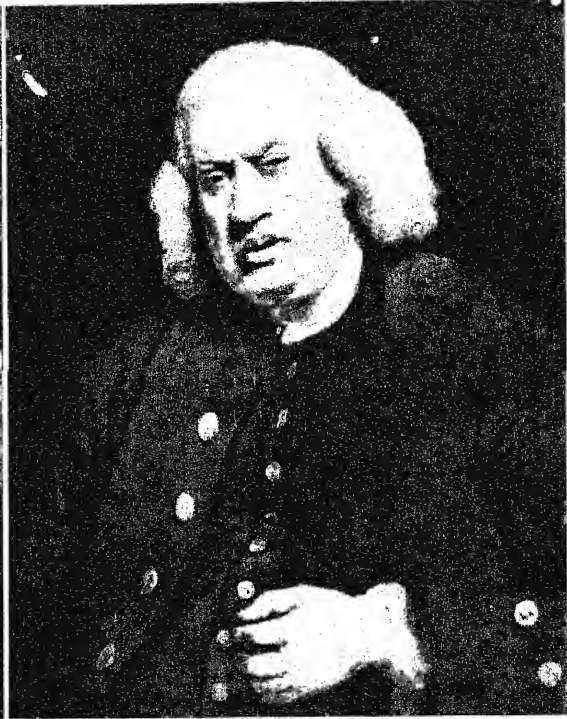
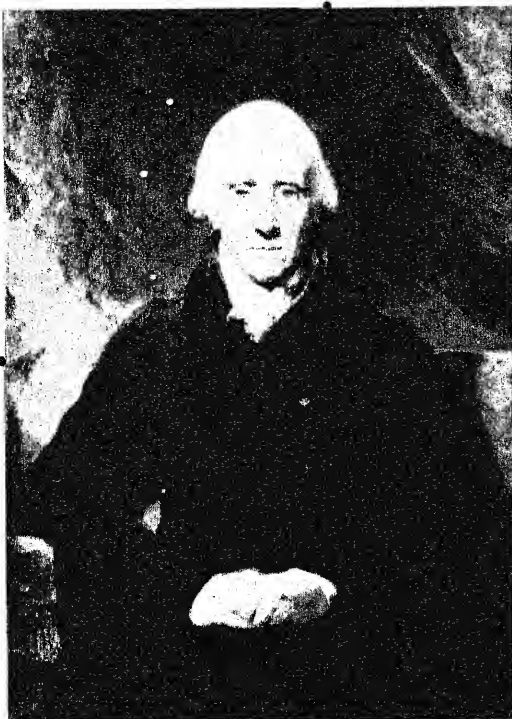


909

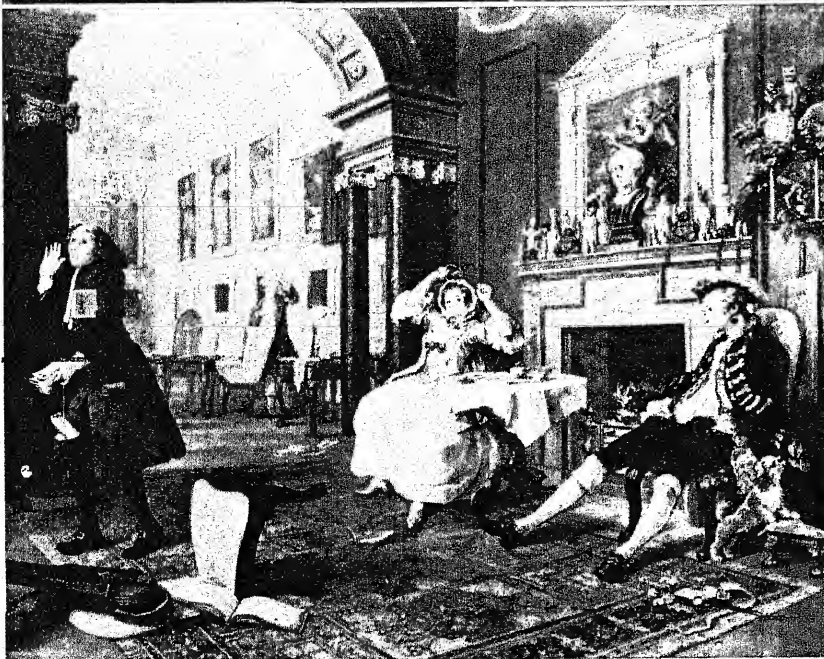


910
911

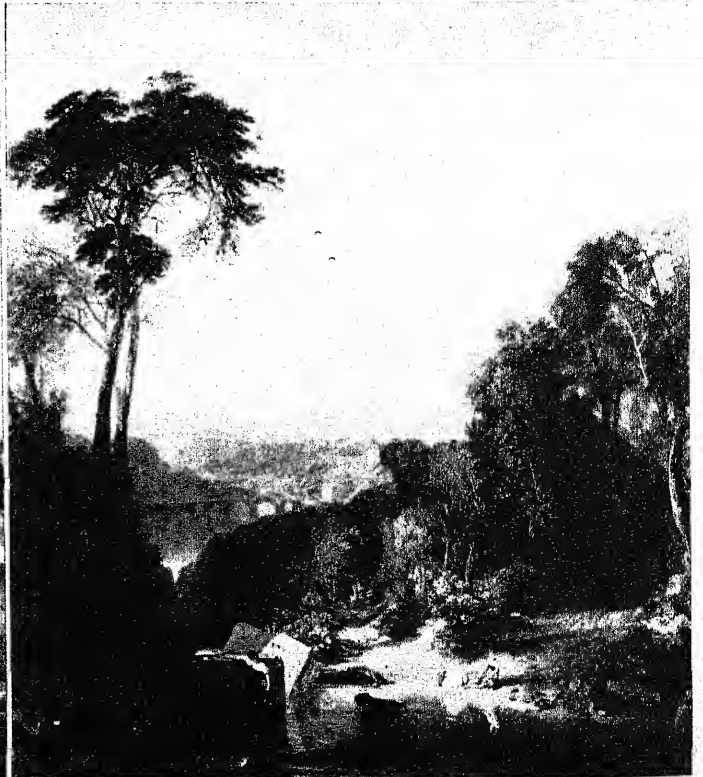
The eighteenth century is the golden age of English domestic architecture; Baroque castles are followed by the Palladian mansions of the Georgian era, monuments of rational taste and unostentatious splendour. 909/ Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth (Warwickshire). Built by Francis Smith, early Georgian. The end of the century sees the rise of neo-classicism; the predominant architect is the Scotsman Robert Adam. 910-911/ Syon House, Brentford (Middlesex), the anteroom, 1762, and Entrance Hall give an idea of the elegant simplicity even of his most sumptuous interiors. (909-911. Courtesy to Country Life Ltd., London, publisher of „English Country Houses open to the public“.) [cf. map 41]



912
913
914

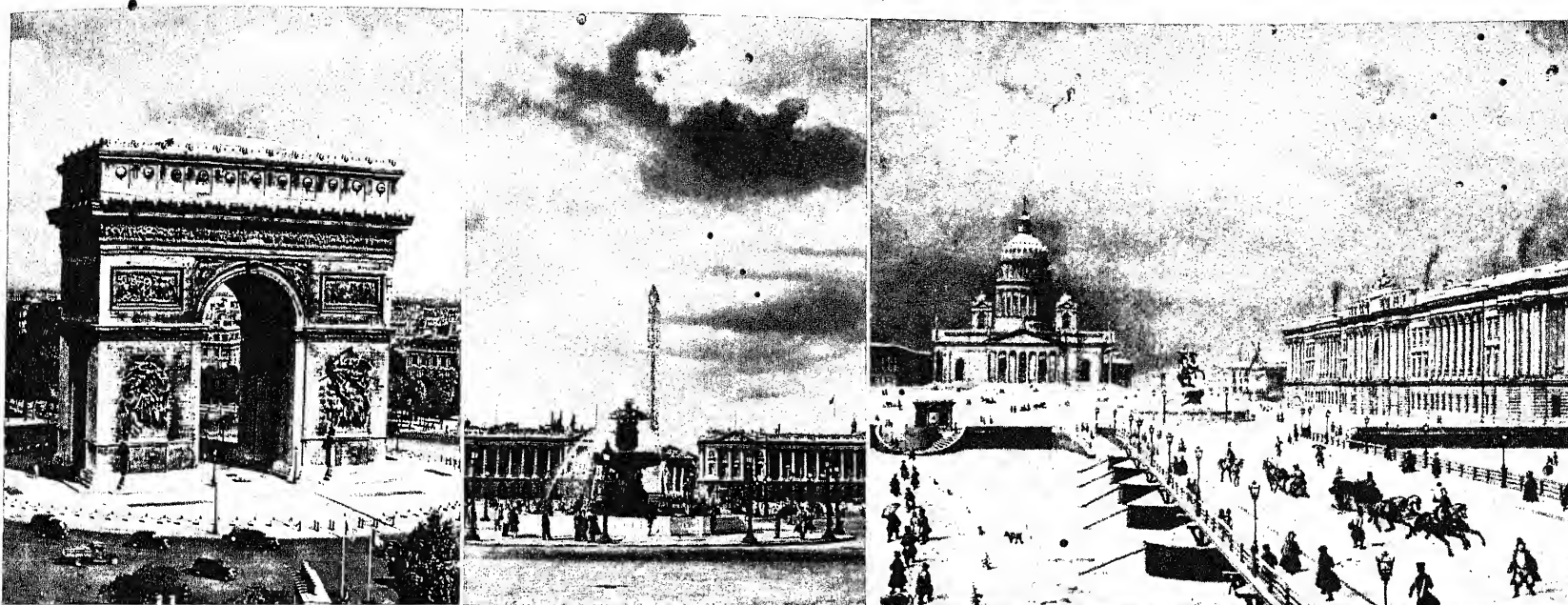


915



916
917

The eighteenth century marks the apogee of English painting, especially in portrait and landscape. 912/ Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India 1732-1810, by Sir Thomas Lawrence (1811), National Portrait Gallery. 913/ Dr. Samuel Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Tate Gallery. 914/ Sarah Siddons, by Thomas Gainsborough. National Portrait Gallery. 915/ Two scenes from „Mariage à la Mode”, by Hogarth. Tate Gallery. 916/ Hampstead Heath, by John Constable. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. 917/ Crossing the Brook, by Turner, National Gallery. (912-917 Courtesy to the Trustees of the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery.) [cf. map 40]



920
921
922

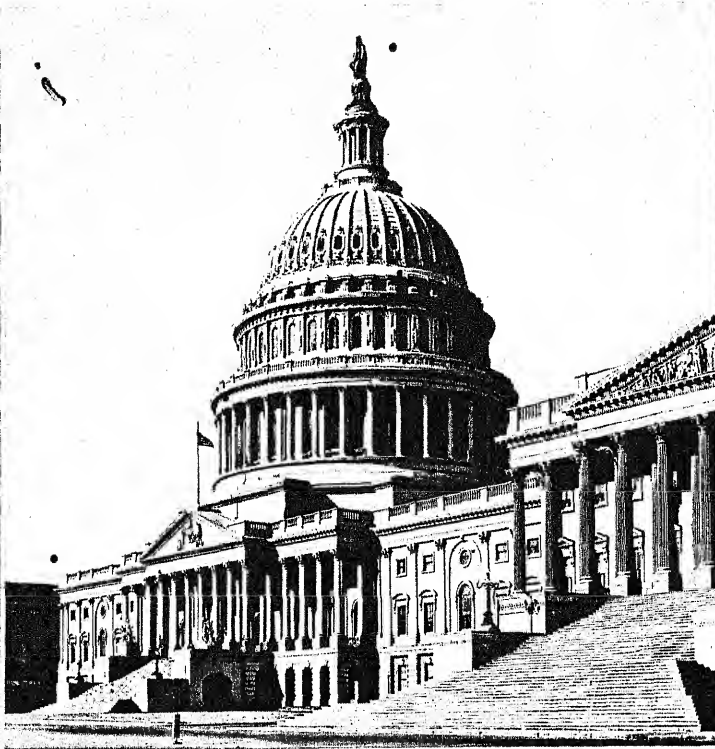


923
924
925

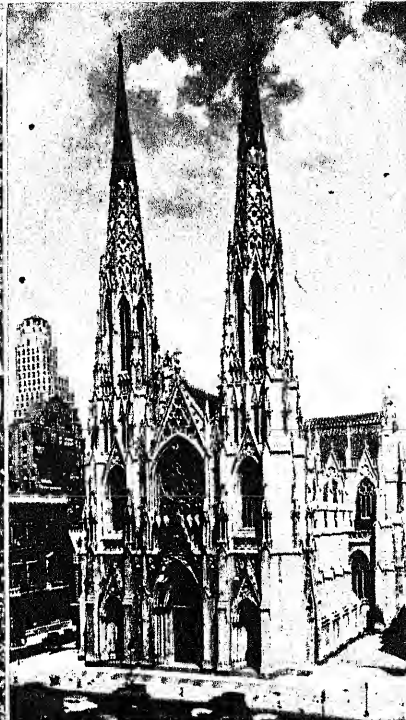
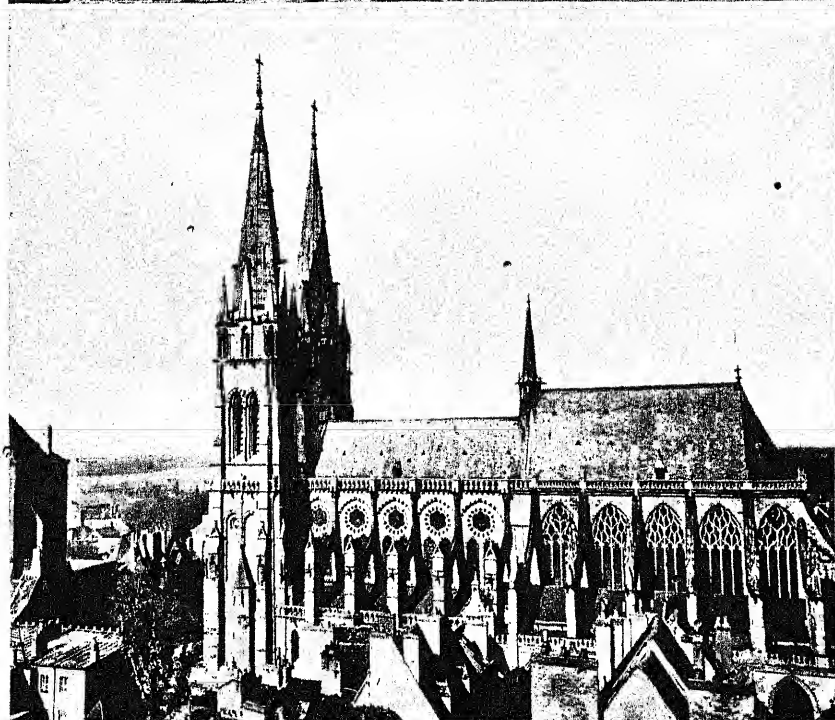


926
927
928

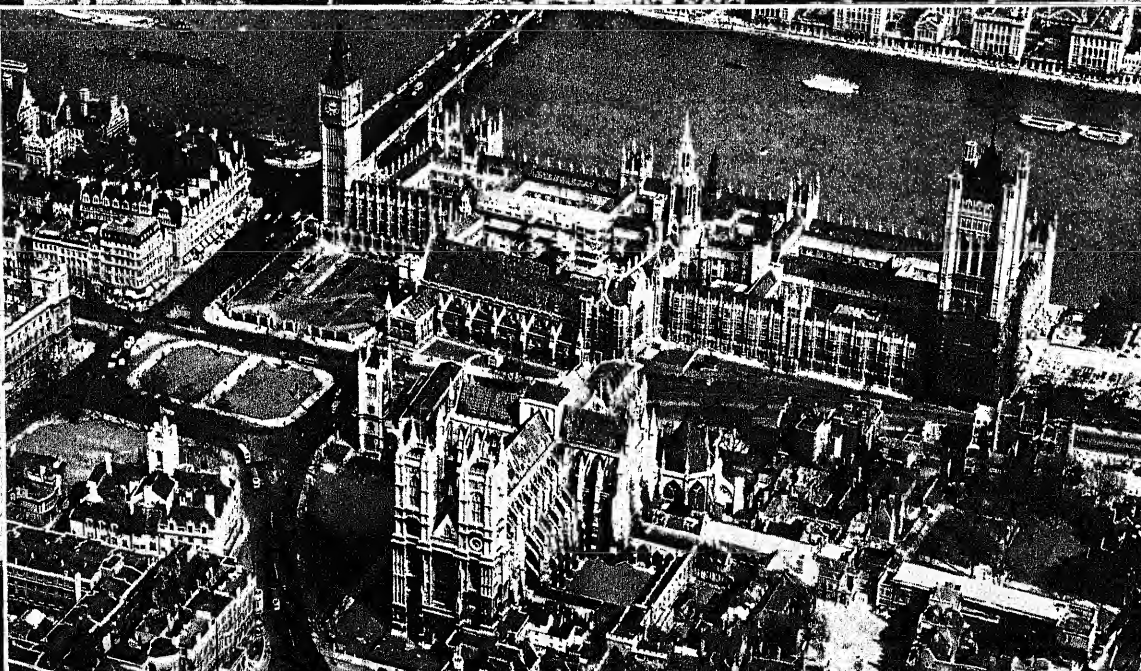
The Neo-Classicism of 1770-1830 was the product of the theories of archeologists, though it appeared to be a return to the tranquil grandeur of the Ancients. The Paris of Napoleon and the St. Petersburg of Alexander I are neo-classic cities. Delacroix is the leading figure in the romantic painting which succeeded Neo-Classicism; Corot, one of the first masters of modern tonal painting, paints things as he sees them and not historical subjects or scenes of special significance. 920/ Paris, Arc de Triomphe. 921/ Paris, Place de la Concorde. 922/ St. Petersburg ca. 1800. Foreground, the Neva; right, the Senate; centre, statue of Peter the Great by Falconet; background, Cathedral of St. Isaac by Montferrand. 923/ David, Madame Sériziat. Paris, Louvre. 924/ Delacroix, The Charge (detail). Charlieu. 925/ David, M. Gérard and Family. Le Mans. 926/ Corot, View of Mantes. Paris, Louvre. 927/ Delacroix, Self-portrait. 928/ Corot, The Belfry at Douai. Paris, Louvre. [cf. map 47]



929
930
931

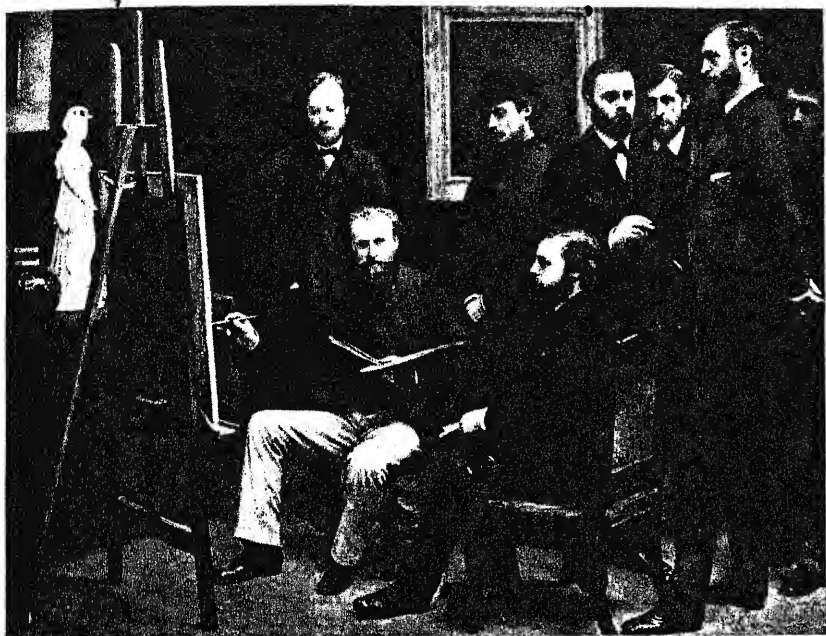


932
933
934



935
936

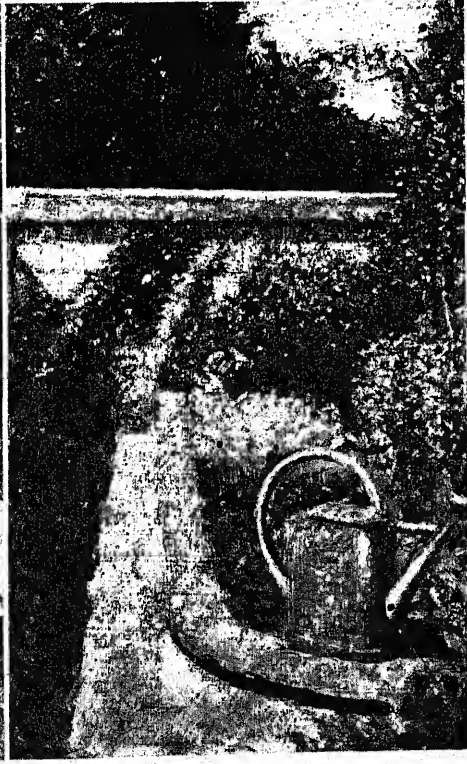
Though rich in works of art, the XIXth century does not possess a distinctive style of its own. The great artists go their own way; and until the coming of impressionism the rest have nothing to offer but sentimental presentations of nature and history. 929/ Rude, La Marseillaise. On the Arc de Triomphe, Paris. 930/ Washington, the Capitol (neo-classical). 931/ Carpeaux. The Dance. On the façade of the Opéra, Paris (1868). 932/ Moulins, cathedral. Choir in flamboyant Gothic, ca. 1445-1507; towers and nave in neo-Gothic by Millet, XIXth cent. 933/ Puvis de Chavannes, Childhood of St. Genevieve. Paris, Panthéon. 934/ New York, Church of St. Patrick (neo-Gothic). 935/ Paris, Eiffel Tower. 300 metres high, iron. 1887-1889. 936/ London, Houses of Parliament. One of the principal works of the English Gothic Revival. On the left, the tower of Big Ben; foreground, Westminster Abbey. [cf. maps 42, 47, 52]



937
938



939
940
941



942
943
944

The appearance of the Impressionists at Paris ca. 1870 marks the beginning of what may be called 'modern' painting. They revealed entirely new aspects of the visible, and it is to them that we owe the affirmation of purely pictorial values. 937/ Edouard Manet, 'Un atelier aux Batignolles'. Paris, Musée du Jeu de Paume. 938/ Renoir, 'L'après-midi à Wargemont'. Berlin. 939/ Degas, 'L'Absinthe'. Paris, Musée du Jeu de Paume. 940/ Edouard Manet, 'Le Café Concert'. Private collection. 941/ Renoir, 'Jeunes Filles au Piano'. 942/ Paul Gauguin, 'Portrait de Femme'. Private collection. 943/ Georges Seurat, 'Le Jardin' (detail). 944/ Vincent van Gogh, 'Portrait of an Officer', painted at Arles. Otterlo (Netherlands), Kröller-Müller Museum. The whole fin-de-siècle comes to life in the work of the French Impressionists; in this they are comparable to the naturalistic novelists, for both reproduce the purely exterior aspect of reality. [cf. map 47]

THE NETHERLANDS: THE GOLDEN AGE

The reproductions which accompany the map of the Netherlands (map 37) in the XVIIth century are almost all taken from paintings. Yet none the less they give a fairly representative idea of Dutch culture, for in the Netherlands of the XVIIth century everything is painted – and for preference the very subjects that were elsewhere neglected. In the eyes of posterity the Dutch of the period created the modern art of tonal painting. But contemporary travellers were already impressed by the excellent paintings which hung in every house: pictures were in fact considered a perfectly usual form of financial investment.

844-45 This small land with its antiquated political structure and its up-to-date business methods, had just gained its independence. It was an agglomeration of towns closely juxtaposed with a network of lakes, broads and canals. A greater part of it lay below sea-level, and though protected by its dykes, it was under the constant menace of the sea. But it earned its livelihood from the sea as well – from merchant shipping, shipbuilding, and trade in goods from the Netherlands Indies. It was a land without a court, without prelates, and without much of an aristocracy. It was ostensibly governed by 'Colleges of Regents', but in fact by the patrician merchant families from the province of Holland, and, above all, from Amsterdam.

834/6 The court of the Archdukes sparkled at Brussels. The religious orders built Baroque churches which had none the less certain Gothic tendencies. In an 832/7 Antwerp strangled by the closing of the Scheldt estuary Rubens painted his altarpieces and won for himself his European reputation. Amsterdam, Haarlem, 861/7 Leiden and Delft saw the work of Rembrandt, Hals, Steen and Vermeer, and countless others – painters who won scant recognition from their contemporaries, and several of whom died in destitution. The men of the moment 853 were the *savants*, Christiaan Huygens, Anthony van Leeuwenhoek (who did not know any foreign languages), and the Leiden philologists, and Hugo Grotius, one of the creators of international law.

854 The country often suffered from bitter party strife – Oldenbarneveltd and John de Witt lost their lives, and Grotius died in exile at Rostock. Yet on the other hand it was an asylum for dissenters. Not only did the Dutch receive their co-religionists the Huguenots, but Descartes and Bayle also lived in Holland for many years; as for books, what was forbidden in Paris was printed by Elzevier in Leiden or Amsterdam.

The rôle of the Republic in power politics was but brief. But it played a much greater rôle in the international money-market, and it was the only country that never went bankrupt. It occupied an even more significant position in the field of colonization, especially in the Netherlands Indies, and

it was a pioneer in scientific research. As for philosophy, Spinoza, though rejected by his Jewish community, had a European reputation.

But the lasting glories of the Golden Age in the Low Countries are its cities and its paintings. Amsterdam, ringed round with its three wide canals, 841 was built on a scale that had nothing to rival it, and was something unique in itself. In its luxurious layout, its imposing houses, its cleanliness and its innumerable paintings, it amazed even the Venetian ambassadors who were themselves accustomed to the luxury of the City of the Doges. But the Venetians were also astonished by the smaller cities and towns, with their hump-backed bridges, leafy canals, tall and narrow decorative gables, churches with whitewashed interiors filled with funereal monuments and inscriptions, 848/5 and carillons tinkling from church towers that were copied as far away as Danzig and Copenhagen. There were of course no monasteries, and the Catholics had to go to church surreptitiously, and paid dearly for their precarious liberty. But the country was rich in almshouses, hospitals and charitable institutions, and nowhere did people go so readily to church, clasping their bibles and hymnbooks.

It is difficult to say what is the distinctive feature of the paintings, the architecture, and the modest and very little known contemporary literature of the northern Low Countries (Vondel, of course, belongs to European 870 Baroque). Perhaps it is the same characteristic which distinguishes the Dutch landscape from all others – its amazing combination of simplicity and subtlety. To realize this fully one has only to compare a Rubens landscape with its 833 overcrowded foreground and high horizon, with such refined yet simple things as the country scenes of Ruysdael and the town views from shipboard 846 of Van Goyen. The interiors, still lifes and portraits were also subjects well 844/4 suited to this characteristic quality of the Dutch masters.

The patrician patrons, however, preferred to see themselves in trainband uniform surrounded by their amateur comrades-in-arms; they loved to decorate their walls with sea-pieces depicting warships or with interiors rendered in minutely realistic detail. But they could hardly be expected to understand the solitary genius of Rembrandt.

The Low Countries are wide and formless, the wind blows without ceasing 846 and the painter sees more of heaven than of earth. But no other horizon offers 847 so many subtle silhouettes, and to see the sunlight scudding across the ground between heavy clouds, bathing each part in turn with its fleeting rays, means more to a Dutchman than all the Baroque scenery of the South. And it is to such things that the Dutch masters have opened the eyes of the West.

IV

FROM EUROPEAN TO ATLANTIC WORLD

THE AGE OF VOLTAIRE

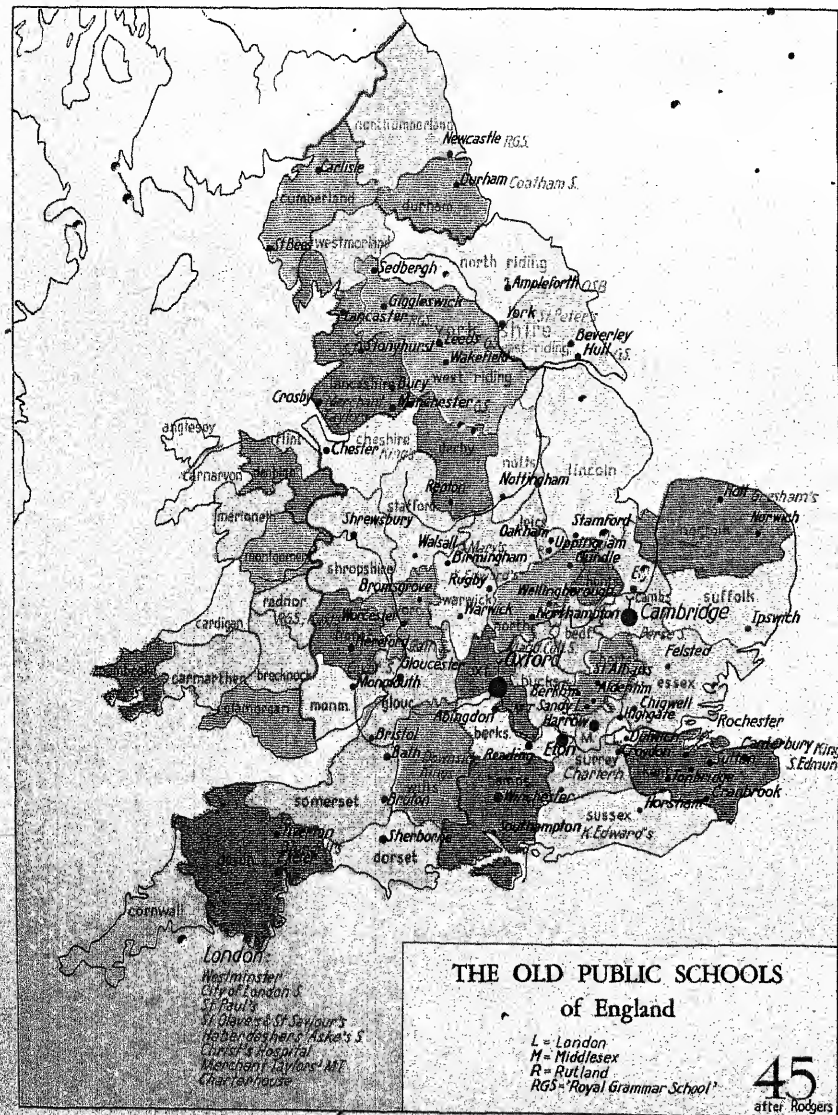
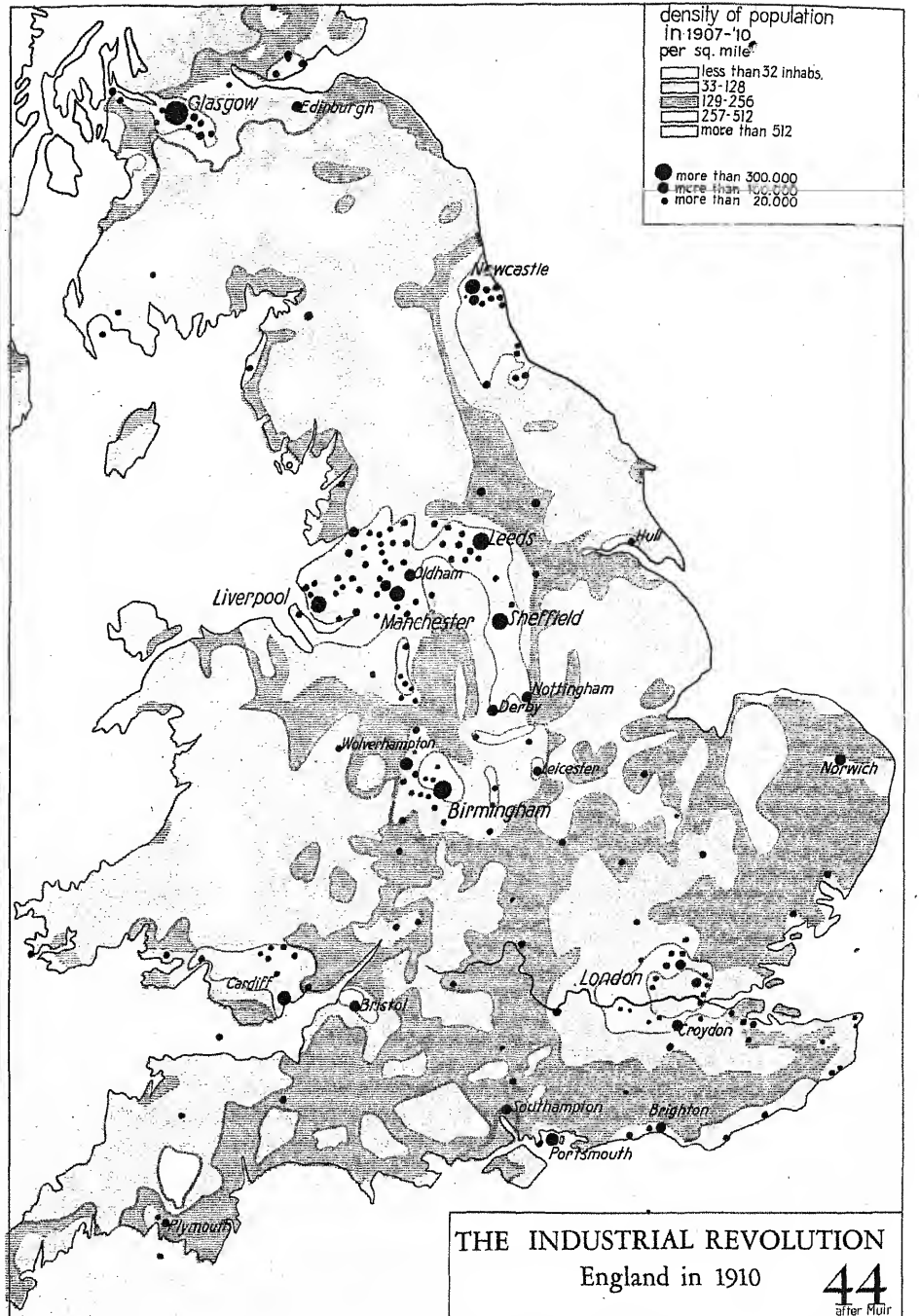
A landscape bathed in afternoon sunlight; on the horizon the silhouette of a town with Baroque cupolas nestling among Gothic spires and ringed round with high walls and gates; a château built by a French architect with a terrace leading to a French ornamental garden with its formal lake and fountain playing in the air; along the bumpy highway the bewigged and bepowdered aristocrats (who have almost certainly read Voltaire and Montesquieu's *Lettres Persanes*) riding with their crinolined ladies to some small court where presently, under the chandeliers of the Rococo assembly-room, they will dance the slow and stately minuet – that is the sort of picture that everyone has of the Age of Voltaire: a secure, frivolous, and wholly French epoch (map 40).

But what was taken seriously in those days? First of all Reason; and then natural, primitive Feeling. In other words, they first read the *Encyclopédie*, and followed up (to a greater extent than is commonly supposed) the rapid development of the natural sciences with private experiments in their own laboratories. Later in the century, under the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, they came back with enthusiasm and conviction to the same Nature, but along the easier way of Feeling, of primitive Feeling unsullied by civilization.

Cold criticism and warm natural feeling are the two spiritual poles of the XVIIIth century. That is what lies behind the elegant, witty and superficial decoration of the Rococo interiors and behind the sophisticated conversation.

An examination of the literature of the period and of the atmosphere of the salons soon reveals that the authority of the Church, though externally so

brilliant and capable of achieving such architectural magnificence, has been undermined by the cream of this intellectual world centred on France. The Age of Enlightenment has no longer any interest in divine mysteries, or even in the demonic element in human nature; it is no longer worried by guilt or sin. Sin is simply a lack of forethought and can be cured by 'reasonableness'. What aroused the enthusiasm of the *beaux esprits* was a world without Revelation, well ordered and neat like a park of Le Nôtre, and clearly comprehensible to a rational thinking man. Nature was surrendering her secrets one by one to the researchers – Franklin had attracted lightning to his lightning-conductor, and men were soon to tell of the discoveries of Galvani and Volta – and this Nature was thus visibly governed by a rational and sympathetic Providence that made nothing too difficult for anyone. In the XVIth century a number of leading spirits had inwardly broken with the Church, but now the rupture was with Christian Revelation. The miracles of the Bible and all the piety of previous generations was set aside as a mere delusion. At the most, they held to a 'natural' religion, and to a belief in the immortality of the soul and the existence of a Supreme Being. A respect for religion, which is still always related to the absolutist state, was certainly a point in one's favour in society, and 'enlightened despots' like Joseph II protected religion and morality with strong legislation. But the sort of piety that was tolerated came not from the prophetic word but from the feeling heart – not the piety of John Wesley and St. Paul of the Cross, but of Dr Johnson and *The Vicar of Wakefield*. It is certainly the flourishing period of later pietism, especially in the evangelical lands, but the stress has everywhere shifted on to the subjective, edifying and



reasonable aspects of practical faith. But there was none the less a hidden undercurrent of feeling that expressed itself in the writings of the men of the Enlightenment – against the Church, with her feudal trappings and antiquated fables, and later, against the social abuses of the Ancien Régime.

The new spirit of criticism and pure reasonableness came from England, which slowly but surely overshadowed France in the realms of thought. It was not for nothing that Voltaire stayed in England so long. He gave to English ideas that attractive and inimitably witty French form which captivated not only the country gentry and merchant classes alike, but also Frederick the Great at Sanssouci and Catherine II at Peterhof. The thought of the XVIIIth century is dominated by deistic England, thoroughly pragmatic and commercial and wholly concentrated on the practical: France dominates taste and the world of books.

From Lisbon to St. Petersburg the ruling caste reads Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet and Montesquieu, and perhaps even Le Sage, Beaumarchais and Laclos. But the spiritual fathers of the *Encyclopédie* are ultimately Locke and David Hume, and the work of Say is unthinkable without the Scotsman Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*. At the end of the century Immanuel Kant, the lonely philosopher of Königsberg, writes those decisive works in which he determines the boundaries of rational thought and inaugurates the modern critique of pure reason. He also creates the Kantian categorical moral imperative which was to mould the consciences of so many serious thinkers and academics in the following century, and was even to provide the moral basis of the French universities.

The modern world, in which 'man has at last become adult', or, as Kant puts it, 'has at last the courage to live entirely by his reason', begins in fact during the XVIIIth century. One of the pioneers of medical science, Boerhaave of Leiden, considered a good doctor as a 'mechanic', and the patient was for him a case to be considered purely as a physical and biochemical problem. That is symptomatic of the type of Western culture which now prevails: science concentrates its attention on what is immediately observable and measurable – in other words on secondary considerations. Specialization now begins, but specialization in all its forms can only deal with a part, and always the same part, of the mystery of reality. The feeling for the hidden breadth and depth of human reality in its totality passed away unnoticed. Scientific specialization was achieving spectacular results, as for instance the new detailed knowledge of the human body and of the general nature of the structure of matter, and the amazing development of physics and chemistry. In the light of these achievements the more hidden and deeper moments of human existence were lost sight of. The XVIIIth century begins the making of huge inventories of factual knowledge, and this same work dominates the XIXth century. In no other epoch has man become so much a *homo faber*, a maker of instruments; the technical era is already in sight and technical discoveries follow one another with the startling regularity of a chain reaction. Scientific method is everything, and it is both positivistic and mechanistic. Men learned to know the outward mechanism of nature and of man, but the rest of nature – and what is worse, the rest of man – fell outside their field of vision. Slowly but surely modern man comes to find himself in a mechanistic world picture into which he himself does not fit – his inner nature makes him too big for a mechanistic world. It is the effort to adapt himself to and to dominate that world picture which explains the words and deeds, the illusory belief in inevitable 'progress', the success, and the inescapable disappointment of modern man. For it is today, after a hundred and fifty years, that we can see the final result of the process that began before 1800. But where is the opposite pole, the sensibility of the XVIIIth century?

873-86 For a long time it seemed as if there would be no end to Baroque. It achieved an incomparable finale in the South German lands, in the residencies, petty palaces, churches and monasteries of Bavaria, Saxony, Austria and Switzerland (the monuments can be seen at a glance on maps 38 and 39). South Germany recovered eventually from the apathy following the Thirty Years' War,

and took her place again in the West with her buildings and her music.

Between 1583 and 1660 there was nothing much of any architectural importance. After 1660 the Italian architects begin, and around 1700 come the first great German architects and at the same time the first great German musicians. Then come the two most valuable things in this period: the music of Handel and Bach in the Lutheran North, and in the Catholic South the imposing churches and palaces of Fischer, Prandauer, Balthasar Neumann, the Masters of Vorarlberg, and the stucco-workers of Wessobrunn. In this land without literature and without great sculptors and painters, the German genius lived again in its sacred cantatas, its fugues, and its magnificent conceptions of space. Poor in ideas but rich in deeds, this generation gave their work the most fantastic and fanciful Rococo finish; their interiors were the most daring and their town planning the most fearless of the whole Baroque era. Italian Baroque can be described as being at first sober and dynamic and then, after Bernini, picturesque, and powerfully graphic. French Baroque, which is rightly called 'French classicism', is a lively combination of grandeur, taste and comfort; South German Baroque is, in the words of Pinder, 'a triumph of fantasy over prosaic convenience.'

Around 1760 the tide begins everywhere to turn. It is then that the rationalistic pole exerts its fullest influence, and the stream of brilliantly stylized emotions is sicklied o'er with unimpassioned reason.

Classicism. At the same time that the star of sentimental feeling for Nature rose with Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Marie-Antoinette played at shepherdesses in the Petit-Trianon, Europe began to read the works of Macpherson and his followers, in which sombre heroes mused by Gothic ruins and nursed their turbulent passions amidst the wild Scots scenery. Yet contemporaneously with these manifestations of Pre-Romanticism there appeared, stronger than ever, the ideal of Antiquity (map 41): after the hectic interiors of Louis XV came the sober style of Louis XVI. There was now a sudden desire for the noble simplicity and quiet grandeur of the Ancients. There was a spontaneous reaction against meaningless excess, strained effects, Baroque bombast and polite airs and graces – the Enlightenment had triumphed in the arts as well. Watteau and Boucher were now out of fashion and David was the man of the moment. Unbelievable as it may seem in the age of Tiepolo and Goya, the German Mengs was considered at Rome to be the greatest painter, and men listened with attention to the archeologist Winckelmann who expounded the theory of the new taste.

The leaders of the French Revolution (who had destroyed the monarchy, nobility and clergy and enthroned the *bourgeoisie*) saw in the new style the perfect expression not only of Roman civic virtues but also of natural reason; it was the ideal matrix for the new free, equal and fraternal *citoyens*. Thus it was that classicism provided the back-cloth for the Revolution. By a strange irony of fate, classicism also provided the basis for the 'Empire' style of the Napoleonic and of the Russian Empire, and also, from 1814 till 1848, for the official 'style' of the reactionary governments which served in most countries to suppress the effects of the Revolution. Thus it was that large parts of Paris and the whole of St. Petersburg became neo-classical. The centre of London was neo-classic even before 1800, for the new taste, which received its definitive form in Paris, came ultimately from XVIIIth century England and, Scotland, where we can see its achievements in Bath and Edinburgh.

The years before and after 1800 mark the height of the German revival in music and literature. It is the period of Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven, and also of Herder, Goethe and Schiller. These great figures stand far above the cultural movements which they themselves serve to determine. They point forward to Romanticism and Positivism, and backwards to the age of natural reason that was passing – what links Goethe, for instance, with classicism is his deep feeling for Antiquity. Even more than in the days of Nithart, Dürer and Luther, have the German lands reached a peak of cultural achievement. A second was immediately to follow with the advent of the Romantic Era.

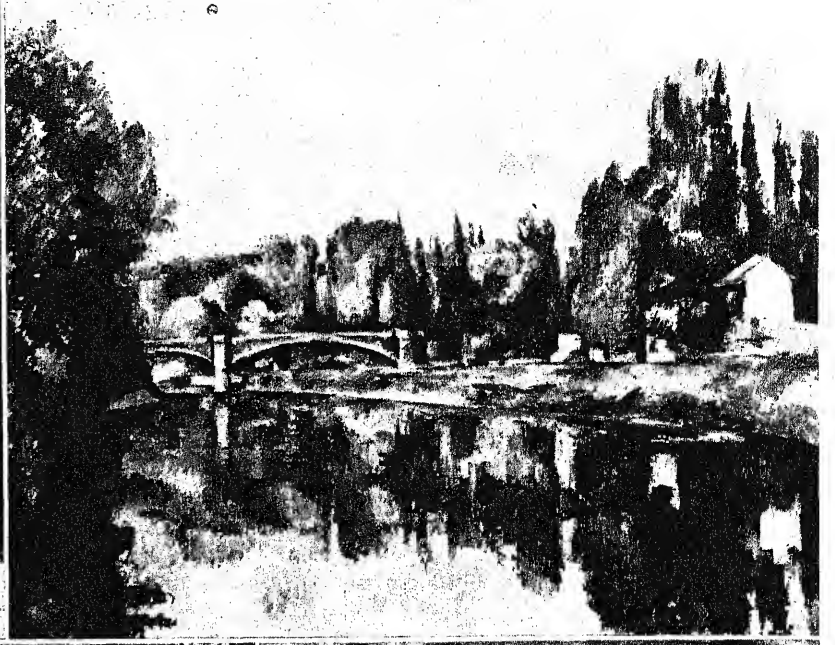
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The culture of the XIXth century, embracing with its impressive span the technical and intellectual developments of virtually the entire world, can best be described in general terms as a bourgeois culture.

The leading caste is no longer aristocracy or clergy, but the liberal middle class. It is they who control the spiritual and intellectual life of the epoch, even when they are in opposition in politics and find themselves ruled over by equally talented conservatives. In the France of Louis-Philippe, of the Second Empire and of the Third Republic, in Victorian England, in the Italy of the Risorgimento and in the Germany of Bismarck, it is the politician, the big-businessman, the gentleman, the novelist, the engineer and the intellectual who are the best representatives of the spirit of the age. It is they who have

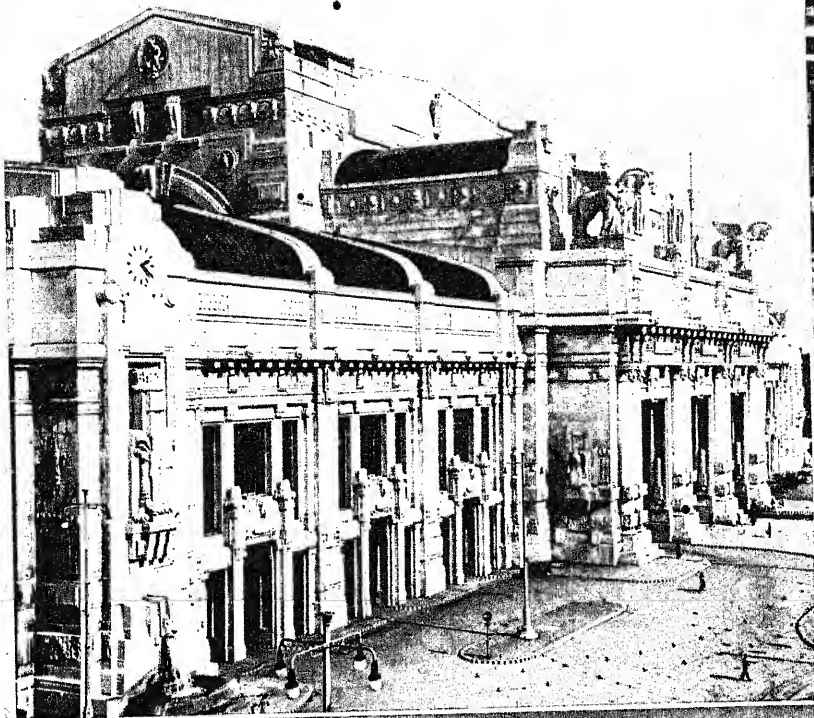
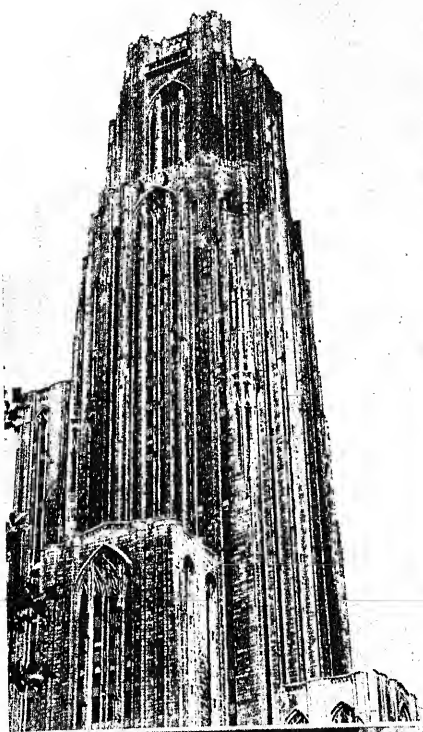
built that Western World which seemed, till 1914, so secure, self-confident and 'progressive'.

During the whole of the century the rest of the world seemed to remain passive. It is the Western, businesslike, adventurous, bourgeois (whether liberal or reactionary) type who now predominates. He believes in the rights of man, in progress, in himself, and usually vaguely in God but not in the Church. He leaves his mark on the bureaucratic and conservative Russian Empire through the instrumentality of an entirely Westernized Russian ruling class. In the rapidly expanding U.S.A. (map 52) it is he who conquers and exploits the whole continent from East to West. It is he who transforms the old colonial Spanish Empire into present-day Latin America, that agglome-

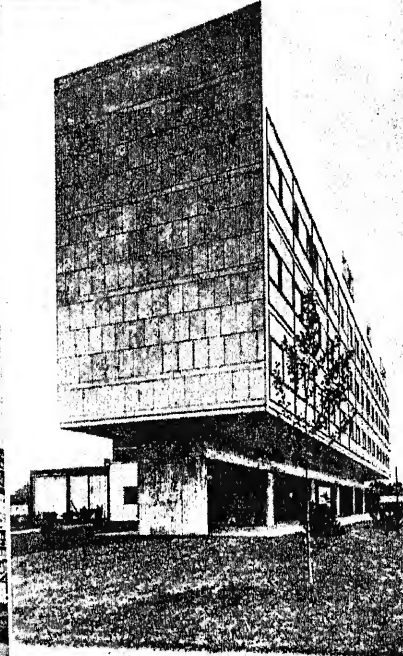
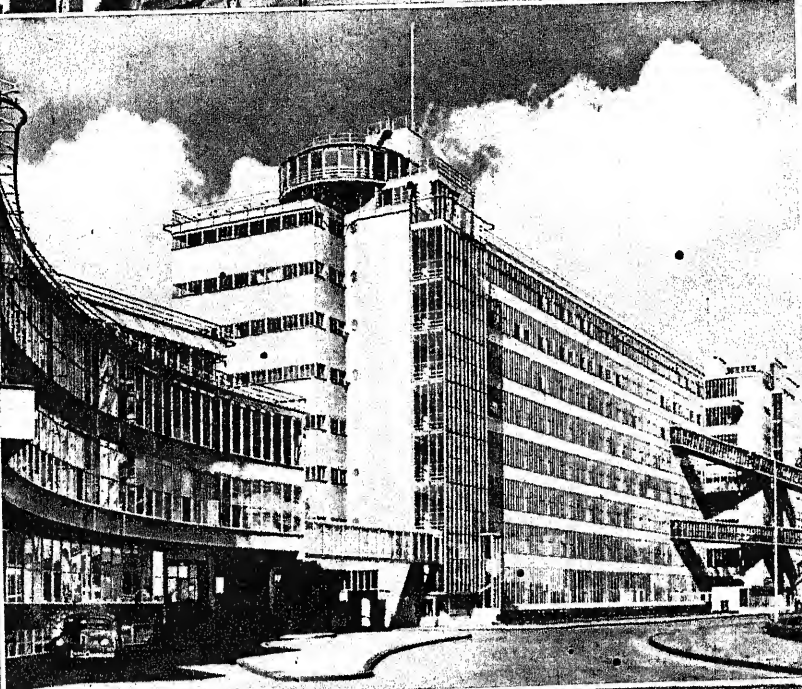


The work of art is certainly no outcast in the technical era. On the contrary, works of art have never been so self-conscious, sophisticated and individual. In the figurative arts reality, including human reality, reaches a point of extreme disintegration. What is sought for is either pure expression or pure form, and the tension lies between these two poles. The results are usually clever and yet elementary and strident - all primitive and preclassical art from the past is an object of admiration. The works reproduced above belong to the period of transition from late Impressionism to the contemporary cosmopolitan art dominated by Picasso and Matisse. 945/ Cézanne, Still Life (1886). 946/ Cézanne, Landscape. 947/ Cézanne, Portrait of Gustave Geffroy. 948/ Vincent van Gogh, Garden at St.-Remy (1889). 949/ Picasso, Woman Reading. Grenoble. 950/ Rodin, Balzac. 951/ Matisse, Young Woman. 952/ Braque, Still Life (1914).

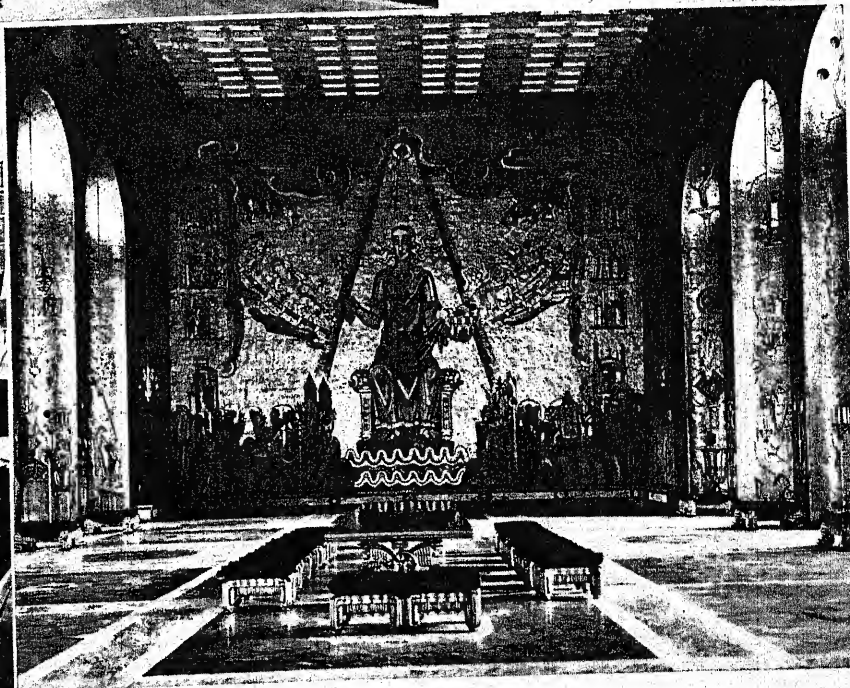
[cf. map 47]



953
954
955



956
957
958



959
960

The architecture of the technical era is essentially functional, though tempered by decoration that is sometimes 'primitive', but more usually refined and subtle. 953/ The 'Cathedral of Learning', University of Pittsburgh (U.S.A.): a neo-Gothic skyscraper of 42 storeys. 954/ Milan, façade of the central station. 955/ Downtown, Washington D.C., government-buildings. Centre: Apex Building, seat of the Federal Trade Commission. 956/ Bordeaux, Stadium, in reinforced concrete; architect M. de Welles. 957/ Rotterdam, factory of Van Nelle Ltd, (1930); architects J. A. Brinkman and L. C. van de Vlugt. 958/ Paris, Cité Universitaire, le Pavillon Suisse; architect Le Corbusier (1933). 959/ Paris, apartment of M. Roux-Spits. decorated by himself. 960/ Stockholm, Golden Room of the Town Hall, designed by Ragnar Östberg (1911-1923). [cf. maps 47-52]

ration of typically Western bourgeois states ruled alternately by conservative and liberal. It is he who turns South Africa and a corner of Australia into outposts of Western European life, and who makes his appearance as a dominant force in the ancient and apparently passive and unimpressible civilization of India and China. And it is he who is imitated in everything by the Japanese.

The spiritual and intellectual development of the West itself, the source of this amazing expansion, can be summarized under two contrasting heads: 'Romanticism and Idealism' and 'Positivism'.

By Romanticism we mean the sudden emotional reaction against the coldly rationalistic culture of the XVIIIth century, and especially against the artificialities of Neo-Classicism, with its constant hankering after antique norms and rigid rules, most of which in fact went back no further than the Grand Siècle. Romanticism was an explosion of irrational feelings, expressed in a literature that, though spontaneous and imaginative, was written with all the discipline and verbal virtuosity of the previous era. This went hand in hand with a sincere and emotional concern for everything that had been despised by neo-classic culture: the national past, the Middle Ages, Gothic, ancient balladry, and even the poetic treasures of the Catholic Church. The consequences of this were incalculable. Cologne cathedral was finished in the style of the XIIIth century, the French cathedrals were restored, the old epics and ballads were re-edited, and indeed the whole of the past was reconstructed in the light of historic criticism. The West owes so much to Romanticism: the Oxford Movement, that amazing return of the Anglican élite to the traditional *pietas anglicana*; the Gothic Revival, which was to cover England with neo-Gothic town halls, churches, railway stations and Parliament buildings; the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, the group of artists who sought to return to the age 'before Raphael', i.e. to the Quattrocento. We may also attribute to Romanticism the revival of classic monasticism, beginning with the foundation of Solesmes by Dom Guéranger (there were already enough modern congregations without the obligations of choral duties, dedicated to education, the missions and other charitable works). It brings with it too the emergence of national literatures in all the smaller lands and minority groups (in Provence, Bohemia, the Balkans, Finland and the Baltic States); there is a sincere admiration for the popular and the primitive in almost all great countries (in Russia this takes the form of Slavophilism), and there is in general a new outlook on history that is free from any preconceptions. The debt of the West to Romanticism is indeed impressive.

By Idealism, a concept related to Romanticism, one refers at this period to the great philosophical systems of German Idealism that are associated with the names of Fichte, Schelling and Hegel. Almost all the philosophers since Descartes had sacrificed the human person to thought, and had restricted reality to what could be immediately understood. The Idealists, and especially Hegel, certainly cannot be accused of this, but they in their turn sacrificed the individual 'I' to an all-embracing system. What survives of that system today is not the system of the Idealists, but the 'dialectical method' which Karl Marx and others used to construct a diametrically antithetical system of historical materialism.

By Positivism, the hall-mark proper of the XIXth century, we mean, in the strict philosophical sense, an experimental philosophy in which the only valid facts are those which can be immediately and tangibly 'experienced', and whatever exists outside them (or 'transcends' them) is to be rejected as uncertain, dubious, or even non-existent. In the broader sense of the term, Positivism is a limited and precise attitude of mind that is hostile to any speculation outside the field of sense-perception, — an attitude which belongs, consciously or not, to the large majority of XIXth-century scientists, specialists and non-specialists alike. Science, with a capital 'S', is the abstraction which the best and greatest spirits of the age served with heroic self-denial and inexhaustible energy, and with the urgent desire to promote 'the health, wealth and happiness' of mankind.

We can begin today to see the result of this extraordinary polarity. Idealist philosophy is a thing of the past, though in an indirect way it has left as its legacy that inhuman monster, the totalitarian state. Positivistic science, on the other hand, has provided humanity with control over the forces of nature and with the technical equipment of life. But the ancient Greeks, who only sought for principles and had little concern for the practical application of technique, might have observed that in their day they had only sought for knowledge of and not for power over, the cosmos; and they might well have considered in their heart of hearts that modern science was inhuman, one-sided and a manifestation of human presumption or *hubris*. The ideal of the Greeks was *eudaimonia*, human felicity, and this was to be achieved through a combination of self-knowledge, self-discipline and knowledge of one's environment. Western Man of the XIXth century, on the contrary, regularly sought for human happiness in the technical mastery over his environment. The tradition of self-knowledge and self-discipline which came from his

Christian and classical antecedents was certainly still in his blood, and this served as a temporary counterbalance. But this intense and consuming preoccupation with the measurable, the mechanical, the material and, in effect, with the 'sub-human', and his contempt for the old Hellenic-Christian vision of mankind, did untold damage to his true humanity. The consciousness of the unique quality of human values fell more and more into the background. Western Man of this period, who was without any feeling for symbolism and mystery, had an almost blind faith in the scientific hypotheses of Darwin and the like. His idea of the universe was reduced to that vaguely realized system of starry worlds which, for some obscure reason, has become part of every modern school curriculum.

What has now become so clear did not disquiet the West of a century ago. Technical progress brought with it astonishing surprises, and the great disillusionment was not yet in sight. In view of the limitations of contemporary intellectual life, the cultural harvest of the XIXth century is overwhelmingly great. In the positive sciences every line of research in the historical and intellectual fields was followed up. The last blank spaces on the map were filled in; the telescope opened up more and more distant worlds; the microscope revealed a more and more precise picture of the smallest particles of matter; and by the end of the century there appeared the sciences which concerned themselves solely with the social and psychical aspects of humanity. The two outstanding features in the arts are the development of the psychological novel and the intensity of contemporary musical life; the surveys attached to the individual lands (maps 42, 47, and 52) can be left to speak for themselves. After the golden age of Romanticism — Byron, Goethe and Schiller, Victor Hugo, Manzoni, and Pushkin — and the flowering of naturalism — Balzac, Flaubert, Zola, Dickens and Tolstoy — the first marked reaction took place in France. The eternal attraction for symbolism and the feeling for the mysterious unity of reality makes its appearance once more in French poetry, and later in French prose. The great event around 1870 in music and the figurative arts is Impressionism: the detached and spontaneous reproduction of the fleeting moment. It first arose in Paris, the unique and in a sense the only home of modern painting. One of the things which the Impressionists — Manet, Renoir and Degas (to say nothing of the composers Debussy and Ravel) — have left us, is their unforgettable picture of the wonderful age of the first railway stations, plush furniture and gas-lamps. After Impressionism came a series of reactions which all derived from a desire to make the elementary motif an independent entity. All the '-isms' from Cézanne to the present day are concerned with this, one way or another. They insist either on composition as an architectural basis, or on pure expression, or on elementary forms.

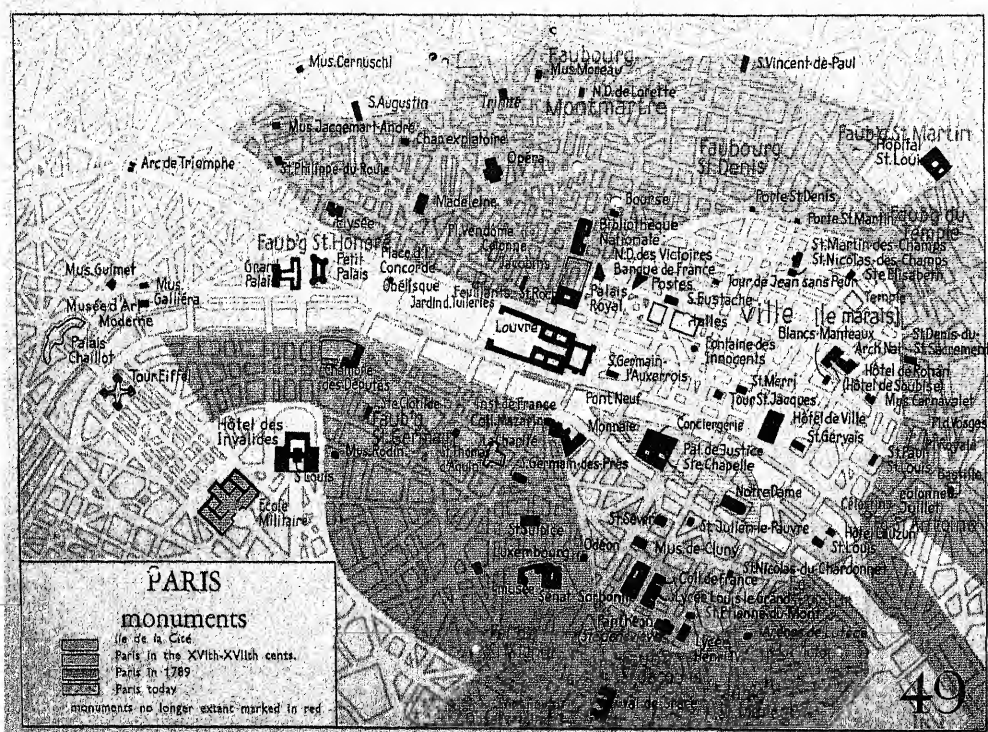
What the age did not provide, however, was a new architectural style. The primary explanation lies in the disappearance of the ecclesiastical and secular classes who before 1789 had been responsible for commissioning and executing new architectural works. After the Revolution and the repeated anti-clerical movements, the court had no significance, and the Church very little, in the world of art — it is significant that between 1791 and 1802 and again between 1830 and 1835, more than four thousand abbeys and convents disappeared from the map of Europe. Romanticism isolated the artist and threw him back on his own mental resources, and the patrons no longer had the unlimited resources and the great prestige of former times. The new generation of patrons were in fact either bureaucrats or else belonged to the ruling class of businessmen and contractors who certainly devoted their energies to large and solid buildings (museums, theatres, casinos and Crystal Palaces), but who were not outstanding for their good taste. Bourgeois 'equality' had brought a great levelling-up, or rather levelling-down, of taste. The dominating preoccupation with the past produced a crop of derivative motifs, and even the greatest architects of the Romantic era took their designs from the dead styles of the architectural handbooks: neo-Gothic, neo-Classic, and finally even neo-Baroque.

The rapid rise of industry also brought about a decline in the old traditions of craftsmanship, and even the conscious creation of a 'modern' craftsmanship by William Morris and Ruskin could not withstand the absolute predominance of mass-production. And with mass-production there came also a mass-humanity.

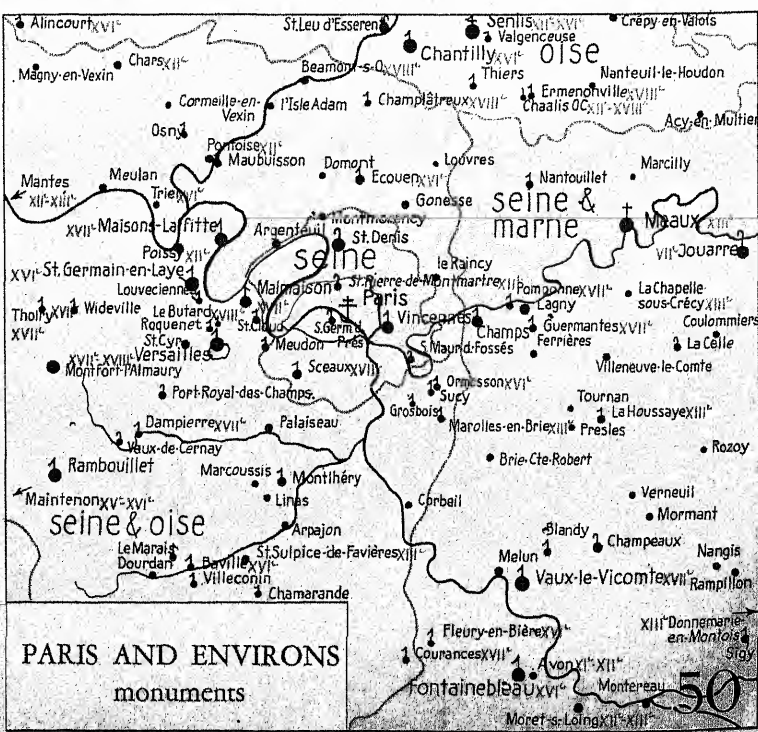
The Industrial Revolution in England (maps 43 and 44) typifies the great social symptom and pattern of human development in the XIXth century. The traditional rural population suddenly concentrated into a few industrial centres and, notwithstanding the strength of non-conformity, developed into a landless, unprotected and rebellious industrial proletariat. At the very end of the Romantic Era, when the children of the rich were learning to sing their sentimental ballads and were reading the works of Scott and Jules Verne, the children of the poor were beginning to work in the factories and four million Irishmen emigrated to the United States. The neo-Gothic churches and town halls rose among the sweatshops and the smoking chimneys of industrialized England, and not far off lay the slums of the proletariat.



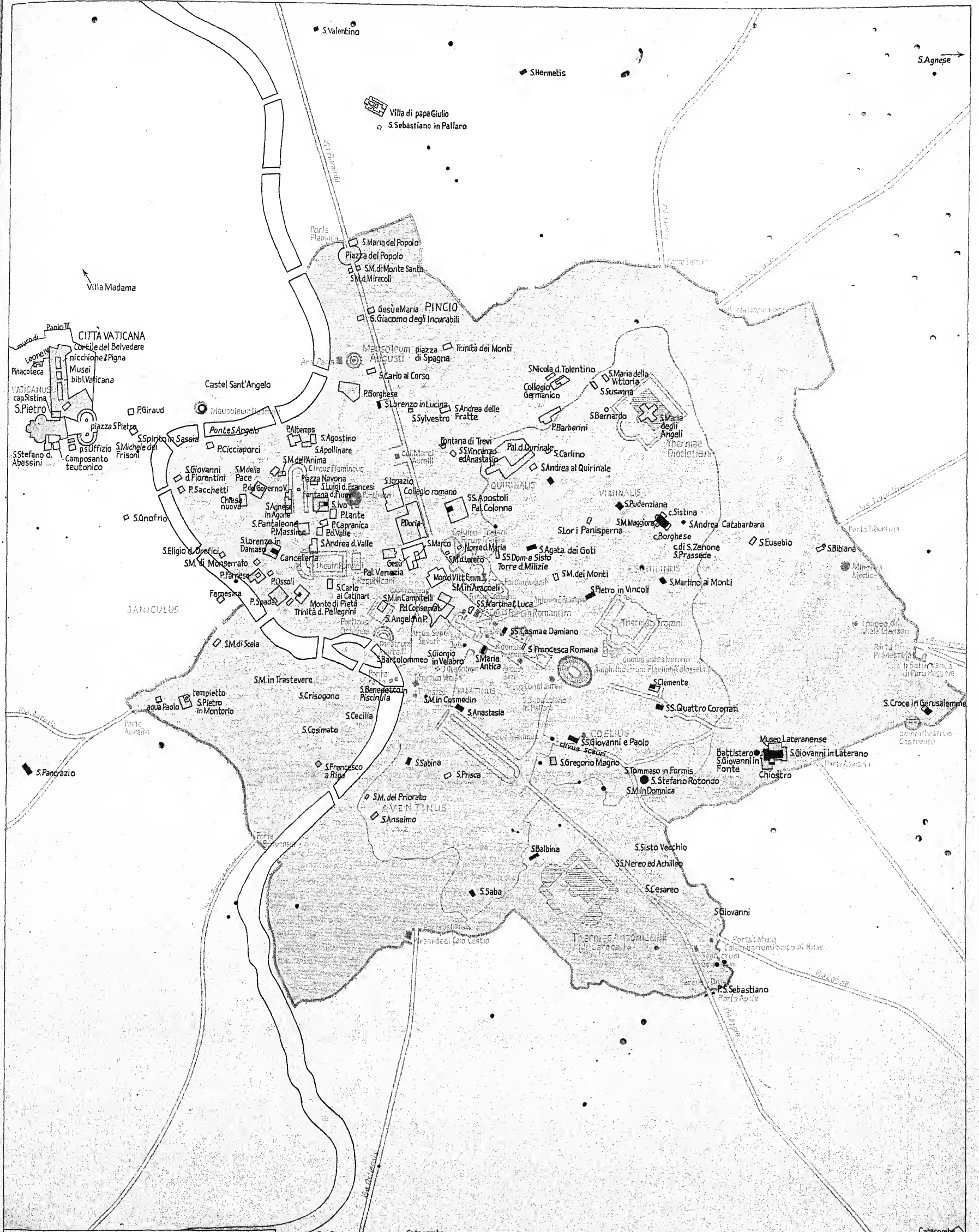
FRANCE
monuments



PARIS
monuments

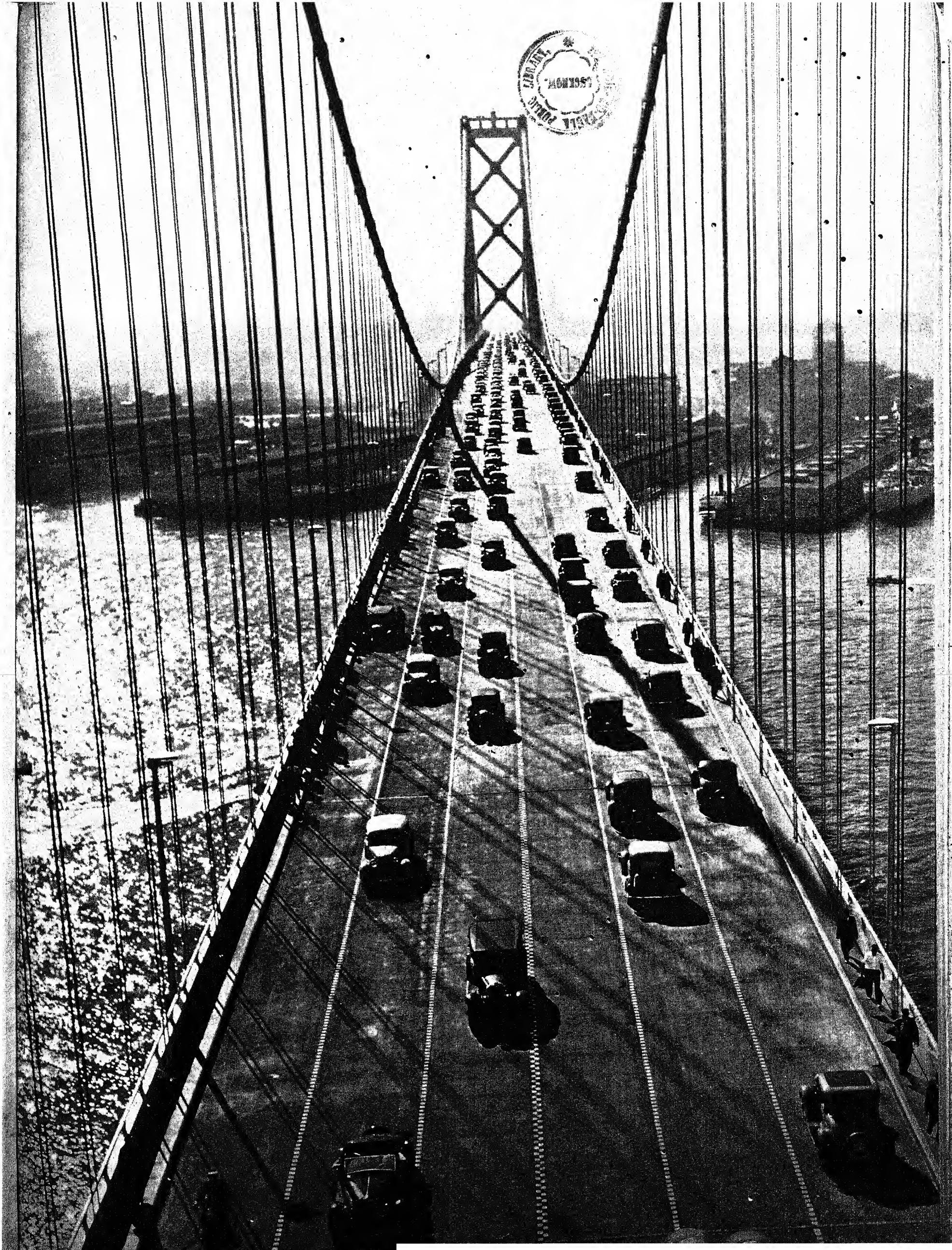


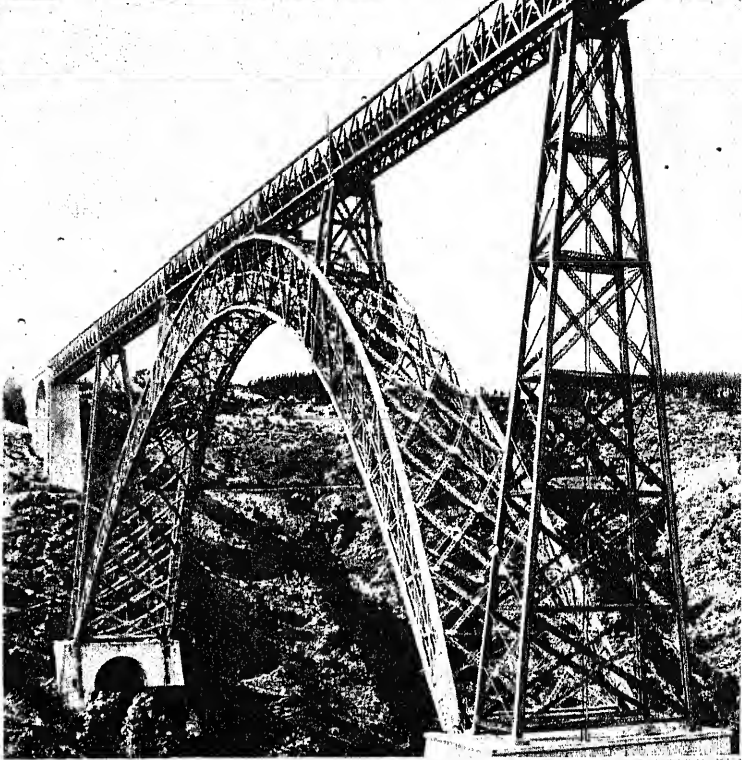
PARIS AND ENVIRONS
monuments



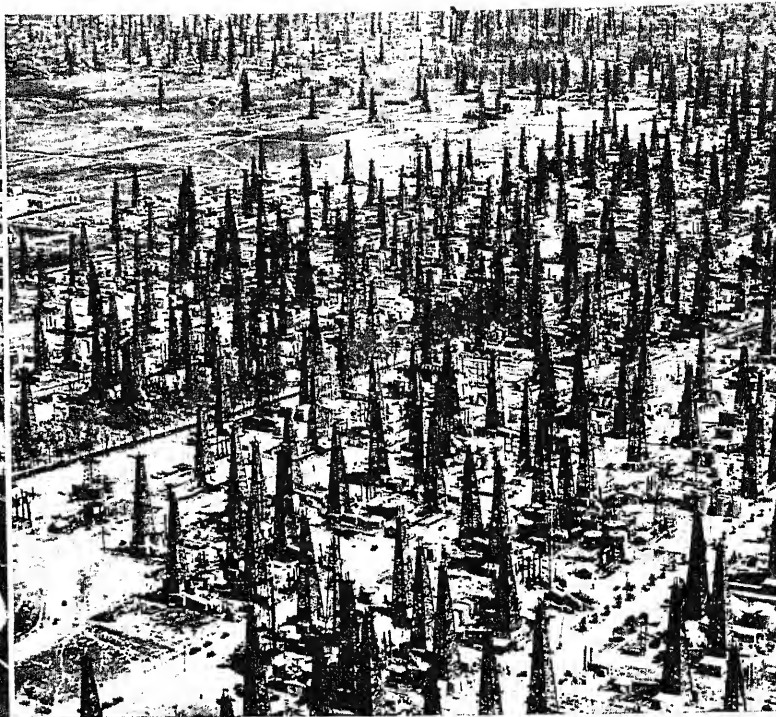
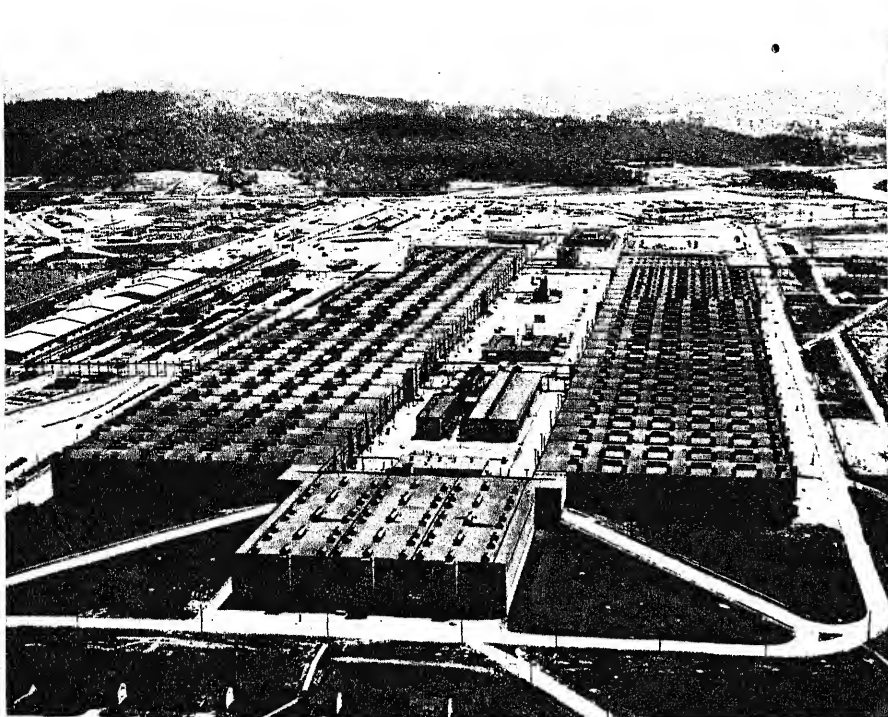
ROME
monuments

- Antiquity 300 B.C.-313 A.D.
- Early Christian 200-700
- Medieval 700-1400
- Renaissance and Baroque 1400-1790
- Nineteenth Century

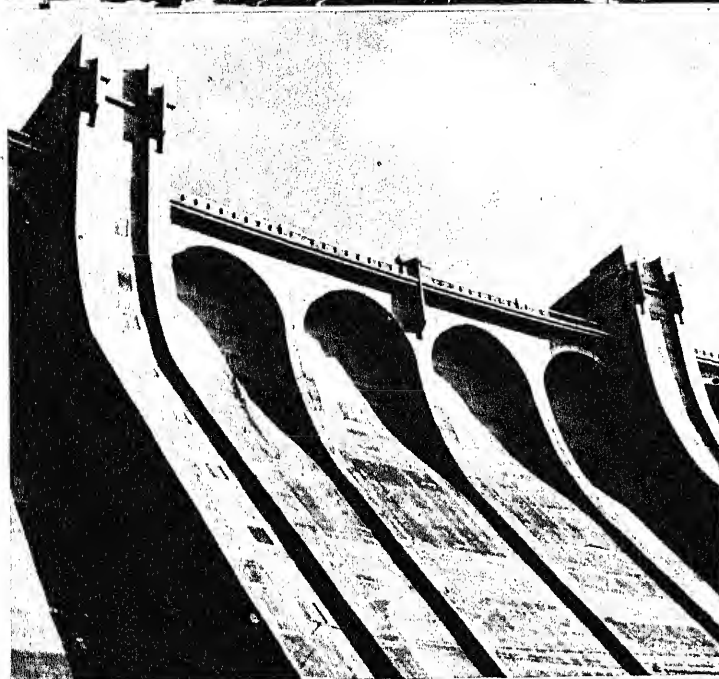




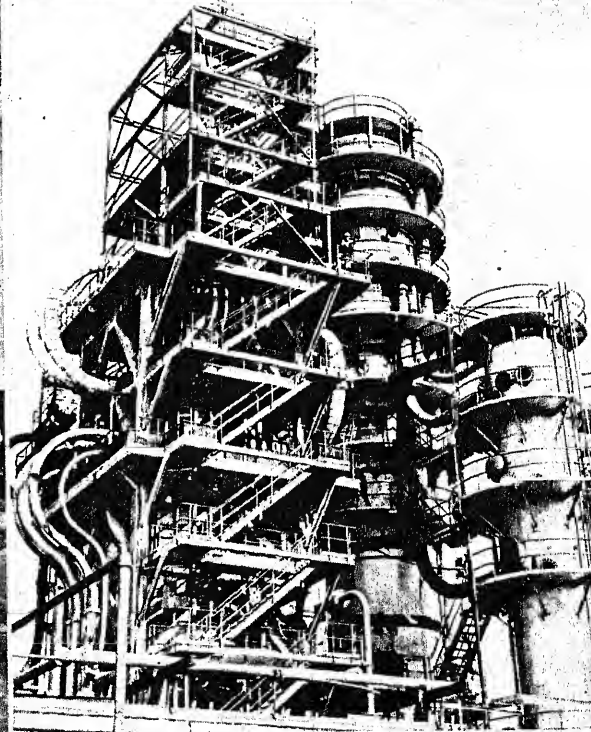
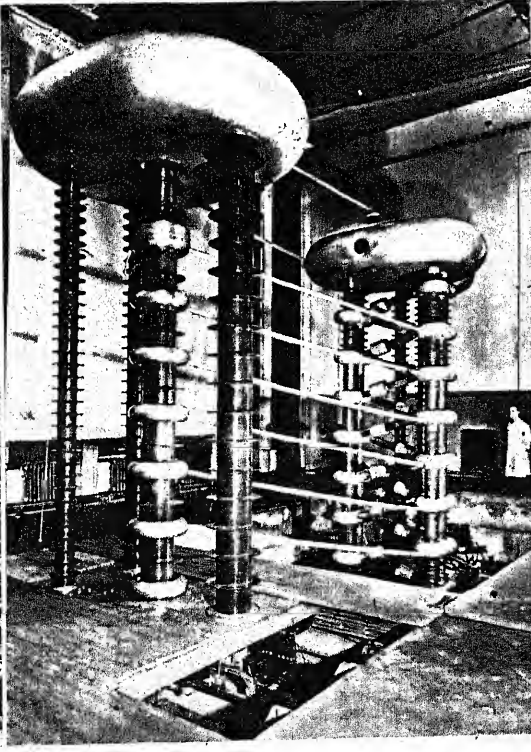
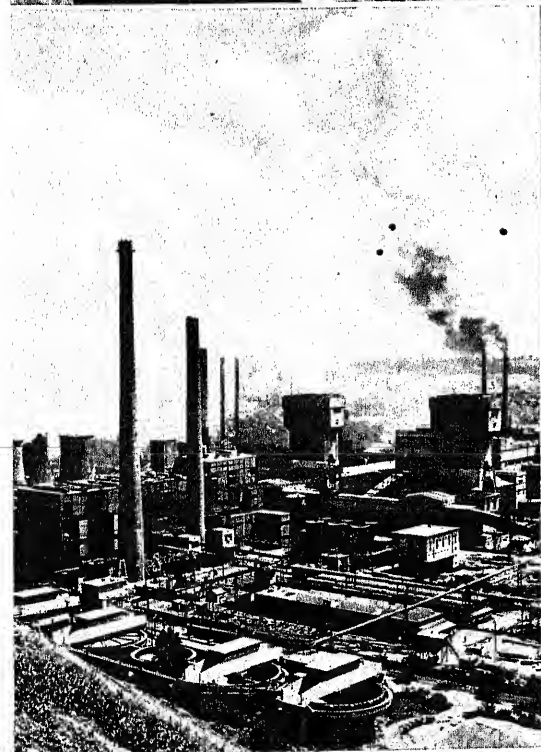
One of the most fantastic sights in the modern world is that of a gigantic American city, especially when seen by night from the air. The sight reveals at once the inhuman scale of present-day urban development. **962/** The centre of New York, from Brooklyn. Compare this with no. **498** (San Gimignano in the 13th century). **963/** Lower Manhattan, New York. The small strip of land which houses three million inhabitants. **964/** Bridge over the Golden Gate, San Francisco (1937). The towers are 227 metres high, the span is 1280 metres, and the cross section of the cables is 91 cm. **965/** Garabit Viaduct over the Truyère, on the Béziers-Clermont-Ferrand railwayline. Built by Eiffel in 1884. Length 564 m., height of central arch 122 m. **966/** New York by night, from the roof of the R.C.A. Building. **967/** Rio de Janeiro by night. Preceding page **961**. San Francisco, Oakland Bay Bridge. Length 13 kilometres. [cf. maps 47 and 52]



968
969

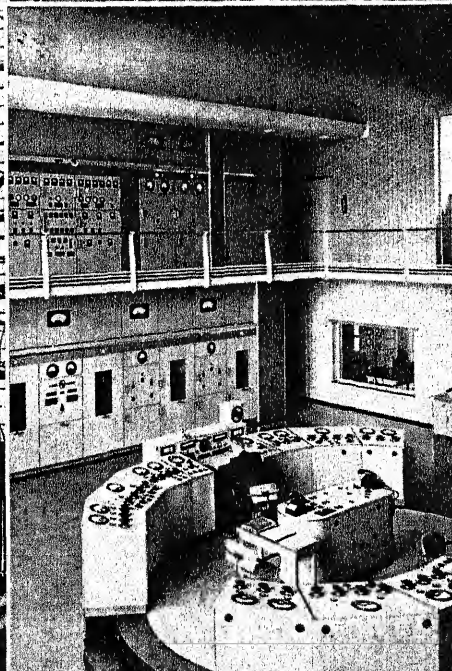
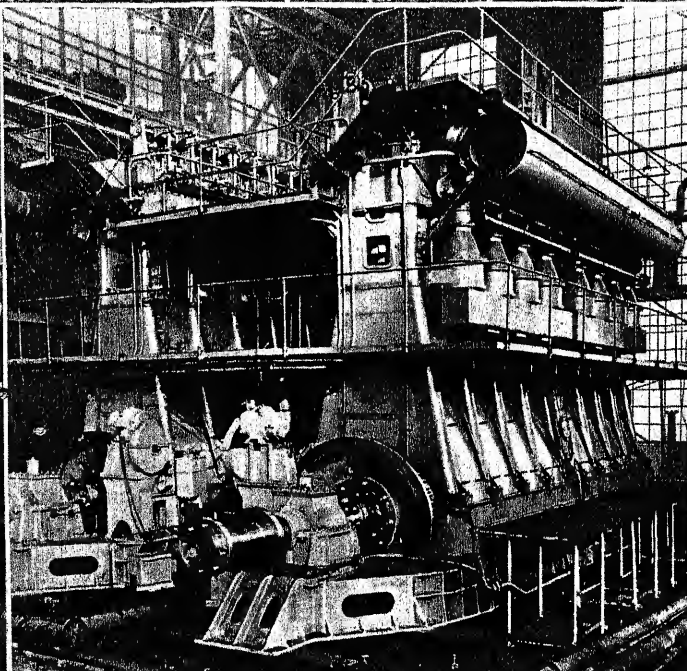
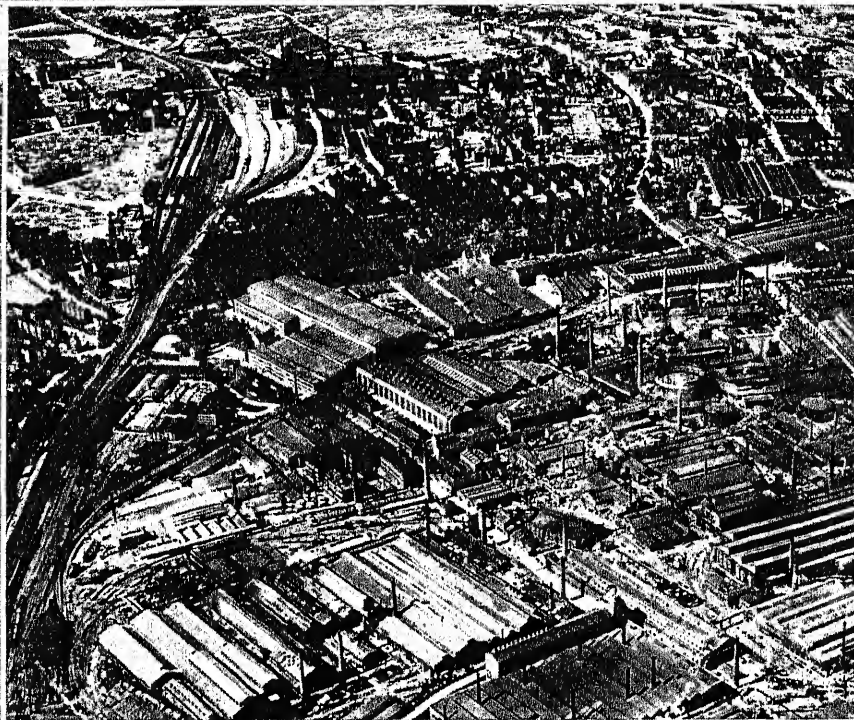
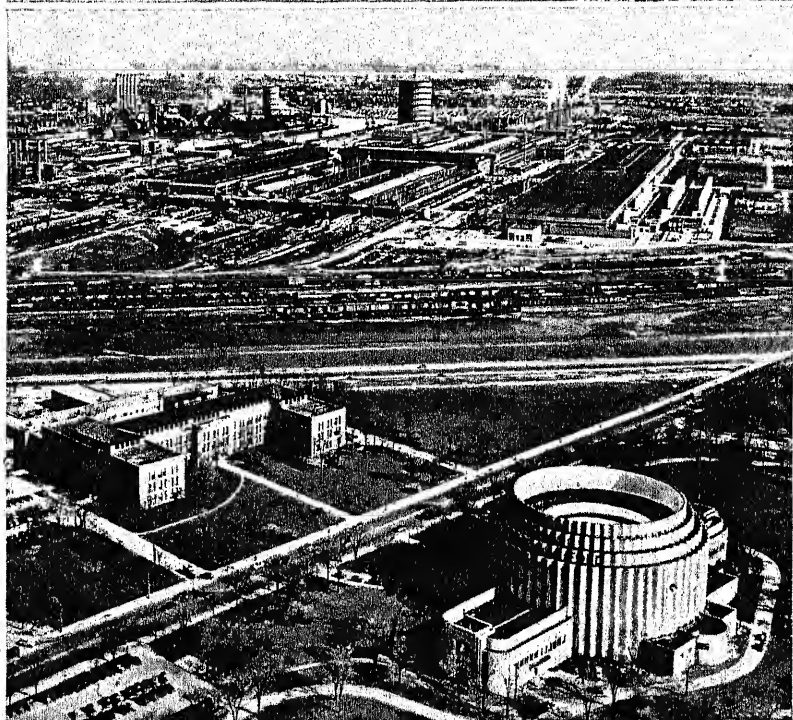
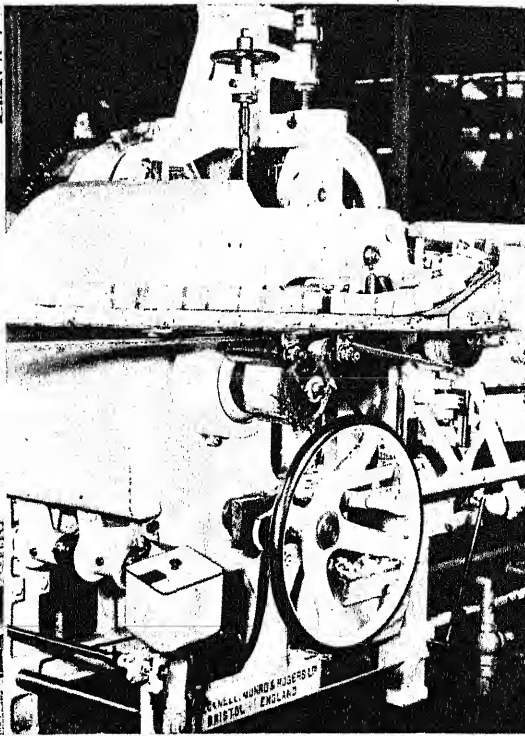
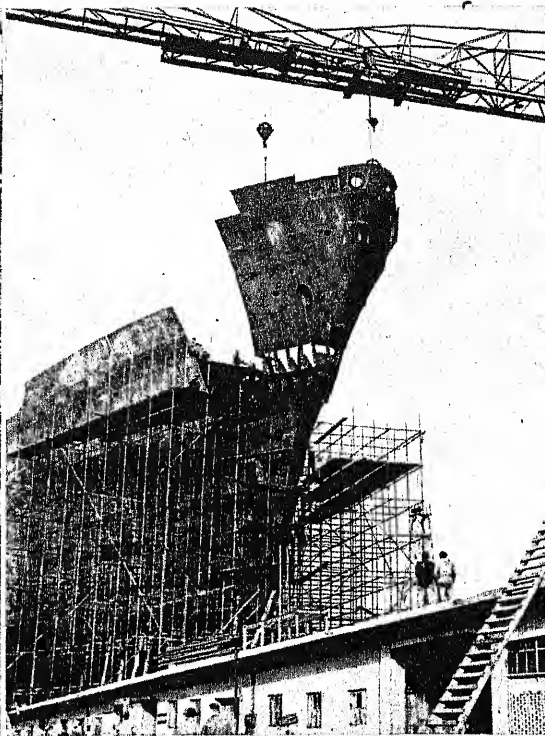
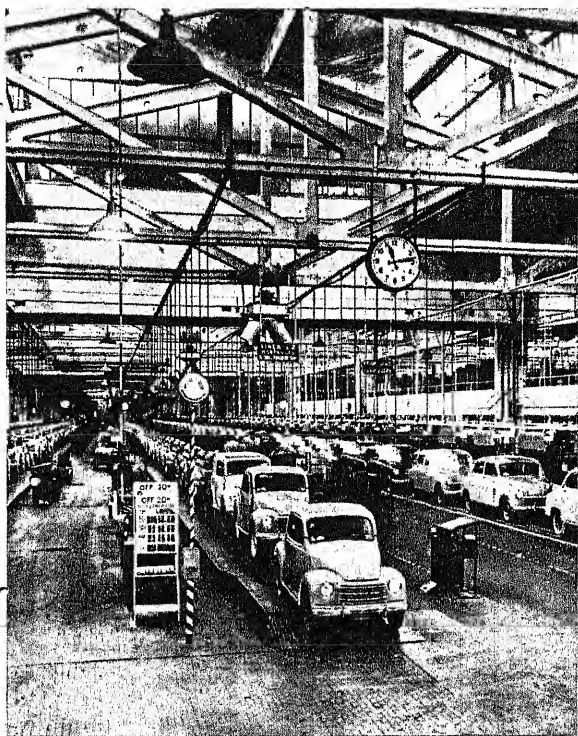


970
971

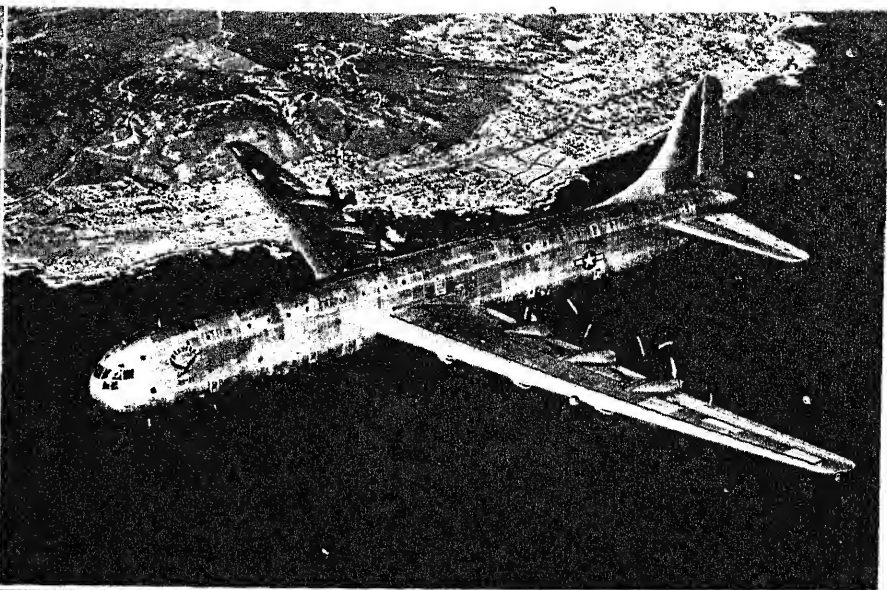
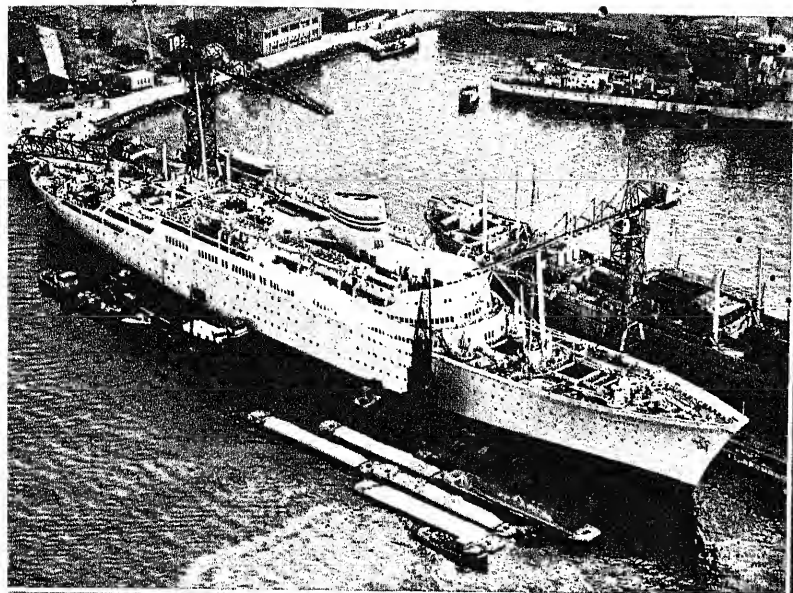


972
973
974

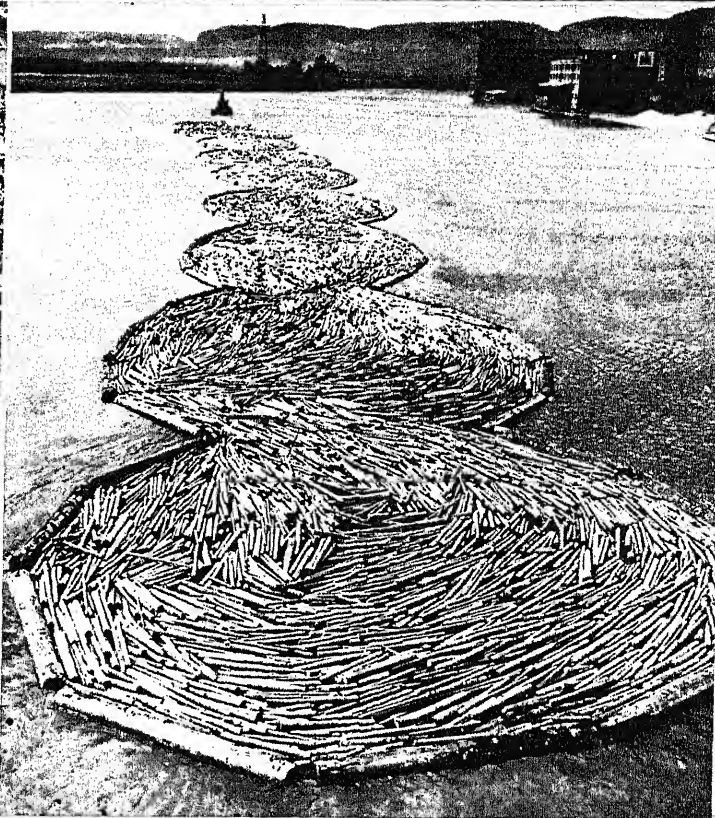
968/ Part of the atomic energy plant at Oakbridge, Tennessee. The whole covers an area of approx. 24,000 hectares. 969/ A forest of oil derricks at Long Beach, California. Oil was first discovered here in 1921. 970/ The Vesdre Barrage, near Eupen, Belgium. 971/ The Génissiat Barrage over the Rhone, north of Lyons. Height 104 m., length 140 m., area of lake 350 hectares, quantity of concrete used in construction 670,000 cubic metres. This barrage produces approx. 1,500 million kilowatt hours of current per year. 972/ The Maurits State Mine at Lutterade, Limburg (The Netherlands). The largest and best equipped mine in Europe. It has 7,000 miners working below the surface and had produced 3 million tons of soft coal in 1950. 973/ High tension and neutron generator at the Philips' Laboratory, Eindhoven (The Netherlands). Below: laboratory for experiments in nuclear physics with radioactive isotopes. 974/ Oil refinery at Curaçao (height 30 m.). [cf. maps 47 and 52]



975/ Assembly-hall of the Fiat-Mirafiori motor factory at Turin. Floor space 375,000 sq.m.; length of factory 740 m.; number of workers 22,000. 976/ Fitting the bows of the pre-fabricated French tanker "Kirkouk" at the Amsterdam shipyards. 977/ Automatic machine made in England for the weighing and packing of margarine. It can handle 60 packets a minute. 978/ The Rouge, the Ford city near Detroit. It covers an area of 485 hectares and includes a harbour, furnaces, factories, assembly-halls, laboratories, schools and recreation facilities for its 75,000 employees. 979/ The Krupp steel factory at Essen, before the Second World War. Formerly the centre of German armament manufacture, it now produces engines and tractors. 980/ Assembly-hall for "autorails", Renault factory, Billancourt-Seine. 981/ Two eight cylinder ship's Diesel motors. 982/ One of the two 120 kw. medium-wave transmitters at Lopik, for Hilversum I and II Radiostations. [cf. maps 47 and 52]



983
984

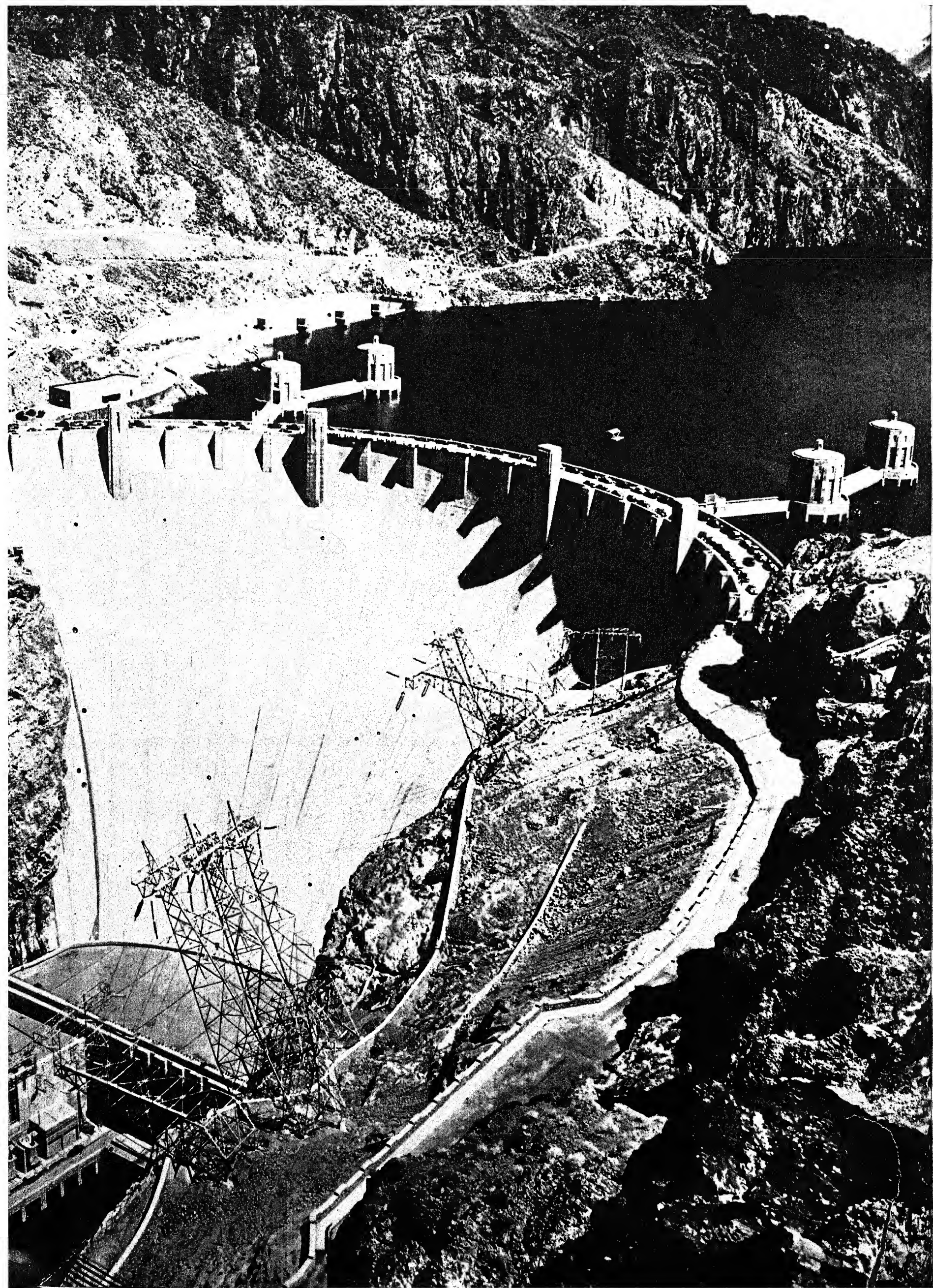


985
986



987
988

983/ The Steamship "Oslofjord" (16,500 tons), flagship of the Norwegian merchant fleet. Length 148 m., breadth 22 m. Built in 1949. 984/ The Convair XC-99, military transport plane. Can carry 400 soldiers or 45,000 kg. of equipment. Radius of action 13,000 km., wing-span 70 m., cruising speed 480 km. per hour. 985/ West India Docks, London (first opened 1802). Area of basin 38 hectares, length of quays 6 km. 986/ Timber for the Canadian paper industry, which produces 60% of the world's newsprint. 987/ Pont de Duzon, over the River Duzon (Ardèche, to the west of Valence, South of France). 988/ Cleveland, Ohio. Communications centre: the lines of seven railway companies and six highways meet here. Overleaf: 989/ The Hoover Dam, Colorado (1935). The largest dam in the world. It provides water and electricity for part of the states of Nevada, Arizona and California.



By 1900 the appearance of most of the great countries has undergone the same transformation. The old cities have partly become museums and the millions of workers are concentrated around the great mining and industrial centres. Though still a treasure-house of historic monuments, and still possessing idyllic valleys and happy country backwaters, the West has become a chain

of industrial centres knit together by railways. The highlights of the universities are no longer the lecture-rooms of the philologists but the laboratories and the clinics (map 46); and the industrial masses are for the most part no longer inspired by traditional beliefs but by the prophetic gospel of the first socialists.

THE TECHNICAL ERA

The predominating outward manifestation of our present day civilization is without doubt that of technical science. The leading spirits of our time are far more concerned with the technical apparatus which covers the whole world (for the time of the 'closed' world has certainly begun) than with unproductive creations of beauty or of pure thought. It would seem that the climax reached in the previous century can still be superseded and that our technical civilization, which has now spread to every corner of the globe, has now its first great opportunity to show its full capabilities and to create its own distinctive style of life.

But, on the other hand, blind faith in technical science and the faith of a Renan or a Taine in the inevitability of progress have entirely disappeared. After the catastrophes of two world wars, and the subsequent revelation of the methods of totalitarian states, the West no longer believes in the fable of triumphant progress. Western Man has made a painful rediscovery of himself and of that element in humanity which he had chosen to forget – the demonic. Man is at one and the same time too great, too good, and yet too wicked for the positivistic world picture, and he certainly does not fit the rôle for which he was cast by the Hegelians. Since then, the men with a message for the modern world have not been the positivists or the idealists, but the lonely and prophetic figures who have foretold the consequences of the XIXth. century outlook. It is men like Nietzsche, who dared to utter the truths that his bourgeois contemporaries would not face. It is Kierkegaard the Dane, who defied the omniscience of the theological professors and biblical exegetes, who found God again in the midst of his fear and trembling, and whose message today is brought to the Reformed Churches by Karl Barth. It is Newman, first a clergyman and later a Cardinal, who restored the existential knowledge of God and Man (he called it the 'illative sense') and who compelled the theologians both inside and outside his own Church to rethink their concepts.

It is Dostoevsky the Russian, who foresaw and embodied in his novels those consequences of Western positivism which we see before us today. It is men like these who have blazed the trail for the return of modern philosophers to the very roots of the problem of existence. The danger of the abstract is now recognized: the artists of the period after 1920 have recovered their respect for the elemental and for the mystery of humanity, and they have chosen either elementary reality or delicate evocation in preference to glossy pastiches of previous epochs. In some of the old lands, such as in France, the Church has become once more, like Christ Himself, a real and immediate

sign of contradiction – a revelation for one, a riddle for another, and a mystery for all. In the midst of a world that we assume to be post-Christian, Faith is stronger and more conscious than ever.

What remains today of the three roots of Western civilization? Historically speaking, our information concerning all three has never been more perfect. Prejudice against them is, in general, much more of a personal question than in the past. Faith, for instance, is no longer ignored; it is either professed, or else attacked and persecuted and eliminated under every possible pretext. The 'humanity' of Antiquity and the Christian Faith are only professed by individuals and groups, and are no longer imposed from above on the majority. Take, for instance, the question of education. A hundred years ago it was considered that anyone who was imbued with the classical heritage, tempered consciously or unconsciously by the Christian tradition, was fit to take up any administrative position in the British Empire or in the Third Republic. Nowadays it would appear that future officials have to undergo uniform tests to determine their technical and 'psychological' aptitude. In how many fields indeed, even outside the world of entertainment, are the standards set by the mass – in other words by the 'sub'-human?

Yet Western Man has always been opposed to what is hostile to pure humanity. What he is prepared to preserve and to defend to the last are ultimately the same values as those for which Leonidas and his men at Thermopylae and the Christians under the Emperor Diocletian unhesitatingly gave their lives. Western Man knows that such values may be impractical and of no economic or material value, but that they are the most precious and satisfying. What then are these values? The greatest possible personal freedom; an attitude of mind that derives from a combination of wonder and reverence for every positive reality; and above all, those primary human feelings by which man can alone reach God – faith and love.

Western Man sets no store by deafening speeds or by the technical tricks which bring sounds and pictures over the ether into his very home. Were he to do so, he would become more wretched than any slave in the Ancient World. For the latter served at least a human master, but modern man would become the slave of a relentless machine, and ultimately the slave of the most monstrous of all machines, the totalitarian State. The Ancients, the Classics, the Scriptures and the Church can teach modern man to change the technical era into a community of men who, though technically expert, are nevertheless fully developed human personalities – or at any rate they can teach him to live like a man in the midst of the depersonalized mass.

COLOPHON

*The author was assisted in the preparatian of this Atlas
by A. A. M. Stols (typography), F. Tiepel and
J. Groenveld (cartography), A. Wijnen (montage),
H. Bovenkerk and T. van Tijn (index). The
illustrations and text were executed by
VADA Printers Ltd., Wageningen.
The maps were Printed by Smulders'
Press Ltd., The Hague. The jacket
was designed by S. Hartz.
The book was bound by
J. Brandt & Son,
Amsterdam*

INDEX

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This index includes geographical names (towns, cities, countries etc.), proper names and the names of historical concepts. Place-names are always followed by the country and county or province to which they belong. Place-names from classical geography or other names which are no longer current are usually followed by their modern equivalent, e.g. *Cantuaria* (*Canterbury*). Such place-names are also followed by the historical name for the country in which they are situated, e.g. *Cantuaria* (*Canterbury*), *Britannia*, Map 14, 15. In such cases the modern name either follows immediately after, e.g. (*England*), or else may be ascertained by consulting the cross-reference *Britannia*.

Place-names in France are generally distinguished by the name of the *département* in which they lie, e.g. *Candes*, *Indre-et-Loire*; in England by the county, e.g. *Eton*, *Buckingham*; and in the U.S.A. by the state, e.g. *Trenton*, *New Jersey*. French *départements* are given on map 34, English counties on map 46 and American states on map 52.

Place-names prefixed by *Saint*, *Sankt*, *Santo* and *Sint* are given

under *St.*; the prefixes *San* and *Sao* are given under *S*. In order to avoid a large series of numbers, place-names which occur frequently are indicated by *passim* after the number of the first map on which they are to be found.

Place-names and surnames beginning with *Le* or *La* are entered under these prefixes respectively, e.g. *La Coruña* under *La*, and *Le Corbusier* under *Le*. Dutch surnames beginning with *Van* or *De*, however, are entered under the last part of the name, e.g. *Van Gogh* under *Gogh*, *De Groot* under *Groot*. Names of saints are entered under the first letter of their name and not under *S*. or *St.* Artists are usually entered under the first letter of their surname, except when they are better known by their Christian name, e.g. *Rembrandt*.

Historical information concerning persons and places (e.g. dates and monuments) is usually not repeated in the index when already given on the maps themselves. Descriptions of style etc. are given very briefly since they are explained more fully in the text.

ABBREVIATIONS

Arab. = Arabian. *arch.* = architect. *astron.* = astronomer. *Austr.* = Austrian. *auth.* = author. *b.* = born. *bp.* = bishop. *Byz.* = Byzantine. *ca.* = circa. *cat.* = catacomb. *cath.* = cathedral. *ch.* = church. *class.* = classical. *comp.* = composer. *Const.* = Constantinople. *d.* = died. *da.* = daughter. *descr.* = described, description. *dipl.* = diplomat. *doct.* = doctor (medical). *dyn.* = dynasty. *eccl.* = ecclesiastical. *Eg.* = Egypt, Egyptian. *Emp.* = Emperor, Empire. *Eng.* = England, English. *e.p.* = endpaper (front). *f.* = founded, founder. *Fr.* = France, French. *geog.* = geographer. *Germ.* = German. *Gr.* = Greece, Greek. *hist.* = historian. *hum.* = humanist, humanistic. *inscr.* = inscription. *Isl.* = Islam, Islamic. *It.* = Italy, Italian. *k.* = king. *L.* = Lake. *Luth.* = Lutheran. *Mah.* = Mahomet,

Mahometan. *mart.* = martyr. *math.* = mathematician. *mon.* = monastery, convent. *myst.* = mystic, mysticism. *Neth.* = The Netherlands, Netherlandish. *OC* = Cistercian. *OCarm.* = Carmelite. *OCarth.* = Carthusian. *OFM* = Franciscan. *OP* = Dominican. *OSB* = Benedictine. *p.* = page. *phil.* = philosopher. *phys.* = physicist. *pol.* = politician, statesman. *prob.* = probably. *prov.* = province. *psychol.* = psychologist. *R.C.* = Roman Catholic. *Ren.* = Renaissance. *rel.* = religious. *Rom.* = Roman. *rom.* = romanesque. *Rum.* = Rumanian, Rumania. *Russ.* = Russian. *sav.* = savant. *schol.* = scholastic, scholasticism. *sculpt.* = sculptor. *SJ* = Jesuit. *Sp.* = Spain, Spanish. *Switz.* = Switzerland. *theol.* = theologian, theological. *US* = American. *wr.* = writer, wrote.

A

Aabilgaard, Nicolai, Danish painter, 1743–1809. Map 41
Aakjaer, Jeppe, Danish writer, 1866–1930. Map 47
Aal, Jutland. Map 21
Aardenburg, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37 (church)
Aas, mon. OC, Sweden. Map 23
Abacuc (St.), Rom. mart. on Via Cornelia (19 Jan.). Map 10
Abaelardus, see Abélard
Abbasides, dyn. of khalifs, Bagdad. Map 16
Abbeville, Fr., Somme. Maps 22, 27, 32, 48 (church of St Vulfran). p. 118
Abbotsford, Scotland. Map 42 (castle)
Abdera, Thrace. Map 1, 3
Abd er Rhaman I, f. emirate of Cordova; 755–88. Map 16–18
Abd er Rhaman II, Emir of Cordova 822–52. Map 16, 18, p. 59
Abd er Rhaman III, Cordova 912–61; assumed title of khalif. Map 16, 19
Abdinghof, mon. Westphalia. Map 22
Abdon and Sennen (Sts.), Rom. mart. on the Via Portuensis (Cat. of Pontianus; 30 July). Map 10
Abélard, Peter. Map 20. p. 102
Abercius of Hierapolis (Phrygia). Wrote own epitaph with Chr. confession represented in hermetic symbols. Map 9
Abercrombie, Lascelles, Eng. writer, 1881–1938. Map 47
Aberdeen, Scotland. Map 27, 33, 40, 46.
Abgar IX, k. of Osroene. Map 9
Abila, Decapolis (Palestine). Map 6
Abingdon, Berks., England. Map 17, 45
Åbo, Finland. Map e.p., 26, 35
Abodrites, Slavonic race. Map 17
Abonoteichus, Paphlagonia (Asia Minor). Map 1
Abraham a Santa Clara (Ulrich Megerle), court preacher at Vienna, wr., 1644–1709. Map 36, 39
Abthungi, Africa (Tunis). Map 12
Abu Bakr, Medina, father-in-law of Mahomet, first khalif. Map 16
Abū Hanifa, Arab. jurist, Qufa. Map 16

Abu'l-'Ala al Ma'ari, Arab. cynic, known as 'the Arabian Voltaire'. Map 16
Abu Nuwas, Arab. lyric poet, Bagdad. Map 16
Abu Qamil, Arab. math., Cairo. Map 16
Abu-Simbel, S. Egypt. Map 4
Abydus, Asia Minor. Map 1
Acacius (St), mart., Constantinople (8 May). Map 13
Acacius, patriarch of Byzantium, 471–89. Map 11
Acacius, bp. of Caesarea; Arian, deposed 364. Map 11
Academia, the Academy or 'garden' at Athens where Plato taught. Map 2
Acanthus, ornament of Corinthian capitals. Map 2
Acapulco, Mexico. Map 52
Acarie, Mme., French mystic, d. 1618. Map 35
Acarnania, territory in central Greece. Map 3
Acerenza, Lucania, Italy. Map 21 (church)
Achaia, territory in N.W. Peloponnese; later Rom. province. Map 3, 5
Achilles Tatius, Greek novel writer, Alexandria, 6th cent. Map 11
Achtarak, Armenia. Map 15
Acireale, Sicily. Map 40
Acislus (St), mart., Cordova (17 Nov.). Map 13
Acosta, Jose de, SJ, Sp. hist. (Peru), 1539–1600. Map 52
Acy-en-Multier, Oise, Fr. Map 50
Adalbert (St), OSB, bp. of Prague, 956–95. Map 19
Adalia (Attaleia), Pamphylia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 12
Adam, Robert and James, Eng. neo-class. architects. Robert described palace of Diocletian at Spalato. Map 41
Adams, Robert, Irish surgeon, 1791–1875. Map 42
Adana, Asia Minor. Map e.p.
Addison, Joseph, Eng. essayist, 1672–1719. Map 40
Addison, Thomas, Eng. doctor, 1793–1860. Map 42
Adelard of Bath, Eng. philos., 12th cent. Map 21
Aden, Arabia. Map 16, 34
Adi ibn Zaid, Chr. Arab. poet, Hira. Map 14
Adler, Alfred, Austr. psychiatrist, b. 1870. Map 47
Admont, baroque abbey, Stiermarken. Map 38
Ado (St.), Luxeuil, founded mon. at Jouarre (Seine-et-Marne). Map 17
Adoptianism, 8th cent. heresy. Christ in his human nature is God's adoptive Son, but Christ in

His Divine nature is God's true Son (cf. Felix of Urgella). Map 17, 18
Adramyttium (Adramyti), Mysia (Asia Minor). Map 8
Adrianople, cf. Hadrianopolis. Map 26
Adso, abbot of mon. at Montier-en-Der, near Troyes, d. 992. Map 19
Aduard, OC abbey, Groningen, f. 1192. Map 23
Aduatica (Tongres), Germania Inferior. Map 11
Ady, Endre, Hungarian poet, 1877–1919. Map 47
Aedesius, neoplatonist phil., Pergamum, 4th cent. Map 11
Aegare, capital of Macedonia. Map 3, 4
Aegina, island nr. Athens. Map 1
Aegus Potamus (= Aigos Potamoi). Map 3
Aegyptus, Egypt. Map 1, 5
Aelia Capitolina, Jerusalem in Rom. times, cf. Jerusalem, Hierosolyma. Map e.p., 5, 9, 11, 14, 15
Aelianus, Claudius, Rom. hist. under Septimus Severus; wrote in Greek. Map 5
Aelst, Pieter van, Brussels tapestry-weaver, late 15th cent. Map 33, p. 150
Aeneas of Gaza, Early Chr. wr.; Alexandria, d. after 518. Map 11, 14
Aenon, Decapolis (Palestine). Map 6
Aenus, Thrace. Map 1
Aeolis, territory S. of Hellespont. Map 3
Aertsen, Pieter, Neth. genre painter, 1509–1575. Map 33, fig. 718
Aeschines, Athenian orator, 4th cent. B.C. Map 2
Aeschylus, 525–456; Gr. tragedian, d. at Gela (Sicily). Map 2, 3; p. 13
Aesop, Gr. fabulist, ca. 550 B.C. Map 1
Aethelwold (St), bp. of Winchester, ca. 925–984. Leader of OSB reform in Eng. Map 19
Aetheria, descr. ca. 416 pilgrimage to Holy Places in Jerusalem. Map 11
Aetius, Antioch, leader of extreme Arians. Map 11
Aetolia, territory N. of Gulf of Corinth. Map 3
Africa, Rom. province after destruction of Carthage (146 B.C.), pres. day Tunisia. Map 5, 9
Africa Proconsularis, Rom. Prov., S. Tunis. Map 5
Agatharcides of Cnidus, geog., Alexandria, 181–131 Map 4

- Agathe (Agde), Narbonensis (S. Fr.). Map 1
 Agathias, Byz. poet and hist., Constantinople, 536-80. Map 14
 Agaunum (St Maurice d'Augaune), Raetia. Map 11, 13, 17
 Agde, Fr., Hérault. See Agathe. Map 48 (rom. cathedral)
 Agedincum (Sens), Gallia Lugdunensis. Map 5
 Agen, Fr., Lot-en-Garonne. Map 17, 21, 24, 46, 48 (rom. cathedral)
 Aglabites, Islamic dynasty in Tunis; also conquered Sicily. Map 16, 18
 Aginnum (Agen, Fr.), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 13
 Agliate, abbey on L. Como. Map 19, 20 (rom. ch.)
 Agnellus, abbot of Ravenna, wr. hist. archbp of Ravenna. Map 18
 Agnes, Cat. of, on Via Nomentana. Map 10
 Agobard of Lyons, 816 archbp.; opposed Felix v. Urgel. Map 18, p. 65
 Agostino Carracci, see Carracci. Map 33
 Agramunte, Aristides, doct., Cuba, b. 1869 (research on yellow fever). Map 52
 Agricola, Michael, Finnish Ch. reformer, † 1557. Map 35
 Agricola, Rudolph (vere Roelof Huisman), Neth. hum., 1443-85. Map 27
 Agri Decumates, area betw. Rhine and Danube. Map 5
 Agrigentum, Sicily, see Akragas. Map 4
 Aguascalientes, Mexico. Map 52
 Aguilas de Campo, OC, Castile, Spain. Map 23
 Ahenny, Ireland. Map 18
 Aho, Finnish wr., 1861-1921. Map 47
 Ahwas, Persia. N. of Basra. Map 16
 Aichard (St), monk of Fontenelle (Norm.), † 702, wr. of "Vita S. Ansberti". Map 17
 Aidan (St), bp. of Lindisfarne, † 651. Preached in Northumberland. Map 33
 Aigle, nr. Geneva. Map 35
 Aignan (St), bp. of Orleans, 390-453; defended town against Attila. Map 17
 Aiguebelle, OC mon., Drôme, Fr. Map 23
 Aigues Mortes, Fr., Gard. Map 24, 48 (perf. preserved town of 13th cent.)
 Aila, Arabia. Map 11
 Ailly, Pierre d', Fr. theol., 1350-1420; at Council of Constance (1414); nominalist. Map 25, 27, p. 118
 Aime, Fr. Savoy. Map 20, 48, fig. 299 (protorom. ch.)
 Airanes (Airlines), Somme, Fr. Map 21 (inset), 22
 Aire, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées. Map 48
 Airvault, Fr., Deux-Sèvres. Map 48 (rom. ch.)
 Aistulf, 749-56, k. of the Lombards. Conquered Ravenna. Map 17
 Aix (Aquae), Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map e.p., 26, 27, 32, 33, 36, 46, 47, 48
 Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Rhineland; carolingian gothic cath. Map 16-19, 25, 27, 39, 46, p. 65
 Ajaccio (Corsica). Map 41
 Akhmim, Egypt. Map 12
 Akhtamar, Armenia. Map e.p.
 Akkon, Palestine. Map 34
 Akragas (Girgenti), Sicily, see Agrigentum. Map 1, 3
 Alabanda, Caria, Asia Minor. Map 5
 Aiais, Fr. Gard. Map 48
 Alalia, Corsica. Map e.p., 1
 Alamans, Germ. tribe, conq. by Clovis. Map 17
 Alanus ab Insulis, schol. theol. and phil., † ca. 1203. Map 21
 Alarcón, see Ruiz de, Map 33
 Alarcon, Pedro de, Sp. wr., conservative journalist, 1833-91. Map 42
 Alaric, k. of the W. Goths; conq. Rome 410. Tomb at Busento, S. It. Map 11
 Alba de Tormes, Estremadura, Sp. Map 35
 Alba Fucense, Abruzzi, It. Map 21 (rom. ch.)
 Alba, Latium. Map 1
 Albany, New York. Map 52 inset
 Albenga, Liguria (baptistery). Map 12
 Albeniz, Isaac, Sp. comp. Map 42
 Alberdingk Thijm, Josephus Albertus, Neth. wr., 1820-89. Map 42
 Alberic, son of Marozia, dominated Rome and Papacy 931-54. Map 18
 Alberti, Leone Battista, It. arch. and hum., 1404-72. Map 27, fig. 639, 657-658, p. 139
 Albertus Magnus (St), schol. phil. and theol. Paris 1193-1280. Map 24
 Albert of Saxony, phil. and math., taught at Paris, bp. of Halberstadt, † 1390. Map 25
 Albi, Fr., Tarn. Map 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 48 (cath. of St. Cécile)
 Albigenes, heretical sect named after their centre Albi; rejected sacraments and threatened Church and State; finally def. by a crusade. Map 24
 Albrecht V, duke of Bavaria, 1550-79, active in Counter-Reformation. Map 33
 "Albuquerque, Alfonso d', Portuguese admiral, coloniser in India, 1452-1515. Map 34
 Alcaeus, Gr. lyric poet, Mitylene, 600 B.C. Map 1, p. 13
 Alcalá de Guadaíra, Andalusia, Sp. Map 21
 Alcalá de Henares, Castile, Sp. see Complutum. Map e.p., 27, 32, 35, 36
 Alcantara, Puente de, Sp. Map 5 (Rom. bridge over the Tagus)
 "Alcaudete, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32
 Alcibiades, Athenian general, 450-404 B.C. Map 2, p. 18
 Alcmaeon of Croton, Gr. doct. and phil. Map 1
 Alcmán, Gr. lyric poet, Sparta. Map 1
 Alcobaça, OC abbey, Portugal, f. 1148. Map 21, 23, 24
 Alcoforado, Sôr M., Portuguese nun, wr., 1640-1723. Map 36
 Alcuin, minister of Charles the Gr.; b. at York, later in scriptorium of St Martin at Tours. Map 17, 18, p. 65
 Aldegrevier, Heinrich, Germ. painter and engraver, Soest, 1505-55. Map 33
 Aldenham, Herts. Map 45
 Aldhelm (St), OSB, bp. of Sherborne (Wessex), ab. of Malmesbury (Wilts.). Map 17
 Aldus Manutius, Venetian printer, † 1515. Map 27, 33, p. 133
 Aleardi, Aleardo, It. patriotic poet, 1812-78. Map 42
 "Aleman, Mateo, Sp. novelist, wr. 'Guzman de Alfarache' etc. 1547-1614(?). Map 33, 36
 Alembert, Jean Bapt. L. d', Fr. scholar, pub. Encyclopédie, 1717-83. Map 40
 Alencar, José Martiniano de, Brazilian wr., 1829-77. Map 52
 Alençon, Fr., Orne. Map 48 (late Gothic ch.)
 Aleotti, Gianbattista, It. arch.
 Aleria (Alalia), Corsica. Map 1
 Alesia (Alise Ste-Reine), Gallia Lugdunensis. Map 5, 13
 Alessi, Galeazzo, arch., pupil of Michelangelo, 1512-72; works at Genoa. Map 33
 Alet, Brittany, 10th cent. ruins. Map 19, 48
 Alexander III, pope. Map 21
 Alexander VI (Rodrigo Borgia), pope 1492-1503. Map 34, 35, p. 118
 Alexander the Great, k. of Macedon; † at Ecbatana 323. Map 3, 4, p. 13, 18, 21
 Alexander of Aphrodisias, commentator on Aristotle, ca. 200; trans. at Bagdad. Map 16
 Alexander of Hales, Eng. scholastic, taught at Paris. Map 24
 Alexandria, N. of Antioch. Map 4
 Alexandria (Antiochia), at mouth of Euphrates. Map 4
 Alexandria Arachosiorum (Kandahar), Arachosia. Map 4
 Alexandria Ariorum (Herat), E. of Parthia. Map 4, p. 18
 Alexandria Opiana, India. Map 4
 Alexandria Sogdiana, India. Map 4
 Alexandria Troas, nr. Hellespont. Map 4
 Alexandria, Egypt, centre of Hellenistic culture. Map 4, *passim*.
 Alfieri, Vittorio A., It. dramatist, 1749-1803. Map 40
 Alfonso I, k. of Asturias. Map 17
 Alfonso I of Naples (Alfonso V of Aragon) (1416), k. of Naples after 1422, † 1458. Map 27
 Alfonso II el Casto ('the Chaste'), k. of Asturias, fought the Moors. Map 17
 Alfonso VI, k. of Asturias, recaptured Toledo 1085; 1072-1109. Map 20
 Alfonso VII, k. of Asturias, Castile and Leon, 1126-1157. Map 21
 Alfred the Great, k. of Wessex, fought the Danes. Map 16, p. 65
 Alfred of Sareshel, Eng. scholastic, Oxford. Map 24
 Algeiras, Sp., nr. Gibraltar. Map 16
 Algiers, capital of Algeria, N. Africa, see Icosium. Map e.p., 42, 47
 Alhambra, Granada. Map 24, fig. 471
 Alighieri, see Dante
 Ali ibn Talib, Medina, son-in-law of Mahomet, 4th Khalif; murdered at Qufa. Map 16
 Alincourt, Oise, Fr. Map 50
 "Alise Ste-Reine, Fr., Yonne. see Alesia. Map 17
 Alkmaar, N. Holland. Map 27, 32, 37, p. 118
 Allen, Ethan. US phil., hist., 1737-89. Map 52
 Almagro, Diego de, Sp. conqueror in Peru & Chile; † 1538. Map 33, 34
 Almazor, Cordova, † 1002; Grand Vizier to Hisam II. Map 16, 21
 Almeria, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32
 Almquist, Karl Jonas Love, Swedish poet, 1793-1866. Map 42
 Alonso Cano, Sp. sculptor. Map 35
 Alphen, Hieronymus van, Dutch poet and aesthete. Map 41
 Alpirsbach, OSB abbey in Black Forest, f. 1095. Map 20, 22
 Alsted, Seeland, Denmark. Map 21
 Altamirano, Sp.-Indian poet, 1834-93. Map 52
 Altamura, Apulia, It. Map 21 (rom. cath.)
 Alt-Döbern, Silesia. Map 38
 Altdorf, mon., Elzas (Bas-Rhin, Fr.) Map 22 (rom. ch.)
 Altdorf, Bavaria. Map 39
 Altdorfer, Albrecht, Germ. painter^o and arch., † 1538. Map 33, fig. 737, p. 153
 Alten, mon., North Rhineland. Map 21
 Altenberg, OC abbey ch. nr. Cologne. Map 24
 Altenburg, Austria. Map 38
 Altenburg, Saxony. Map 32
 Altenzelle, Saxony. Map 22 (mon.)
 Althusius, Johannes, Germ. jurist, 1557-1638; theory of sovereignty of the people. Map 36
 Altomünster, Bavaria. Map 38, 39
 Altötting, pilgrim shrine in Bavaria. Map 38
 Altzelle, OC mon., Saxony. Map 23
 Alvastra, first OC abbey in Sweden, f. 1143. Map 21, 23, 25, 26
 Amadis de Gaul, Sp. romance, 13th cent. Map 27, 33
 Amalarius, bp. of Metz, ca. 780-850; liturgist. Map 18
 Amalsuntha, da. of Theodoric the Gr., Ravenna, † 534. Map 14
 Amalfi, It., Campania. Map 16, 18, 21 (rom.-arab cath. façade)
 Amalric of Bena, Fr. pantheist. Map 21
 Amandus (St.), apostle of the Belgians, f. mon. of St. Bavo at Ghent; † 679. Map 17
 Amaseia (Amasia), Pontus. Map e.p., 11, 13
 Amastris (Amasra, Sesamus), Bithynia (Asia Minor). Map 4, 9, 13
 Amberg, Bavaria. Map 27, 38, 39
 Amberger, Christopher, Germ. painter (Augsburg), Renaissance portraits, † 1561. Map 33
 Ambler, Fr., Loire. Map 27, 48 (st. gl. windows)
 Amboise, Fr., Indre-et-Loire, Renaissance château. Map 27, 32, 48, fig. 702, p. 149
 Ambracia, Epirus. Map 1
 Ambras, Austria. Map 32
 Ambrogio Lorenzetti, Sienese painter, ca. 1348; frescoes on "Good & Bad Government" in Siena town-hall. Map 25
 Ambronay, Fr., Ain. Map 27, 48
 Ambrosiaster, name given to wr. of works formerly attributed to St. Ambrose. Rome. Map 11
 Ambrose (St.), Father of the Church, bp. of Milan, composed earliest Latin hymns. Map 11, p. 18, 36
 Ameide-Garrett, João Baptista da, Portuguese poet, 1799-1854. Map 42
 Amelunxborn, OC mon., Braunschweig. Map 23
 Amer, Sp. E. Pyrenees. Map 19
 Amerbach-on-Main. Map 38
 Amerbach, Johann, printer at Basel, 1443-1513. Map 27
 Amersfoort, Utrecht, Netherlands. Map 37
 Amiatinus (Codex), written by order of St Ceolfrid at Wearmouth. Later in mon. of Monte Amiata nr. Siena. Map 17
 Amida (Diabekr), Armenia. Map 11, 14, 15
 Amiel, Henri F., Franco-Swiss wr., 1821-81. Map 42
 Amiens, Fr., Somme. Map 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 40, 42, 48, fig. 412-421, p. 105 (gothic cath.)
 Amisus (Samsun), Pontus. Map 1, 8, 9, 11
 Ammadaera (Henchir Haidra), Numidia. Map 15
 Ammân, see Philadelpha. Transjordan. Map e.p.
 Amman, Jost, Germ.-Swiss artist, esp. of costume, 1539-91. Map 33
 Ammersleben, Hessen-Anhalt. Map 22
 Ammianus Marcellus, Rom. hist., 330-395. Map 11
 Ammonius Presbyter, Alexandria, exegete. Map 11
 Amonenburg, Hessen; St Boniface f. ch. and mon. in 732. Map 17
 Ampère, André M., Fr. math. & phys. (electricity), 1775-1836. Map 42
 Amphilocheus (St), hermit, bp. of Iconium. Map 11
 Amphipolis, Macedonia, Map 1, 3
 Ampleforth, Yorks. Map 45
 Ampurias, Catalonia. Map 12
 Amr, Mohammedan general, conquered Egypt, † 664. Map 16
 Amsoldingen, mon., Switzerland. Map 20
 Amsterdam, Netherlands. Map 32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 46, 47, p. 186
 Amundsen, Roald, Norwegian explorer; reached S. Pole; 1872-1928. Map 34
 Amwâs, Palestina. Map 12 (ruins of basilica)
 Amyclae, nr. Sparta. Map 1
 Amyot, bp. of Auxerre, Fr., trans. Plutarch; 1513-93. Map 33, p. 149
 Anacreon, Gr. poet, Abdera, Samos, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1, p. 13
 Anagni, nr. Rome; papal residence. Map 20, 21, 25, p. 105
 Anastasius I (St), patriarch of Antioch. Map 14
 Anastasius Bibliothecarius, eccl. wr., and librarian under Hadrian II, 9th cent. Map 18
 Anastasius Sinaita (St), eccl. wr., abbot of Sinai, † 700. Map 14
 Anaxagoras, Gr. phil. & astron., Clazomene, 499-28; atomic theory. Map 1, 2, p. 13
 Anaximander, Gr. natural phil., Miletus. Map 1, p. 13
 Anaximenes, Gr. natural phil., Miletus (air as primary matter). Map 1
 Anazarbus, Cilicia (Asia Minor). Map 5, 11, 13, 15
 Anbar, nr. Bagdad. Map 16
 Ancona, Umbria, It. Map e.p., 1, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 27, fig. 229

Ancyra (Ankara, Angora), Phrygia (Asia Minor). Map 4, 5, 9, 13, 16, 17
 Andechs, Bavaria. Map 39
 Andernach, Rhineland. Map 24
 Andersen, Hans Chr., Danish wr. of fairy-tales, 1805-75. Map 42
 Andersen, Trygve, Norwegian wr., 1866-1920. Map 47
 Anderson, Sherwood, US wr., b. 1876. Map 52
 Andlau, convent, Elzas (Bas-Rhin). Map 21, 48
 Andocides, Athenian orator and dipl., ca. 440-390. Map 2
 Andreae, Hieronymus, printer at Nuremberg. Map 27
 Andreae, Joh. Valentin, Germ. Lutheran theol. and myst., 1568-1654, Map 35
 Andreae, Lars, Swedish Ch. reformer, 1480-1552. Map 35
 Andreas, archbp. of Caesarea; Gr. Commentary on Apocalypse. Map 14
 Andreas of Crete, bp. of Gortyna; liturgical poet. Map 14
 Andrewes, Lancelot, bp. of Winchester, 1555-1626; preacher under Eliz. and Jac. I. Map 33
 Andronicus of Cyrrhus, Athens, f. Horologium (Tower of Winds). Map 2
 Androstenes of Thasus, invaded Arabia under orders of Alexander the Gt. Map 4
 Angela Merici, It., foundress of the Ursulines, 1470-1540. Map 35
 Angelico, Fra, OP, painter, Florence, 1387-1455. Map 25, 27, 28, 30, fig. 648
 Angelo Poliziano, It. lyric poet, Renaissance, 1454-1494. Map 27
 Angers, Fr., Maine-et-Loire. Map 17, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36, 48, p. 106 (Gothic cath.)
 Angerville, Fr., Seine-Infér. Map 32, 48
 Angilbert (St), OSB, abbot of Centula, pupil of Alcuin, 740-814. Map 18, p. 65
 Angli (Angles), Germ. tribe, Schleswig, migrated in 5th cent. to Eng. Map 11
 Anglo-Saxons, since 8th cent. the name for Germ. tribe that migrated to Eng. from Schleswig in 5th cent. Map 11
 Angoulême, Fr., Charente. Map 17, 21, 22, 48 (rom. cath. of St. Pierre)
 Ani, Armenian town with many ch. ruins from ca. 950. Map 15, 16
 Aniane, OSB mon., centre of 9th cent. mon. reform, S. Fr., f. 779. Map 16, 18
 Ankara, *see* Ancyra. Map e.p.
 Anna Comnena, da. of Emp. Alexios I of Byzantium, hist. Map 20
 Annaberg, Saxony. Map 32
 Annapolis, Maryland, US. Map 52 inset
 Anne, Queen, style, named after reigning English sovereign. Map 40
 Annecy, Fr., Haute-Savoie. Map 33, 35, 48
 Anouilh, Jean, Fr. dramatist, b. 1910. Map 47
 Annunzio, Gabriele d', It. poet. Map 47
 Ansbach, Bavaria. Map 38, 39
 Anselm (St), archbp. of Canterbury, 'father of scholasticism'. Map 20
 Ansgar (St), bp. of Bremen, † 865; apostle of Scandinavia. Map 18
 Anstad, Norway. Map 24
 Antakia, *see* Antiochia. Map e.p.
 Antequera, Andalusia (Sp.). Map 32
 Anthemius of Tralles, arch. at Constantinople; rebuilt Santa Sophia. Map 15
 Antigonus Gonatas, k. of Macedonia, ca. 275 B.C. Map 4
 Antigonus of Carystus, hist., Pergamum. Map 4
 Antiochia (Antioch), capital of Syria. Map 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 26
 Antiochia Pisidia, Asia Minor. Map 8, 9, 11
 Antiochia ad Taurum, Commagene, Asia Minor. Map 4
 Antiochia (Opis), on the Tigris. Map 4, p. 18, 36
 Antiochia (Persepolis), Persia, residence of Darius I, conquered by Alexander the Gt., 330. Map 4
 Antiochia Mygdonia, Mesopotamia; orig. Nisibis, renamed by Seleucus I. Map 4
 Antiochus III, one of the Seleucidian conquerors. Fig. 57
 Antioguia, Columbia (S. America). Map 52
 Antissa, Lesbos, Gr. Archipelago. Map 1
 Antissiodorum (Auxerre), Gallia. Map 11
 Antisthenes, Gr. phil. (cynic), Athens, 4th cent. Map 2, p. 13
 Antonello da Messina, It. painter, † ca. 1493 at Venice. Map 27
 Antonino (St) OP, archbp. of Florence, † 1459. Map 27
 Antony (St), hermit of the Egyptian desert; founder of monastic ideal. Map 11
 Antwerp, Belgium. Map 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 37
 Anzengruber, Ludwig, Austrian wr., 1839-89. Map 42
 Anzy-le-Duc, mon., rom. ch.; Saône-et-Loire, Fr. Map 21
 Aosta (Augusta Praetoria), Piedmont, It. Map e.p. 20, 21
 Apamea (1) (Diner), Phrygia, residence of Satrap, since Sulla a Roman town (84). Map 4, 5

Apamea (2), Asia Minor, on Euphrates. Map 4
 Apamea (3), Kut-el-Amara, on Tigris. Map 4
 Apamea (4), Syria, S. of Antioch. Map 4, 5, 13
 Apamea (5), Media Magna. Map 4
 Apátfalva, Hungary. Map 24
 Apelles, Gr. painter, Macedonia, Coriuth; court painter to Alexander the Gt. Map 3
 Aphetle, Lemnos. Map 12
 Aphrodisias, Caria. Map 5, 12
 Aphthartodocetes, sect wh. believed that sufferings and death of Christ only apparent and not actual; Halicarnassus. Map 11
 Apion, grammarian, Alexandria; at Rome from reign of Augustus to that of Claudius; anti-semitic. Map 5
 Apollinaire, Guillaume, Fr. poet and novelist, 1880-1918. Map 47
 Apollinaris, bp. of Laodicea; held heterodox views on the Trinity. Map 11
 Apollonia (1), Epirus. Map 1
 Apollonia (2) (= Marsa Gova), Libya. Map 1, 11, 15
 Apollonia (3), Thrace. Map 1
 Apollonius of Perge, Gr. math., Alexandria. Map 4
 Apollonius of Rhodes, Alexandrian poet, 295-215. Map 4, p. 18
 Apollonius of Tyana, 1st cent. B.C., magician. Map 5
 Apophthegmata Patrum, 'Sayings of the Desert Fathers', edited by Evagrius Ponticus. Map 11
 Appelmans, Gheeraert, Neth. mystic. Map 25
 Apt, Ulrich, painter, 1486-1532; triptych of Crucifixion at Augsburg. Map 33
 Apuleius, Lucius, Rome; wr. of 'Metamorphoses'. Map 5
 Apulum (Karlsburg), Dacia. Map 5
 Aquae, *see* Aix. Map 12
 Aquae Sulis (Bath). Map 5
 Aquila, Abruzzi, It. Map 27, 28
 Aquino, Thomas of, *see* Thomas
 Aquilar de Campo, Asturia, Spain. Map 21
 Aquileia, nr. Venice, It. Map e.p., 5, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21
 Aquincum (Alt-Ofen), Pannonia. Map 5
 Aquitania, Rom. prov. S.W. Fr. Map 5
 Arachosia, Persian satrapy, S. Afghanistan, conquered by Alexander the Gt. in 330. Map 4
 Aradus, Syria. Map 11
 Ararat, mountain nr. Mecca, visited by the hadjis. Map 16
 Aragon, Louis, Fr. poet and prose-writer, b. 1897. Map 47
 Aranda, Castile, Spain. Map 27
 Aranjuez, on the Tagus, Sp. Map 40 (royal palace)
 Arany, Janos, Hungarian epic poet, 1817-82. Map 42
 Aratus, poet and phil., Macedonia. Map 4
 Arausio (Orange), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 5, 11
 Arbe, Dalmatia. Map 21
 Arbela, E. of the Tigris. Map 4, 5, 11
 Arcadia, territory of central Peloponnese. Map 3
 Arcadius, Fl., son of Theodoric the Gt., 1st Emp. of the Eastern Rom. Emp., 395-408. Map 11
 Arcesilaus of Pitane, sceptic phil. at Athens. Map 2, 4
 Arcetri, nr. Florence. Map 21
 Archelaus, sculpt., Priene, ca. 200 B.C. Map 4
 Archilochus, Gr. epic poet, Paros, 7th cent. B.C. Map 1, p. 13
 Archimedes of Syracuse, math., Alexandria. Map 4, p. 18
 Archipenko, Alexander, Russ. sculpt., b. 1887. Map 47
 Archyltas, Gr. math., Tarente, 4th cent. B.C. Map 3
 Ardagh, Irish see and mon. Map 17, fig. 214
 Ardebil, Azerbaijan. Map 16
 Ardmore, Ireland. Map 21
 Arelate (Arles), Narbonensis. Map 5, 11, 13
 Areopolis (Rabbath Moab), Palestine. Map 4
 Arequipo, Peru. Map 34
 Arethas, Byz. savant, pupil of Phocius. Map 16
 Arethusa, Syria. Map 11
 Aretino, Pietro, It. satirist and pamphleteer, 1492-1556. Map 33, fig. 674, p. 149
 Aretino, Spinello, It. painter, 1333-1410. Map 25
 Arezzo, Tuscany, It. Map 21, 24, 27, 28, 32, 33, 46
 Arfe, Juan de, sculpt., math., in Leon and Madrid, 1535-1603. Map 33
 Argentan, Fr., Orne (late Gothic ch.) Maps 27, 48 fig. 620
 Argenteuil, nr. Paris. Map 50
 Argentoratum (Strasbourg), Germania Superior. Map 5, 11
 Arghezi, Rum. poet, b. 1880. Map 47
 Argos, Peloponnese, map 1, 3
 Arguin, W. coast of Africa. Map 34
 Arianism, teaching of Arius, denied divinity of Christ. Condemned by Council of Nicaea. Map 11
 Arilje, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Arimathaea, Samaria. Map 6
 Ariminum (Rimini), Umbria. Map 5, 11
 Ariosto, It. epic poet (Ferrara), wr. of 'Orlando Furioso', 1474-1533. Map 33
 Aristarchus of Samos, astron., Alexandria, 320-250. Map 4
 Aristarchus of Samothrace, phil., Alexandria. Map 4
 Aristaeas Legend, fictitious account of origin of Septuagint. Map 4
 Aristides, wr., Miletus, prob. 1st cent. Map 5
 Aristides, P. Aelius, orator, Smyrna, ca. 129-189. Map 5
 Aristides of Athens, wr. apology for Christianity addressed to Hadrian. Map 9
 Aristippus of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates. Map 2, 3
 Aristobulus, Gr.-Jewish wr., Alexandria, commentary on Pentateuch. Map 4
 Aristophanes, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens. Map 2
 Aristophanes of Byzantium, phil., Alexandria. Map 4
 Aristotle, Gr. phil., Stagira, Aegaea, Athens (Lyceum); 384-322; f. school of Peripatetics. Map 2, 3, p. 13, 18, 51, 56
 Aristoxenus of Tarente, musicologist, Athens. Map 2, 4
 Arius, presbyter, Alexandria (*see* Arianism). Map 11
 Arles (Arelate), Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map e.p., 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26, 48, fig. 301, p. 36
 Arles sur Tech, Fr., Pyrénées-Orientales (rom. ch.). Map 20, 22, 48
 Arlington, Virginia, USA. Map 52 inset
 Armacha (Armagh), Ireland. Map 11
 Armagh. Map 17, 18, 19
 Armastica, Caucasia. Map 4
 Armenia. Map 4, 5, 9, 16, p. 51
 Arminius, Jacobus, Neth. clergyman, 1560-1609; leader of the Arminians or Remonstrants. Map 35
 Arnauld (Le Grand Arnauld), one of the leaders of early Jansenism. France. Map 21
 Arndt, Joh., Germ. Luth. wr., 1555-1621, Map 35
 Arnhem, The Netherlands. Map 37
 Arnim, Ludwig Joachim von, Germ. romantic wr., 1781-1831. Map 42
 Arnobius Jr., monk, Rome; wr. on Grace. Map 11
 Arnold, Matthew, Eng. poet & educationalist, 1822-88. Map 42
 Arnold of Brescia, pupil of Abélard, provoked a rising against the Pope at Rome; † 1155. Map 21
 Arnolfo di Cambio, It. arch., Florence, Rome, 1232-1302; leading figure in It. Gothic arch. Map 24
 Arnulf (St), bp. of Metz; in conjunction with Pepin the founder of Carolingian empire; † 641. Map 17
 Arpajon, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Arques-la-Bataille, Fr., Seine-Infér. (Ren. ch.). Map 32, 48
 Arras, Fr., Pas-de-Calais. Map 17, 32, 40, 48
 Arrebo, Anders Christensen, principal Danish Renaissance poet. Map 36
 Arretium (Arezzo), It. Map 1, 5, 11
 Arrhenius, Svante, Swedish chemist, 1859-1927. Map 47
 Arrianus (Flavius), hist., Nicomedia, 2nd cent.; described campaigns of Alexander the Gt. Map 5
 Ars, nr. Lyons, Fr. Map 42
 Arsacidae, dynasty of Arsaces I, Parthia, Map 4
 Arsinoë (1), Cilicia. Map 4
 Arsinoë (2), Egypt. Map 4, 8
 Arsinoë (3), Egypt, N.W. corner of Red Sea. Map 8
 Arta, Gr. Map 26
 Artaxata, Armenia. Map 4, 5
 Artemision, Cape, N.E. Euboea; naval battle 480 B.C. Map 3
 Arth, Switzerland. Map 38
 Arvernus (Clermont). Map 11, 13
 Asam, C. D., Germ. painter, 1686-1739; E. O. (bro. of C.D.), Germ. sculpt. and arch., 1692-1750; Baroque. Map 38
 Ascalon, Palestine. Map 11
 Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, château. Map 32, 36, 38, 39
 Asclepiodotus of Nicaea, wr. handbook of military strategy. Map 4
 Ascoli, Abruzzi, It. Map 21, 28
 Asdod (Azotus) (Esdud), Judaea. Map 6
 Asia, Rom. province after 133 B.C. Map 5
 Asianic style, artificial rhetoric, *see* Hegesias (2). Map 4
 Askra, Boeotia. Map 1
 Asmundtorp, S. Sweden. Map 21
 Aspasia, friend of Pericles, Athens. Map 2
 Aspendus, Pamphylia. Map 1, 5
 Asselijn, Neth. dramatist, 1620-1701. Map 37
 Assen, Drente, Neth. Map 37
 Assisi, Umbria, It., gothic ch. S. Francesco. Map e.p., 21, 24, 26, 28
 Assus (Assum), Asia Minor nr. Hellespont. Map e.p., 1, 3, 15
 Asterius, bp. of Amaseia (Asia Minor); † 410; orator. Map 11
 Asti, Piedmont, It. Map 21
 Astigi (Ecija), Hispania Baetica. Map 5, 13, 15
 Astorga, Leon, Sp. Map 16, 20, 21, 27
 Astrakhan, nr. mouth of the Volga, Russ., Map 34
 Asturias (Asturia), Sp. Map 18
 Astypalaia, island nr. Rhodes. Map 3

Aristarchus of Samothrace, phil., Alexandria. Map 4
 Aristaeas Legend, fictitious account of origin of Septuagint. Map 4
 Aristides, wr., Miletus, prob. 1st cent. Map 5
 Aristides, P. Aelius, orator, Smyrna, ca. 129-189. Map 5
 Aristides of Athens, wr. apology for Christianity addressed to Hadrian. Map 9
 Aristippus of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates. Map 2, 3
 Aristobulus, Gr.-Jewish wr., Alexandria, commentary on Pentateuch. Map 4
 Aristophanes, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens. Map 2
 Aristophanes of Byzantium, phil., Alexandria. Map 4
 Aristotle, Gr. phil., Stagira, Aegaea, Athens (Lyceum); 384-322; f. school of Peripatetics. Map 2, 3, p. 13, 18, 51, 56
 Aristoxenus of Tarente, musicologist, Athens. Map 2, 4
 Arius, presbyter, Alexandria (*see* Arianism). Map 11
 Arles (Arelate), Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map e.p., 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26, 48, fig. 301, p. 36
 Arles sur Tech, Fr., Pyrénées-Orientales (rom. ch.). Map 20, 22, 48
 Arlington, Virginia, USA. Map 52 inset
 Armacha (Armagh), Ireland. Map 11
 Armagh. Map 17, 18, 19
 Armastica, Caucasia. Map 4
 Armenia. Map 4, 5, 9, 16, p. 51
 Arminius, Jacobus, Neth. clergyman, 1560-1609; leader of the Arminians or Remonstrants. Map 35
 Arnauld (Le Grand Arnauld), one of the leaders of early Jansenism. France. Map 21
 Arndt, Joh., Germ. Luth. wr., 1555-1621, Map 35
 Arnhem, The Netherlands. Map 37
 Arnim, Ludwig Joachim von, Germ. romantic wr., 1781-1831. Map 42
 Arnobius Jr., monk, Rome; wr. on Grace. Map 11
 Arnold, Matthew, Eng. poet & educationalist, 1822-88. Map 42
 Arnold of Brescia, pupil of Abélard, provoked a rising against the Pope at Rome; † 1155. Map 21
 Arnolfo di Cambio, It. arch., Florence, Rome, 1232-1302; leading figure in It. Gothic arch. Map 24
 Arnulf (St), bp. of Metz; in conjunction with Pepin the founder of Carolingian empire; † 641. Map 17
 Arpajon, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Arques-la-Bataille, Fr., Seine-Infér. (Ren. ch.). Map 32, 48
 Arras, Fr., Pas-de-Calais. Map 17, 32, 40, 48
 Arrebo, Anders Christensen, principal Danish Renaissance poet. Map 36
 Arretium (Arezzo), It. Map 1, 5, 11
 Arrhenius, Svante, Swedish chemist, 1859-1927. Map 47
 Arrianus (Flavius), hist., Nicomedia, 2nd cent.; described campaigns of Alexander the Gt. Map 5
 Ars, nr. Lyons, Fr. Map 42
 Arsacidae, dynasty of Arsaces I, Parthia, Map 4
 Arsinoë (1), Cilicia. Map 4
 Arsinoë (2), Egypt. Map 4, 8
 Arsinoë (3), Egypt, N.W. corner of Red Sea. Map 8
 Arta, Gr. Map 26
 Artaxata, Armenia. Map 4, 5
 Artemision, Cape, N.E. Euboea; naval battle 480 B.C. Map 3
 Arth, Switzerland. Map 38
 Arvernus (Clermont). Map 11, 13
 Asam, C. D., Germ. painter, 1686-1739; E. O. (bro. of C.D.), Germ. sculpt. and arch., 1692-1750; Baroque. Map 38
 Ascalon, Palestine. Map 11
 Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, château. Map 32, 36, 38, 39
 Asclepiodotus of Nicaea, wr. handbook of military strategy. Map 4
 Ascoli, Abruzzi, It. Map 21, 28
 Asdod (Azotus) (Esdud), Judaea. Map 6
 Asia, Rom. province after 133 B.C. Map 5
 Asianic style, artificial rhetoric, *see* Hegesias (2). Map 4
 Askra, Boeotia. Map 1
 Asmundtorp, S. Sweden. Map 21
 Aspasia, friend of Pericles, Athens. Map 2
 Aspendus, Pamphylia. Map 1, 5
 Asselijn, Neth. dramatist, 1620-1701. Map 37
 Assen, Drente, Neth. Map 37
 Assisi, Umbria, It., gothic ch. S. Francesco. Map e.p., 21, 24, 26, 28
 Assus (Assum), Asia Minor nr. Hellespont. Map e.p., 1, 3, 15
 Asterius, bp. of Amaseia (Asia Minor); † 410; orator. Map 11
 Asti, Piedmont, It. Map 21
 Astigi (Ecija), Hispania Baetica. Map 5, 13, 15
 Astorga, Leon, Sp. Map 16, 20, 21, 27
 Astrakhan, nr. mouth of the Volga, Russ., Map 34
 Asturias (Asturia), Sp. Map 18
 Astypalaia, island nr. Rhodes. Map 3

- Asunción, Paraguay. Map 34.
Atella, nr. Rome. Map 4
Atefana Fabula, early It. comedy. Map 4
Ateni, Armenia. Map 15
Ath, Belgium, Hainault. Map 37
Athanaric, k. of W. Goths; war with Emp. Valens on Danube (369). Map 12
Athanasius (St), Father of the Church, triumphed over Arians at Council of Nicaea. Map 11
Athenae (Athens). Map 2, 4, 8, 9, 11
Athenagoras, Athens, wr. petition in favour of Christians to Emp. Marcus Aurelius. Map 9
Athens. Map e.p., 12, 14, 15, 16, 26, p. 13
Athos, Mount, mon., Gr. Map e.p., 19, 26
Athripe, mon., Egypt. Map 11
Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Map 52
Atlixco, Mexico. Map 52
Atria (Adria), Venetia. Map 1
Attalia, Pamphylia. Map 5
Atterbom, Per Daniel A., Swedish romantic poet and phil., 1790–1855. Map 42
Atticus, T. Pomponius, Roman hist., friend of Cicero, 109–32. Map 4
Attl, mon., Bavaria. Map 22, 39
Auber, Daniel Franç. E., Fr. comp., principally of operas, 1782–1871. Map 41, 42
Aubigné, Th. Agriopa d', Fr. pol., hist., poet, 1552–1630; Huguenot. Map 33, 36, p. 149
Aubrac, mon., Aveyron, Fr. Map 20
Aubusson, Fr., Creuse. Map 48
Auch, Fr., Gers. Map 22, 27, 32, 48, fig. 897
Audifax (St), Rom. martyr, on via Cornelia (19 Jan.). Map 10
Auenbrugger, Leopold van, Austrian doctor, 1722–1809. Map 41
Aufhausen, Bavaria. Map 38
Augier, G. V. Emile, Fr. dramatist, 1820–89. Map 42
Augsburg, Bavaria. Map e.p., 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, p. 72
Augurius (St), martyr, Torrago (21 Jan.). Map 13
Augusta Praetoria (Aosta), Liguria. Map 5
Augusta Rauricorum (Augst), nr. Basel, Germania Superior. Map 5
Augusta Taurinorum (Turin), Liguria. Map 11
Augusta Treverorum (Trier, Trèves), rom. administrative centre for Belgica and Germania. Map 5, 9, 11, 13
Augusta Vindelicorum (Augsburg), Raetia. Map 5, 13
Augustine (St), Father of the Church, Hippo Regius; first a Manichee, baptized 387; principal works 'De Civitate Dei' and 'Confessions'. Map 11, p. 21
Augustine of Rome (St), Apostle of England, 1st archbp. of Canterbury. Map 14
Augustobona (Troyes), Gallia. Map 11
Augustodunum (Autun), Gallia Lugdunensis. Map 5, 13
Augustus, b. 63 B.C. Octavius, after 31 B.C. dictator, 27 B.C. takes title of Augustus; creator of Roman Empire; † 14 A.D. Map 4, 5, 8, p. 18, 21
Auhausen, mon., Bavaria. Map 22
Aulnay, Fr., Charente-Infer.; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
Aulus Gellius, Rom. wr., 2nd cent.; 'Noctes Atticae'. Map 5
Aura, mon., Hessen. Map 20, 22
Auray, Fr. Morbihan. Map 48
Aurea (St), martyr, Astia (24 Aug.). Map 13
Aurelian, L. Domitius, Rom. Emp., 270–75, built Aurelian wall. Map 5
Aurelii, Catacomb of the, on via Manzoni (heterodox). Map 10
Aurelius (St), bp. in Armenia, patron of mon. at Hirsau. Map 20
Auria (Orense), Sp., Galicia. Map 15
Auric, Georges, Fr. comp., b. 1899. Map 47
Aurillac, OSB abbey in Auvergne (Cantal), f. 894. Map 19, 22, 42
Auroimünster, Austria. Map 38
Ausonius, Bordeaux. Rom. official and poet. Map 11
Austrigisil (St), archbp. of Bourges, † 624. Map 17
Autun, Fr., Saône-et-Loire; rom. cath. of St Lazare. Map e.p., 15, 17, 18, 21, 32, 40, 48, p. 59
Auxentius, bp. of Durostorum (Rum.), master of Wulfila; 4th cent. Map 11
Auxerre, Fr., Yonne; gothic cath. Map 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 inset, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 48, fig. 431, 435, p. 66
Avallon, Fr., Yonne; rom. ch. Map 48
Avars, Mongolian tribe, ca. 570 in Danube valley. Map 14, 17
Avellaneda, Gertrudis Gómez de, Cuban poetess, 1814–73. Map 52
Aventicum (Avenches), Germania Superior. Map 5
Averbode, Belgian Brabant. Map 37
Avercamp, Hendr., Neth. painter, 1585–1634. Map 37
Averroës, Arab. phil. & med., Sp., 1126–1198; commentator on Aristotle; gt. infl. on mediaeval thought. Map 21
Avicbron (Salomon ben Yehuda ibn Gebiro, Jewish poet & phil. at Cordova, Sp. Map 20
Avignon, Fr., Vaucluse. Papal Palace. Map 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 48, p. 105
Avila, Castile, Sp. Map 5, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 35
Avioth, Fr., Meuse; late gothic chapel. Map 27, 48
Avit (St.), f. and abbot mon. at Châteaudun (Eure-et-Loire). Map 17
Avitus, archbp. Vienna, wr. Biblical epic. Map 11
Avogadro, It. phys., 'Avogadro's Law'. Map 41
Avolsheim, Fr., Moselle; rom. ch. Map 48
Avon, Seine-et-Marne, Fr. Map 20
Avranches, Manche, Fr. Map 36
Axel, Zealand, Neth. Map 37
Axiopolis, Mesia (nr. Constanza). Map 12
Axum, Ethiopia. Map 12
Ayla, Aila (Akaba), Egypt. Map 15, 16
Aymard, OSB, 942–65 abbot of Cluny. Map 19
Azay-le-Rideau, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; Ren. château. Map 32, 48, fig. 708, p. 149
Azerbaijan, Caucasia. Map 16
Aziz, al', Cairo. Map 16
Azov, S. Russia. Map e.p.
Azorin, Sp. wr., belonged to the 'generation of '98', b. 1874. Map 47
- B**
- Baader, Frans X. B. von, Germ. mystic & phil., 1765–1841. Map 42
Baalbek, Syria, ruins of temple, see also Heliopolis. Map e.p., 12, 15
Baarle-Duc, Belgium, N. Brabant. Map 37
Babits, Mihály, Hungarian poet, b. 1883. Map 47
Babylas (St.), martyr, Antioch (24 Jan.). Map 13
Babylon. Map e.p., 4, 11, 13, 16
Bacchylides, Gr. lyric poet, Syracuse; 468 B.C. on Ceos. Map 1, 3
Bach, J. C., son of J. S. Bach, comp. operas and ch. music, † 1782. Map 39, p. 192
Bach, J. S., Germ. comp. Map 39, 40, fig. 907, p. 197
Bachrach, Rhineland. Map 24
Bačkovo, mon., Macedonia. Map 26
Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, Eng. pol. & phil., 1561–1626; empiricist. Map 33, 36
Bacon, Henry, US arch., 1866–1924. Map 52
Bacon, Roger, theol., Oxford, 1214–94. Map 24
Baconthorp, John of (or Baco), OCarm., Eng. theol. & phil., † 1346. Map 25
Bactria, territory & city in N. Afghanistan, conquered 330 B.C. by Alexander the Gt. Map 4
Bádajoz, Estremadura, Sp. Map 32
Baden-Powell, Lord Robert, f. of Boy Scout movement; 1857–1941. Map 47
Baena, Andalusia, Sp. Map 35, 36
Baerle, Caspar van, Neth. poet and savant, 1584–1648. Map 37
Baetica, Rom. prov., Hispania (Andalusia). Map 5, 14, p. 51
Baeza, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32, 35
Bagaran, Armenia (ch.). Map 15
Baggesen, Jens, Danish poet, 1764–1826. Map 41
Bagdad, on the Tigris, Islamic foundation, residence of Khalifs. Map e.p., 16, 34, p. 56
Bagnacavallo, nr. Ravenna, 8th cent. basilica. Map 17
Bähr, Georg, Germ. arch. (prot. chs.), 1666–1738. Map 38
Bahrein, Arabia. Map 16
Bailey, P. J., Eng. poet, 1816–1902. Map 42
Baird, J. L., Eng. inventor, b. 1889. Map 47
Bajus, Michael, prof. at Louvain, theol., 1513–89. Map 35
Bakunin, Michael A., Russ. anarchist, 1814–76. Map 42
Balaguer, Victor, Catalan poet and hist., 1824–1901. Map 42
Balassa, Hungarian popular poet, killed at Esztergom 1594. Map 33
Balbina, Catacomb of, on via Appia. Map 10
Balbao, Vasco Nuñez de, Sp. discoverer of Pacific (1513). Map 34
Balcio, Bulgaria. Map 12
Baldini, Baccio, Florentine engraver, † after 1480. Map 27
Baldung, Hans (vere Grien), Germ. painter, Strasbourg, 1485–1545. Map 33, p. 153
Balk, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
Balkh, Afghanistan. Map 16, 34
Balmerino, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
Balmes, Juan, Sp. phil. & journalist, 1810–48. Map 42
Balmont, Konstantin D., Russ. poet, 1867–1943. Map 47
Baltimore, Maryland, USA. Map 52
Baltinglass, OC mon., Ireland. Map 23
Balzac, Honoré de, Fr. novelist, 1799–1850. Map 42, p. 192
Bamberg, Bavaria; cath. in transitional style. Map e.p., 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 38, 39, 40
Bancroft, Joseph, Eng. doct., 1836–94 (tropical medicine). Map 47
Bandello, Matteo, It. wr., 1485–1562. Map 33
Bañez, Dom, theol., Salamanca, 1528–1604. Map 33
Bangor, Carnarvon, Wales. Map 14, 18, 24
Banting, Frederick Grant, Canadian doct., b. 1891, discovered insulin in collaboration with Best. Map 52
Banville, Théodore de, Fr. poet, 1823–91. Map 42
Banz, Bavaria; baroque abbey ch. Map 38
Bar-s.-Aube, Fr., Aube. Map 48
Bárány, Robert, Austrian doct., b. 1876. Map 47
Barbey-d'Aureville, Jules A., Fr. romanticist, 1808–89. Map 42
Barbizon, school of Fr. painters working at Barbizon, nr. Fontainebleau ca. 1830. Map 42
Barca Cyrenaica. Map 16
Barca, Libya. Map 1
Barcelona, Catalonia, see also Barcino; gothic chs.; museum of rom. frescoes. Map e.p., 18, 20, 21, 24–27, 33, 36, 42, 46, 47, p. 65
Barcino (Barcelona), Hispania. Map 11, 13
Barclay, Alexander, Eng. poet & prose-writer, wr. 'Ship of Fools'. Map 33
Barclay, John, Latin poet (Eng.), 1582–1621. Map 36
Bardas, Byz. Imperial Regent, Const., reopened Univ. 864. Map 16
Bardeganes, Edessa; converted 179; his hymns are oldest Syrian poems. Map 9
Bardo, OSB, archbp. of Mainz, † 1051. Map 20
Barents, Willem, Neth. sailor, wintered on Nova Zembla; 1555–97. Map 34
Bari, It., Apulia; tomb of St Nicholas in the cath. Map 16, 18–21, 36, 46
Baring, Maurice, Eng. diplomat and wr., 1874–1945. Map 47
Barlaam (St), martyr, Antioch (19 Nov.). Map 13
Barletta, Apulia, It.; rom. cath. Map 21
Barmecides, family of Grand Viziers under Abbassides. Map 16
Barmen, Rhine province. Map 47
Barna, It. painter from Siena. Map 25
Barnabites, religious order f. 1580 at Milan. Map 35
Barnstaple, Devon. Map 22
Baroccio, Fed., It. painter, Rome–Urbino, master of Correggio, precursor of Baroque. Map 33, fig. 781
Baroja, Pio, Sp. wr. Map 47
Baroque, name for style derived from work of Michelangelo. Map 36, 38, 39
Baronius, Cardinal, ecclesiastical hist., 1538–1607, Map 33
Barrès, Maurice, Fr. wr. Map 42
Barros, de, hist. of Portuguese Indies, 1496–1570. Map 33
Barsanuphius (St), hermit, Gaza. Map 14
Bart, Jean, Fr. corsair, Dunkirk, 1650–1702. Map 36
Barth, Karl, prot. theol., b. 1886. Map 47, p. 201
Bartholomeus Angelicus, OFM, theol. Oxford & Paris, wr. encyclopedia of natural sciences. Map 24
Bartolo di Fredi, It. painter from Siena, † 1410. Map 25
Bartolommeo, fra, It. painter, Florence, 1472–1517. Map 33
Barye, Antoine L., Fr. sculpt., 1795–1875. Map 41
Basel, Switz. Map e.p., 20, *passim*, fig. 542
Basil (St), Rom. martyr, on Via Latina (2 March). Map 10
Basil the Great (St), bp. of Caesarea, Father of the ch.; one of the 'Three Cappadocians'; wr. monastic rule. Map 11
Basilides (St), Rom. martyr on the Via Aureliana antiqua (10 June). Map 10
Basilides, Alexandria, 2nd cent., leader of gnostics. Map 9
Basiliscus (St), martyr, Comana Pontica (22 May). Map 13
Basilus, bp. of Ancyra, Arian. Map 11
Basilus Bulgaroktonos ('killer of the Bulgarians'), Byz. emp., 976–1025, conquered Bulgaria. Map 16
Basilla (St), martyr, Sirmium (29 Aug.). Map 13
Basra, on Persian Gulf, islamic foundation. Map 16, 34
Bassae, Arcadia; temple of Apollo. Map 3
Bassani, Giovanni Battista, It. comp., Ferrara, Bologna, 1657–1716. Map 33
Bassein, India. Map 34
Bassilla (St), Rom. martyr, on Via Pinciana (20 May). Map 10
Bassilla, Catacomb of, on Via Pinciana. Map 10
Batalha, Portugal, mon., manuelino style. Map 25, 27
Batana (Sarug), N. Mesopotamia. Map 11
Batanaea (O.T. Basan), prov. Palestina. Map 6
Batavia (Djakarta), Java. Map 34
Bath, Somerset; gothic chs. Map 24, 26, 43, 45
Batoni, Pompeo, It. painter, 1708–87. Map 40
Battani, al-, Arab. astron., 858–929. Map 16
Battle, nr. Hastings, where William the Conqueror landed in 1066. Map 20
Baudelaire, Charles, Fr. poet. Map 42
Baudilus (St), martyr, Nemausus (20 May). Map 13
Bauer, Bruno, Germ. neo-Hegelian, 1809–82. Map 42
Baume, Fr., Jura; rom. ch. Map 22, 48
Bautzen, Saxony. Map 38
Bavarians, Germ. tribe, came to Bavaria 6th cent. Map 17
Bavo (St), OSB, Ghent, † 653. Map 17
Baville, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
Bawit; 6th cent. mon., Egypt. Map 12, 15

Bayeux, Fr., Calvados; rom. gothic cath. Map 20, 21, 24, 40, 48
 Bayer, Adolf von, Germ. doct., 1835-1917. Map 47
 Bayle, Pierre, Fr. phil., lived at Rotterdam, 1647-1706. Map 37, 40
 Bayliss, Sir Wm. Maddock, Eng. doct., 1866-1924. Map 47
 Bayonne, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées; goth. cath. Map 24, 26, 48
 Bayreuth, Bavaria (Wagner). Map 38, 42
 Bazas, Fr., Gironde. Map 20, 21, 48
 Beas, Murcia, Sp. Map 35
 Beatrijs of Nazareth, Neth. mystic, 1206-68. Map 24
 Beatrix (St), Rom. martyr on Via Portuensis (29 July). Map 10
 Beattie, James, Scots poet and phil., 1735-1803. Map 40, 41
 Beatus (St), monk of Liebana (Asturia); wr. commentary on Apocalypse. Map 17
 Beaucaire, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map 48
 Beaufort, mon. in Palestine. Map 26
 Beaugency, Fr., Loiret; château and ch. Map 32, 48
 Beaulieu, OSB abbey nr. Tours, f. 1010. Map 19, 20
 Beaulieu (Corrèze), Fr., portal. Map 21, 22, 48
 Beaumarais, Anglessea, Eng. Map 24, 26
 Beaumarchais, Pierre A. de, Fr. dramatist, 1732-99. Map 40
 Beaumesnil, Eure, Fr. Map 36
 Beaumont, Seine-et-Oise. Map 22, 50
 Beaumont, Francis, Eng. dramatist, collaborated with John Fletcher, 1584-1616. Map 33, 36
 Beaumont, Wm., US surgeon, 1785-1853. Map 52
 Beaune, Fr., Côte d'Or. Map 27, 48
 Beauvais, Fr., Oise (gothic cath.) Map 19-21, 24-27, 32, 33, 48, fig. 422-424, 711, p. 105, 123
 Bebenhausen, OC mon., Württemberg. Map 21, 23
 Bec, OSB abbey nr. Rouen, f. 1034, celebrated school of Anselm. Map 20
 Beccadelli, Antonio, It. hum. poet, 1394-1417. Map 27
 Becerra, Sp. painter, sculpt., arch. and engraver, 1520-1570. Map 33
 Beck, Loenhard, painter & illustrator, Augsburg, ca. 1480-1542. Map 33
 Bécquer, Gustavo Adolfo, Sp. romantic poet, 1836-70. Map 42
 Becquerel, Henri Antoine, Fr. phys., 1852-1908. Map 47
 Beddoes, Thos. Lovell, Eng. poet, 1803-49. Map 42
 Bede the Venerable (St), Doctor of the Ch., hist., Jarrow. Map 17
 Beer, Joh. Michael, Austrian arch., Vorarlberg, St Gall, 1697-1780. Map 38
 Beer, Michael, Germ. poet, 1800-33. Map 38
 Beethoven, Ludwig van, Germ. comp. Map 41, p. 192
 Beets, Nic., Neth. clergyman and wr., 1814-1901. Map 42
 Bégard, OC mon., Côtes-du-Nord, Fr. Map 23
 Behaim, Martin, Germ. geographer, Nuremberg, 1459-1507. Map 27
 Beham, B., Germ. painter and engraver (Nuremberg), 1502-40. Map 33
 Beham, H., Germ. engraver, ca. 1500-50. Map 33
 Behring, Emil A. von, Germ. doct., 1854-1917. Map 47
 Beinweil, mon. nr. Basel. Map 39
 Beiruth, *see* Berytus, Syria. Map e.p.
 Beit Laphat (Jundishapur), Syria, nestorian school. Map 16
 Bekker, Balth., theol. 1634-98; anti witchcraft. Map 37
 Belapatfalva, OC mon., Hungary. Map 23
 Belem, mon. nr. Lisbon, f. 1496; manuelino style. Map 27
 Belfort, Fr., Haut-Rhin. Map 48
 Belgica, Rom. prov., Belgium & N. France. Map 5
 Belgrado (Beograd), *see* Singidunum, Serbia. Map e.p.
 Belinski, W.G., Russ. critic, 1811-48. Map 42
 Belisarius, general under Justinian, Constantinople, 505-65; conquered It. from the Ostrogoths. Map 14
 Belize, British Honduras (Central America). Map 52
 Bell, Scots doct., 1774-1842. Map 41
 Bell, Alexander Graham, US inventor of telephone, 1847-1922. Map 52
 Bellaigue, OC mon., Creuze, Fr. Map 23
 Bellamy, Jacobus, Neth. poet & patriot, 1757-86. Map 41
 Bellange, Jacques, Fr. painter and etcher, Nancy, 1602-17. Map 33
 Bellapais, mon., Cyprus. Map 26
 Bellarmine (St), Robert, Doctor of the Ch., Cardinal, counter-reformer, 1542-1621. Map 33, 35, 36
 Bellechose, Hendrik, Flemish painter at the Burgundian court, † 1440. Map 27
 Belley, Fr., Somme. Map 32, fig. 446-447
 Bellini, Gentile, It. painter, 1429-1507. Map 27
 Bellini, Giov., Venetian painter, 1427-1516. Map 33
 Bellini, Vincenzo, It. comp. Map 41, 42
 Bellman, Carl M., Swedish singer & poet, 1740-95. Map 41
 Bello, Andrés, Venezuelan poet, 1781-1865. Map 52

Bellloc, Hilaire, Eng. wr., b. 1870. Map 47
 Belluno, It., Veneto. Map 28, 32
 Belvoir, Palestine. Map 26
 Bembo, It. hum., poet & savant, in papal service, 1470-1547. Map 33, p. 149
 Benavente, Jacinto, Sp. dramatist, b. 1866. Map 47
 Benda, Julien, Fr. phil. & wr., b. 1867. Map 47
 Benedict Biscop (St), f. mon. Wearmouth & Jarrow. Map 17
 Benedict of Nursia (St), f. mon. Monte Cassino, wr. Benedictine Rule; Father of Western Monasticism. Map 11, 14, p. 56
 Benedict of Aniane (St), OSB, f. & abbot of Aniane; monastic reformer, 750-821. Map 18, p. 65
 Benedict XIV, pope. Map 40
 Benedict XV, pope, 1854-1922. Map 47
 Benediktbeuren, OSB abbey, Bavaria, f. 752, restored 1032. Map 18, 22, 24, 38, 39
 Benediktssón, Icelandic poet, b. 1864. Map 47
 Bénévent-l'Abbaye, Fr., Creuse. Map 48
 Benevento, It., Campania; *see also* Beneventum. Map 20, 21
 Beneventum (Benevento), nr. Naples. Map 11, 15, 17
 Benghazi, Cyrenaica, *see also* Berenice. Map e.p.
 Bentham, Jeremy, Eng. jurist and phil. (utilitarian), 1748-1832. Map 42
 Bentheim, Lower Saxony. Map 37
 Béotie, Eug. de la, Fr. wr., 1530-63. Map 33
 Béranger, Pierre J., Fr. popular poet, 1780-1857. Map 42
 Berckheyde, Neth. painter, 1638-1698. Map 37, fig. 840, 842
 Berdiaev, Nikolai A., Russ. phil., 1874-1948. Map 47
 Berengarius of Tours, teacher at mon. school, heretic. Map 20
 Berenice (Benghazi), Cyrenaica. Map e.p., 4, 8, 11
 Beresjö, Sweden. Map 24
 Beresof, on r. Ob, Siberia. Map 34
 Berosov, discoverer of Siberia. Map 34
 Berga, mon., Pyrenees. Map 20
 Berg-am-Laim, nr. Munich; baroque ch. Map 38
 Bergamo, Lombardy. Map 27, 28, 32, 33
 Berge, Hessen-Anhalt. Map 22
 Bergen, Norway. Map 24, 26
 Bergen, Hainaut, Belgium; ch. of St Wavdru. Map 27, 37
 Bergen-op-Zoom, Neth. Map 37
 Bergman, Hjalmar, Swedish poet, 1883-1931. Map 47
 Bergmann, Ernst von, Germ. doct., 1836-1907. Map 47
 Bergson, Henri, Fr. phil., 1859-1941. Map 47
 Berg St-Winnoc, Pas-de-Calais, Fr.; abbey f. by St. Winnoc. Map 22
 Bering, Vitus, Danish polar explorer, 1680-1741; disc. Bering Straits 1728. Map 34
 Berkeley, George, bp. of Cloyne, phil., 1685-1753. Map 40, p. 178
 Berkhamstead, Herts., Eng. Map 45
 Berlanga, Sp., Castile. Map 21
 Berlicum, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Berlinghieri, fam. of painters, Lucca. Map 24
 Berlioz, Hector, Fr. romantic comp., 1803-69. Map 41, 42
 Berlin, Brandenburg. Map 35, 42, 46, 47
 Bermejo, Catalan painter, 15th cent. Map 27
 Bermondsey, mon. nr. London. Map 22
 Bern, Switzerland. Map 24, 27, 32, 38, 46, 47
 Bernadette Soubirous (St), saw visions of Our Lady at Lourdes; 1844-79. Map 42
 Bernard, Cl., Fr. doct. & physiologist, 1813-78. Map 42
 Bernard de Castanet, master-builder of Albi Cath. Map 24, fig. 441
 Bernard de Ventadour, Fr. troubadour, † after 1194. Map 21, p. 102
 Bernard of Chartres, theol.; platonist, ca. 1125. Map 21
 Bernardin de St Pierre, Jacques H., Fr. romantic wr., 1737-1814. Map 41
 Bernardino of Siena (St), popular preacher, 1380-1444. Map 27, p. 114
 Bernard of Clairvaux (St), OC, abbot of Cîteaux, Doctor of the Ch. Map 21, p. 102
 Bernay, OSB abbey in Normandy, Fr., f. ca. 1025. Map 20, 21, 48
 Berni, It. burlesque poet, † 1535. Map 33
 Bernières, Fr., Calvados. Map 48
 Bernini, It. arch. and sculpt.; leading figure in Roman Baroque, 1598-1680. Map 36, fig. 772, 783, 791 p. 170, 178
 Bernold, chronicler, † 1100 at Schaffhausen. Map 20
 Bernoulli, Johann, Swiss math., 1667-1748. Map 40
 Bernstorff, Denmark. Map 40
 Bernulf (St), bp. of Utrecht 1027-1054. Map 20
 Bernward (St), bp. of Hildesheim, † 1025. Map 19, 20
 Beroea (Verria), Macedonia. Map 8, 9, 11
 Beroea, Syria. Map 11
 Berossus, hist.; wr. hist. of Babylon in Greek. Map 4
 Berruguete, Sp. sculpt. & painter, ca. 1480-1561. Map 27, 33

Berry, Jean Duke of, 1340-1416, patron of the arts. Map 27, p. 123
 Bersabee, Idumea. Map 6
 Berson, mon., Gironde, Fr. Map 22
 Berthold the Black, Germ. monk, prob. inventor of firearms, ca. 1350. Map 25
 Berthold of Mosburg OP, Germ. scholastic, Cologne. Map 24
 Berthold of Regensburg OFM, popular preacher, † 1272. Map 24
 Bertram of Minden, Germ. painter at Lübeck, Hamburg, 2nd half 14th cent. Map 25
 Bertrand de Born, troubadour, † before 1215. Map 21, p. 102
 Bérulle, Pierre de, Fr. theol., cardinal, f. Oratory, 1575-1629. Map 35, 36, p. 170
 Beryllus, bp. of Bostra, 3rd cent. Map 9
 Berytus (Beirut), Syria. Map 1, 11
 Berzé-la-Ville, chapel, mon. nr. Cluny (Saône-et-Loire, Fr.) Map 20, 48
 Besalu, Catalonia. Map 20
 Besançon, *see* Vesontio, Doubs, Fr., Map e.p., 18, 32, 33, 36, 40, 46, 48
 Bessenyei, György, Hungarian poet, 1747-1811. Map 40
 Bethania (Bethabara), Judaea (Palestine). Map 6
 Bethel, mon., Westphalia. Map 42
 Bethesda, pool at Jerusalem. Map 7
 Bethlehem, Judaea; Ch. of the Nativity. Map e.p., 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, fig. 190
 Bethlén, Gabor, k. of Hungary, 1580-1629. Map 36
 Bethsaida Julias, Galilaea. Map 6
 Bethsân, *see* Scythopolis. Map 6
 Beuron, abbey OSB, S. Germ. Map 47
 Beusberg, nr. Cologne. Map 38
 Beverley Minster, Yorks. Map 24-27, 45
 Bewcastle, Scotland; high cross. Map 17
 Beyrac, Fr., Dordogne; château. Map 32, 48
 Beza, Th., collaborator & successor of Calvin at Geneva, 1519-1605. Map 33
 Bezetha, baths at Jerusalem (John 5, 1-9). Map 7
 Béziers, Fr., Hérault; gothic cath. Map 19, 48
 Bichat, M. F. X., Fr. doct., 1771-1802. Map 41
 Bie, Cornelius de, S. Neth. dramatist 1627-1711. Map 37
 Biebrich, nr. Mainz. Map 38
 Biedermeier, arch. style ca. 1815-48. Map 42
 Biel, Gabriel, scholastic theol., devotio moderna, Prof. at Tübingen (Germ.), † 1495. Map 27
 Bielgorod, Russ. Map 26
 Biella, It., Piedmont. Map 19
 Bielozerk, mon., N. Russ. Map 26
 Biervliet, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37
 Bilderdijk, Willem, Neth. poet & hist. Map 41, 42
 Billroth, Chr. A. Th., Germ. doct. (surgeon), 1829-94. Map 42
 Binbirkilisse (Barata), Asia Minor; numerous basilicas. Map e.p., 12, 15, 17
 Binchois, Gilles, Neth. comp., ca. 1400-60. Map 27
 Bindon, OC mon., Dorset. Map 23
 Bingham, mon., Norfolk, Eng. Map 20
 Biot, Jean Baptiste, Fr. phys. (electro-magnetism), 1774-1862. Map 41, 42
 Birgitta (St) (Brigitta), Swedish mystic, f. Brigettines, 1302-1373. Map 25
 Birmingham, Eng. Map 44-46
 Birnau, mon. on L. Constance; baroque ch. Map 38, 39
 Birum, al, Arab. geog. & astron. Map 16
 Bisanthe, Thrace. Map 1
 Bistrita, mon., Wallachia. Map 26
 Bithynia, Rom. prov. after 74 B.C., E. of Bosphorus. Map 3-5, 9
 Bizerta, *see* Hippo Zarytus. Tunis. Map e.p., 33
 Bizet, Georges, Fr. comp., 1838-75. Map 42
 Björnson, Norwegian wr. Map 42
 Blaga, Rum., poet, b. 1895. Map 47
 Blagovyeshchensk, E. Siberia. Map 34
 Blake, Wm., Eng. poet & painter, 1757-1827. Map 42
 Blandina (St), martyred 177 at Lyons temp. Marcus Aurelius. Map 9
 Blandy, Seine-et-Marne, Fr. Map 50
 Blasco Ibañez, Vincente, Sp. novelist, 1867-1928. Map 47
 Blasimont, mon., Gironde, Fr. Map 22
 Blaise (St), martyr, Sebaste (3 Feb.). Map 13
 Blathmac, martyr, Scotland. Map 18
 Blaubeuren, OSB abbey, Württemberg. Map 22, 27
 Blaye, mon., Gironde, Fr. Map 20, 21
 Blénod-les-Toul, Fr., Meurthe-et-Moselle. Map 32, 48
 Blesien, OC mon. nr. Posnan. Map 23
 Bleuler, Eugen, Swiss psychiatrist, 1857-1939. Map 47
 Blicher, Jenny, Danish sentimental wr., 1865-1907. Map 42
 Bloemaert, Abr., Neth. painter and etcher, 1564-1651. Map 37
 Bloemkamp, OC mon. nr. Bolsward, Neth. Map 23
 Blois, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; Ren. château on the Loire. Map 32, 36, 48, p. 149
 Blok, Alexander A., Russ. poet, 1880-1921. Map 47
 Blokzijl, Overijssel, Neth. Map 37

- Blondel, Jacques Francis, Fr. arch., 1705-74. Map 40
- Blondel, Maurice, Fr. Catholic phil., b. 1861. Map 47
- Blosius (Louis de Blois), abbot OSB mon. at Liessies (Hainaut), religious wr., 1506-66. Map 33
- Bloy, Léon, Fr. wr., 1846-1917. Map 42
- Blumenstein, Switzerland. Map 25
- Blyth, OC mon., Yorks. Map 20, 23
- Bobbio, abbey in Lombardy (It.). Map 14-18, p. 51
- Boccaccio, Giovanni, It. hum. wr.; 'Decameron'; 1313-75. Map 25, fig. 640
- Boccherini, Luigi, It. comp. Map 40
- Bocholt, Germ. Map 37
- Böcklin, Arnold, Swiss romantic painter and sculpt., † 1901. Map 42
- Bodelschwingh, Fr. von, Germ. evangelical theol. and social worker, 1831-1910. Map 42
- Bodin, Fr. jurist and economist, ca. 1530-96. Map 33
- Bodoni, Giambattista, It. typographer, 1740-1813. Map 41
- Bunin, Ivan A., Russ. novelist, Nobel Prize 1938. Map 47
- Boerhaave, Herman, Neth. doct., 1668-1738. Map 40, p. 192
- Boethius, Rom. phil., wr. in prison 'Consolatio Philosophiae'. Map 11, 14, p. 51
- Boethus, sculpt., Athens, ca. 200 B.C. Map 4
- Boffrand, Germain de, Fr. court arch., 1667-1754. Map 40
- Boğazköy, Asia Minor, Hittite ruins. Map e.p., 1
- Bogomils, Byz. heretical sect, esp. in Bulgaria; dualists, opposed to Transubstantiation. Map 16
- Bogotá, Columbia. Map 34
- Böhme, Jakob, Germ. mystic, 1575-1624. Map 35, 36
- Boiardo, It. poet at Ferrara, wr. 'Orlando Innamorato'; † 1494. Map 27
- Boileau Despréaux, Nicholas, Fr. satiric poet, wr. 'Art poétique', 1636-1711. Map 36
- Bois-Raymond, Emil du, Germ. physiologist and wr., 1818-96. Map 42
- Boisserée, Sulpiz, Germ. art critic, neogothic (completed Cologne cath.), 1783-1845. Map 42
- Bojana, Bulgaria. Map 26
- Bokhara, capital of the Samanides, in Usbekistan (Russ.). Map 16, 34
- Bol, Ferdinand, Neth. painter, 1616-1680. Map 37
- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, Eng. pol. and wr., 1678-1751. Map 40
- Bolívar, Simon, liberator of S. America, 1783-1830. Map 52
- Bolland, Gerardus J. P. J., Neth. phil., 1854-1922. Map 47
- Bolland, Jan, theol., Antwerp, 1596-1665; began edition of 'Acta Sanctorum'. Map 37
- Bollandists, SJ, continuators of work of Jan Bolland. Map 37
- Bolnissi, Armenia. Map 12, 15
- Bologna, see Bononia, Emilia (It.). Map e.p., 24, *passim*.
- Bolsena, nr. Rome, nr. ruins of Belsina. Map 13
- Bolsward, Friesland, Neth.; ch. and town-hall. Map 27, 32, 37, fig. 490
- Botticelli, Giov., It. painter, 1467-1516. Map 33
- Bölgano, Bernhard, Czech Catholic phil. and math., 1781-1848. Map 42
- Bombay, India. Map 34
- Bône (Bona), Africa (Tunis). Map 33
- Bonald, Louis G. A. de, Fr. phil., 1754-1840. Map 42
- Bonaventure (St.), OFM, It. scholastic. theol. & mystic; Paris & Lyons. Map 24, p. 105
- Bonhöffer, Karl, Germ. psychiatrist, b. 1868. Map 47
- Boniface (St.), Archbp. of Mainz, apostle of the Germans, 680-754. Map 16, 17
- Boniface VIII, pope 1294-1303; bull 'Unam Sanctam'; conflict with Philip IV of Fr. Map 25, p. 105
- Bonlieu, OC mon., Gironde, Fr. Map 23
- Bonmont, OC mon., nr. Geneva. Map 23
- Bonn, town on Rhine, mon. f. ca. 1150. Map 20, 24, 28, 29, 46
- Bonnet, Charles de, Swiss biologist and phil., 1720-93. Map 40
- Bonnevaux, OC mon., Isère, Fr. Map 23
- Bononia, Italia. Map 1, 11, 13
- Boquen, OC mon., Côtes-du-Nord, Fr. Map 23
- Bordeaux, see Burdigala, Fr., Gironde. Map e.p., 18, *passim*
- Bordet, Jules, Belgian bacteriologist, b. 1870. Map 47
- Borgo Sansepolcro, Tuscany, It. Map 28
- Borgund, Norway. Map 24
- Boris I (Czar), 1st Christian ruler of Bulgaria, 843-907. Map 16
- Boris and Glib (Sts), Kiev, sons of St Vladimir, assassinated by pagan brother; 1st martyrs of Russ. Ch. Map 16, 20
- Borriemann, Hamburg, painter, 15th cent. Map 27
- Bornholm (Burgundarholm), Denmark, round chs. Map 21
- Borre, Norway. Map 18
- Borromini, Francesco, It. arch. and sculpt., 1599-1667. Map 36, fig. 736, 774
- Borutta, Sardinia. Map 21
- Borysthenes (Dnieper), S. Russ. Map 1
- Bosboom-Toussaint, Anna, Neth. novelist, 1812-86. Map 42
- Boscán, Almogáver, Sp. poet in It. manner. Map 33
- Bosch, Hieronymus, Neth. painter at 's-Hertogenbosch, 1450-1516. Map 27
- Bosco, Don (St), It. priest & educationalist, f. order of Salesians, 1815-88. Map 42
- Boscovale, town nr. Naples; Rom. villa & silver treasure excavated in 1893. Map 5
- Bosio, archeologist, Rome, 1571-1629; discovered Catacombs. Map 33
- Bosporus Cimmericus (Straits of Kerch), Chersonesus Taurica. Map 1, p. 36
- Bossuet, Jacques B., Fr. hist., theol. wr., 1627-1704. Map 35, 36, fig. 826, p. 178
- Boston, Massachusetts (USA). Map 34, 52
- Bostra (Bosra), Transjordan. Map 9, 11, 15
- Botany Bay, Australia. Map 34
- Böttger, Johann Friedrich, inventor of Meissner porcelain, 1682-1719. Map 39, 40
- Botticelli, It. painter, 1444/5-1510. Map 27, fig. 669, p. 139
- Bouchardon, Edmé, Fr. sculpt., 1698-1762. Map 40
- Boucher, Franç., Fr. rococo painter, 1703-70. Map 40, fig. 901, p. 192
- Bougainville, L. A. de, Fr. explorer in Pacific, 1729-1811. Map 34
- Bouguer, Pierre, Fr. math. & phys., 1698-1758. Map 40
- Bourbon-Lancy, Fr. Saône-et-Loire. Map 48
- Bourbon l'Archambault, Fr., Allier. Map 48
- Bourdaloue, Louis, Fr. SJ, wr., 1632-1704. Map 36
- Bourdelle, Antoine, Fr. sculpt., 1862-1929. Map 47
- Bourdichon, Fr. miniaturist, 15th cent. Map 27
- Bourdon, Sébastien, Fr. painter, 1616-71. Map 36
- Bourg, Fr., Ain. Map 48
- Bourg-Argental, Fr., Loire; rom. ch. Map 48
- Bourg-de-Batz; ruins; Fr., Loire-Infér. Map 48
- Bourges, see Bituricae; gothic cath., Fr., Cher. Map e.p., 18, *passim*, p. 118
- Bourget, Paul, conservative wr. and critic. Map 42
- Bournazel, Fr., Aveyron. Map 32, 48
- Bourg-St-Andéol, Fr., Ardèche. Map 48
- Bournville, Eng. Map 47
- Boutens, Pieter C., Neth. poet, 1870-1943. Map 47
- Boutroux, Étienne E. M., Fr. phil., 1845-1921. Map 47
- Bouts, Dirk, Neth. painter, 1410-1475. Map 27, fig. 632
- Boxmeer, N. Brabant, Neth. Map 37
- Boyce, Wm., Eng. comp., 1710-79. Map 40
- Boyle, Robert, Eng. phys., 'Boyle's Law' re gases, 1627-91. Map 36, p. 178
- Boyole, Istria. Map 12
- Bozum, Friesland, Neth. Fig. 493
- Brač, Dalmatia. Map 12
- Bracara (Braga), Lusitania (Portugal). Map 5, 11
- Brād, N. Syria; early christian ruins. Map 15
- Bradwardine, Thos., archbp. of Canterbury, † 1349. Map 25
- Braga, Portugal. Map 21
- Braga, Theophilo, Portuguese wr. and poet, 1843-1924. Map 42
- Bragi Bodason, the skald, 9th cent; oldest poetry in Old Norse lit. Map 19
- Brahe, Tycho, astron., Denmark, Prague, 1546-1601; his system a transition between the geocentric and heliocentric world picture. Map 33
- Brahms, Johannes, Germ. comp. Map 42
- Braille, Louis, Fr. blind teacher, inventor of Braille system of writing for the blind, 1806-52. Map 41
- Braisne, Fr., Aisne; early gothic ch. Map 22, 24, 48
- Bramante, Donato da Urbino, It. arch. & painter, ca. 1444-1514. Map 28, 30, 33, fig. 677, 680
- Brandenburg, Duchy in Germ., later Prussia. Map 24, 25, 27, 32
- Brandes, Georg M. Cohen, Danish wr. and phil. Map 42
- Brant, Sebastian, hum. poet, Strasbourg, 1457-1521. Map 27
- Brantôme, Pierre, Fr. memoir wr., 1540-1614. Map 33
- Brantôme, Fr., Dordogne; rom. ch. Map 48
- Braque, Georges, Fr. painter, b. 1881. Map 47, fig. 952
- Braun, Karl Ferdinand, Germ. phys., 1850-1918. Map 47
- Braunsberg, E. Prussia. Map 35, 46
- Brauweiler, OSB abbey, nr. Cologne, f. 1024/5; rom. ch. Map 20, 22
- Breda, Neth.; Ch. of Our Lady. Map 27, 32, 37
- Bredero, Gerbrand A. Neth., poet and comic dramatist, 1585-1618. Map 33, 37
- Breero, see Bredero.
- Breisach, Baden. Map 32, 33
- Breitenau, mon. in Hesse. Map 22
- Breitner, George H., Neth. impressionist painter, † 1923. Map 42
- Breme, mon. nr. Pavia, It. Map 22
- Bremen, Lower Saxony, Germ. Map e.p., 17, *passim*
- Brendan (St), f. mon. at Clonfert (Ireland). Map 14
- Brentano, Clemens W. M., Germ. romantic poet (Heidelberg), 1778-1842. Map 42
- Brentano, Franz, Germ. phil. & psychologist, 1838-1911. Map 47
- Brès, Guy de, Belgian Calvinist leader, ca. 1522-1567. Map 35
- Brescia (Brixia), It. Map e.p., 12, 17, *passim*
- Breslau, Silesia. Map e.p., 26, *passim*
- Brest, Fr., Finisterre. Map 48
- Brest-Litovsk, White Russ. Map 35
- Breteuil, Oise, Fr.; early gothic ch. Map 22
- Bretonneau, Pierre F., Fr. doct., 1778-1862. Map 42
- Breughel, Pieter, the Elder, Neth. painter, 1520-69; the Younger, his son, 1564(?) - 1638. Fig. 723, 730 p. 150
- Brevnov, mon., Bohemia. Map 22
- Brezina, Otakar, Czech poet, 1868-1929. Map 47
- Briansk, Russ. Map 26
- Brie-Comte-Robert, Seine-et-Marne, Fr. Map 50
- Brieg, nr. Breslau. Map 32
- Brielle, Neth. Map 37
- Brieux, Eugène, Fr. dramatist, 1858-1932. Map 47
- Bright, Richard, Eng. doct. at Guy's Hospital, London. Map 42
- Brighton, Eng. Map 44
- Bridget (St), patroness of Ireland; f. convent at Kildare. Map 11, 14
- Brigitta of Holland OP, Neth. mystic, † ca. 1390. Map 25
- Brignoles, Var, Fr.; 3rd cent. sarcophagus. Map 12, 48
- Bril, Paul, Flemish painter, 1554-1626. Map 37
- Brinckerinck, Jan, Neth. priest, devotio moderna, f. mon. at Diepenveen, 1359-1419. Map 25
- Brinkman, Ir. J. A. and L. C. van de Vlucht, arch. Van Nelle's Factory at Rotterdam. Fig. 956
- Brioni, Istria. Map 12
- Brioude, Fr., Haute-Loire, see Brivas; rom. ch. Map 17, 21, 24, 25, 48
- Briseux, Charles-Étienne, Fr. arch., ca. 1680-1754. Map 40
- Bristol, Eng.; goth. cath. Map 24-27, 43-46
- Britannia, Eng. Caesar began conquest of 55-54. Rom. prov. till ca. 400. Map 5, 9
- Britten, Benjamin, Eng. comp., b. 1913. Map 47
- Britton, John, Eng. archeologist, 1771-1857; wr. 'Cathedral Antiquities of England'. Map 41
- Brivas (Brioude, Haute-Loire), Gallia Lugdunensis (Fr). Map 13
- Brixen (Bressanone), cath. S. Tyrol. Map 25, 38
- Brixia (Brescia), It. Map 5, 11, 13
- Brixworth, central Eng.; 7th cent. ch. Map 17
- Brookes, Barth H., Germ. poet, 1680-1747. Map 40
- Brodzinski, Polish revolutionary, 1791-1835. Map 42
- Broglié, Louis Victor, Duc de, Fr. phys., b. 1892. Map 47
- Brogne, mon., Namur, Belgium. Map 22
- Bromsgrove, Worcs., Eng. Map 45
- Bronnbach, mon. OC, Bavaria. Map 23
- Brontë, Charlotte, Eng. novelist, 1816-55. Map 42
- Brontë, Emily, Eng. novelist, 1818-48. Map 42
- Bronzino, Agnolo, Florentine painter, at Court of the Medici, 1503-72. Map 33
- Brooke, Rupert, Eng. poet, 1887-1915. Map 47
- Brou, Fr., Ain; late gothic ch. Map 27, 32, 33, 48, p. 123
- Brouwer, Adr., Flemish painter, 1605-1638. Map 37
- Brouwershaven, Schouwen, Neth.; gothic ch. Map 24, 27
- Browne, Robert, Eng. clergyman, advocated separation of Ch. & State, 1549-1633. Map 36
- Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, Eng. poetess, 1806-61. Map 42
- Browning, Robert, Eng. poet, 1812-89. Map 42
- Brown-Séquard, Charles Edw., Fr. nerve specialist, 1817-94. Map 42
- Bruchsal, nr. Karlsruhe (Germ.) Map 38, 40
- Bruckberg, Bavaria. Map 38
- Bruckner, Anton, Austrian comp. 1824-96. Map 42
- Bruges, Flanders. Map 24-27, 32, 37, 42, p. 118
- Bruggen, H. ter, Neth. painter, 1588-1629. Map 37
- Brühl, nr. Cologne. Map 38, 40, fig. 886
- Brun, le, Fr. painter, decorated Versailles. Fig. 821, 830
- Brundisium (Brindisi), Calabria, It. Map 5, 13
- Bruneck, Austria. Map 27
- Brunei, British Borneo. Map 34
- Brunellesco, also Brunelleschi, Filippo, Florentine arch., Renaissance, 1377-1446. Map 27, 29, fig. 658
- Brunetière, Ferdinand, Fr. literary critic and hist., 1849-1906. Map 42
- Bruni, Leonardo, It. hist., 1369-1444. Map 27
- Brünn, Moravia. Map 38, 42, 46
- Brunner, Emil, Prot. theol., b. 1889. Map 47
- Bruno of Cologne, archbp. of Gologne, 925-65, brother of Otto I. Map 19
- Bruno (St.), f. OC order, † 1101. Map 20, fig. 803
- Bruno, Giordano, It. phil., burned at Rome 1600 for heresy. Map 33, 36
- Brunschvicq, Léon, Fr. phil., 1869-1944. Map 47
- Brunswick, Lower Saxony. Map 21, 24, 32, 40, 46

Brussels, Belgium. Map e.p.; 24, *passim*, p. 118
 Brussel, Hans van, Flemish painter, after 1561 in Spain. Map 27
 Bruton, Som., Eng. Map 45
 Bruttii, Rom. district of Italy. Map 5
 Bruyère, Jean de la, Fr. moralistic wr., 1645–96. Map 36
 Bruyères, Fr., Aisne; rom. ch. Map 21
 Bruyn, Bartel, painter at Cologne; altarpieces; early 16th cent. Map 33, fig. 738
 Brygos, painter of vases, Athens. Map 2
 Brzesc, Russ. Map 26
 Bubastis, Egypt. Map 1
 Bucarest, Wallachia, Rum. Map 26
 Bucephala (Jelalpoore), India, f. by Alexander the Gt. Map 4
 Buch, mon., OC, Saxony. Map 23
 Buchanan, Scots hum. poet (Latin), 1506–82. Map 33, 35
 Buchlowitz, Moravia. Map 38
 Buchman, Frank, US f. Oxford Group Movement, b. 1878. Map 47
 Büchner, Ludwig, Germ. phil., materialist, 1824–99. Map 42
 Buck, Pearl Sydenstricker, US wr., b. 1895. Map 52
 Bückeburg, Lower Saxony; Evangelical ch. Map 32
 Buckle, H. T., Eng. hist. of culture, 1821–62. Map 42
 Bucuresti, *see* Bucarest. Map. e.p.
 Budapest, capital of Hungary. Map 40, 42, 46, 47
 Budé, Fr. philologist, 1467–1540. Map 33
 Budiño, mon., Portugal. Map 22
 Buenaventura, Columbia (S. America). Map 52
 Buenos Aires, Argentina. Map 34
 Buffalo, New York. Map 52
 Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, comte de, Fr. naturalist, 1707–88. Map 40
 Bugenhagen, J., ch. reformer in N. Germ. & Denmark, 1485–1558. Map 35
 Buildwas, mon., Shropshire, Eng. Map 21, 23
 Bukow, OC mon., Pomerania. Map 23
 Bujgar, on the Volga, Russ. Map 34
 Bulgarians, tribe of Turkish origin, in Bulgaria in 7th cent. Map 16, 17
 Bull, Olaf, Norwegian poet, 1883–1933
 Bullet, Pierre, Fr. arch., 1639–1716. Map 40
 Bulwer-Lytton, Edward, Eng. wr. & pol., 1803–73. Map 42
 Bunsen, R. W., Germ. phys. & chem., 1811–99. Map 42
 Bunyan, John, Eng. Puritan wr. Map 35, 36, p. 170
 Bûrager, Hesse, Germ. Map 17
 Burckhardt, Jacob, Swiss cultural hist., 1818–97. Map 42
 Burdigala (Bordeaux), Aquitania, Fr. Map 5, 11
 Buren, Neth. Map 37
 Bury St Edmunds, OSB abbey in Suffolk, Eng. Map 20
 Burgeis, Austria. Map 21
 Bürger, Gottfr. A., Germ. lyric poet, 1747–94. Map 41
 Burgfelsen, Bavaria. Map 19
 Burghausen, Bavaria. Map 39
 Burghkair, Germ. painter and engraver at Augsburg, 1473–1531. Map 33
 Burgo de Osma, Castile, Sp.; cath. Map 36
 Burgos, Sp., Old Castile; gothic cath. Map 20, *passim*, fig. 468
 Burgunderholm (Bornholm), place of origin of the Burgundians. Map 11
 Burgundi, Germanic tribe at mouth of the Oder, 3rd cent. on the Main, 5th cent. nr. Lyons (Burgundy). Map 11
 Buridan, Jean, Fr. scholastic, † 1358. Map 25
 Burik, N. Rhineland. Map 37
 Burke, Edmund, Eng. pol., wr., and orator, 1729–97. Map 40
 Burleigh, Walter, scholastic phil. at Paris & Oxford † 1337. Map 25
 Burlop, OC mon., Westphalia. Map 23
 Burne Jones, Sir Edward, Eng. Pre-Raphaelite painter, 1833–98. Map 42
 Burnet, Eng. theol. and hist., bp. of Salisbury, 1643–1715. Map 35, 36
 Burns, Robert, Scots poet, 1759–96. Map 41, 42
 Bursfeld, OSB abbey, Germ., f. 1093. Map 21, 22, 27, p. 118
 Burton, Robert, Eng. wr., 1577–1640. Map 36
 Bury, Lancs., Eng. Map 45
 Busento, river in S. Italy. Map 11
 Busken Huet, Conr., Neth. wr. and critic, 1826–86. Map 42
 Busnois, Antoine, Neth. comp., † 1492. Map 27
 Bussy-le-Grand, Fr., Côte d'Or. Map 48
 Busto Arsizio, Lombardy, It. Map 28
 Buthrotum (Vatzindro); baptistery, Epirus. Map 11, 15
 Butler, Joseph, Eng. theol., bp. of Durham, 1692–1752. Map 40
 Butler, Samuel, Eng. wr., 1835–1902. Map 47
 Buvy, Fr., Indre-et-Loire. Map 32
 Buxtehude, Dietrich, Germ. comp., organist, 1637–1707. Map 36, 39, 40
 Buysse, Cyriel, Flemish wr., 1859–1932. Map 47
 Buzay, OC mon., Loire-Infer., Fr. Map 23

C

Byblus, Syria. Map 1, 11
 Byeliy, Russ. poet., 1880–1934. Map 47
 Byland, OC mon., Yorks., Eng. Map 23
 Byrd, William, Eng. comp., 1543–1623. Map 33, 36
 Byron, George N. G. Lord, Eng. poet, died in Greece. Map 42, p. 192
 Byzantium (Istanbul). Map 1, 4, 5, 9
 Caabeiro, Sp., Galicia. Map 21
 Caballero, F., Sp. novelist, 1797–1876. Map 42
 Cabillonum (Châlon-sur-Saône), Gallia Lugdunensis (Fr.). Map 13
 Cabo da Boa Esperanza, Cape of Good Hope (S. Africa). Map 34
 Cabot, John, It. navigator in Eng. service; discovered Labrador 1497. Map 34
 Cabral, Pedro A., Portuguese navigator, discovered Brazil 1500. Map 34
 Caccini, Guilio, It. comp.; ca. 1550–1618. Map 36
 Cáceres, Estremadura, Sp. Map 27, 32
 Cadiz (Gades), Andalusia, Sp. Map e.p., 27, 33, 34
 Cadoc (St), f. abbey nr. Llanfair (Wales), † 490. Map 14
 Cadouin, Fr., Dordogne. Map 23, 48
 Caedmon, Anglo-Saxon Christian poet, Whitby. Map 17
 Caen, Normandy, foundation of William the Conqueror. Map 20, 24–27, 32, 40, 46, 48
 Caere, Italia, nr. Rome. Map 1, 3
 Caerularius, Michael, *see* Michael – , Map 20
 Caesaraugusta (Saragossa), Tarraconensis (Sp.). Map e.p., 11, 13
 Caesarea (Cherchel), Mauretania, *see* Iol. Map 5, 13
 Caesarea (Mazaca, Kayseri), Cappadocia. Map 5, 8, 11, 13, 14
 Caesarea Philippi (Panaas), Syria. Map 5, 6
 Caesarea, Palestina. Map 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13
 Caesarius (St), archbp. of Arles. Map 11, 14
 Cagliari (Carales), Sardinia. Map e.p., 21
 Cagliostro, Alex., It. charlatan, 1743–95. Map 40
 Cahors, Fr., Lot; rom. cath. Map 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 33, 35, 36, 48, fig. 313
 Caïd, Arab. poet, Cordova. Map 20
 Cailac, Kazakstan, Russ. Map 34
 Cairo, Egypt; Mohammedan foundation 969, capital of the Fatimids. Map 16, 34
 Cajetan, cardinal, OP general, controversy with Luther 1518; 1469–1534. Map 33
 Cajetan of Thiene (St), f. of the Theatine order, 1480–1547. Map 27, 35
 Calabria, Rom. district of Italia (now Apulia). Map 5
 Calagurris (Loarre), Hispania (Sp.). Map 11, 13
 Calais, Fr., Pas-de-Calais. Map 48
 Calama (Gelma), Numidia. Map 11
 Calamis, sculpt., Athens, 450. Map 2, 3
 Calatayud, Aragon, Sp. Map 27, 32
 Calatrava, fortress in Sp., 1146; organized in 1158 for the defence of the Christian chivalric orders. Map 21
 Calcutta, India. Map 34
 Calder, OC mon., Cumberland, Eng. Map 23
 Calderón de la Barca, Pedro, Sp. dramatist. Map 36
 Caldwell, Erskine, US wr. Map 52
 Calepodius, Catacomb of, on Via Aureliana antiqua. Map 10
 Cali, Colombia (S. America). Map 52
 Calicut, India. Map 34
 Caligula, Rom. emp., nickname for Caius Caesar. Map 8
 Calixtus (St), pope; Rom. martyr on the Via Aureliana antiqua (29 Dec.). Map 9, 10
 Callao, Peru, S. America. Map 52
 Callatis (Mangalia), Thracia. Map 12
 Calleva Atrēbatum (Silchester), Britannia (Eng.). Map 5
 Callicrates, Gr. arch., Athens, built the Parthenon. Map 2
 Callimachus of Cyrene, Gr. lyric, Alexandria 277–246. Map 4
 Callinicus (St), martyr, Gangra (29 July). Map 13
 Callinus, Gr. lyric poet, Ephesus, 7th cent B.C. Map 1
 Callipolis (Gallipoli), It. Apulia. Map 1
 Callirhoë, spring, Athens. Map 2
 Callisthenes of Olynthus, hist., from circle of Alexander the Gt. Map 4
 Callot, Jacques, Fr. engraver, 1592–1653. Map 36, p. 170
 Calmette, Albert L. C., Fr. doct., b. 1863. Map 47
 Calvin, John, ch. reformer, dominated Geneva, 1509–64. Map 33, 35, fig. 762
 Calydon, Gr., Achaia. Map 5
 Camaldoli, It., 1st centre of mon. congregation of Camaldolese, f. ca. 1012. Map 20
 Camarina, It. Map 1
 Cambrai, Fr., Nord. Map 24, 40, 48
 Cambrai, Fr., Nord. Map 27
 Cambre, Sp., Galicia. Map 21
 Cambridge, Eng. Map 20, 24–27, 33, 42, 45, 46
 Cambridge, Mass. Map 34, 51 inset
 Camões, Luiz de, Portuguese poet, wr. the 'Lusiads', † 1580. Map 33

Campana, heterodox cemetery on Via Latina (Rome). Map 10
 Campanella, Thomas, It. phil. & wr., 1568–1639. Map 33, 36
 Campeche, Mexico. Map 52
 Campen, Jacob van, Neth. arch., 1593–1657. Map 37, fig. 840
 Camphuyzen, D. R., Neth. poet, 1586–1627. Map 37
 Campion, Edmund, SJ, Eng. martyr, 1539–81. Map 35
 Campoamor, Ramón de, Sp. poet, 1817–1901. Map 42
 Camprodón, Sp., Catalonia. Map 22, 48
 Camulodunum (Colchester), Britannia (Eng.) Map 5
 Camus, Albert, Fr. wr., existentialist, b. 1913. Map 47
 Cana, Galilee. Map 6
 Canal, Ant., Venetian painter, 1697–1768. Map 40
 Canaletto, It. painter, 1720–80. Map 40
 Candes, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; gothic ch. Map 48
 Candia, Crete. Map 26
 Candia, nr. Valencia, Sp. Map 36
 Candida (St), Rom. martyr on Via Portuensis (29 Aug.). Map 10
 Candida Casa (Whithorn), Britannia (Eng.). Map 11
 Canisius, Peter (St), SJ, Neth. theol. of Counter Reformation, Doctor of the Ch., 1521–97. Map 35
 Cano, Alonso, Sp. arch., sculpt. & painter, 1601–67. Map 36
 Cano, Melchior, Sp. theol., 1509–60. Map 33, 35
 Canopus (Aboukir), Egypt. Map 11
 Canosa, Apulia, It. Map 12, 21
 Canossa, Lombardy, It. Map 20
 Canova, Antonio, It. neoclassic sculpt. Map 41
 Canterbury (Duroverum, Cantuaria); gothic cath.; Kent, Eng. Map e.p., 16, *passim*, p. 59
 Cantù, nr. Como, It. Map 22
 Cantuaria (Canterbury), Britannia. Map 14, 15
 Canute the Great (or Cnut), k. of Denmark & Eng., 995–1035. Map 16, 20, fig. 275
 Capetown, S. Africa. Map 34
 Capharnaum, Galilee. Map 6
 Caphergamala, Judea. Map 13
 Capo di Ponte, mon., Prentino, It. Map 22
 Cappadocia, territory in Asia Minor; Rom. prov. after 17. Map 4, 5, 17
 Caprasius (St), martyr, Aginnum (20 Oct). Map 13
 Capreolus OP, theol. prof. Paris, † 1444 at Rodez, S. Fr. Map 27
 Capreum, Catacomb of, on Via Nomentana. Map 10
 Capua, It. Map 1, 11, 12, 17–19, 35
 Carales (Cagliari), Sardinia. Map 1, 11, 14
 Caramagora, mon., Piedmont, It. Map 22
 Caratti, arch., Prague. Map 38
 Caravaggio, Michelangelo Merisi da, It. painter, early Baroque, 1560–1610. Map 33, 36, fig. 696
 Carcassonne, Fr., Aude, perfectly preserved mediaeval town, 13th cent. Map 16, 24–26, 36
 Carcine, S. Russ. Map 1
 Cardia, Thrace. Map 1
 Cardiff, Wales. Map 44
 Cardona, mon., Catalonia (Sp.); Rom. abbey ch. Map 20, p. 72
 Carducci, Giosuè, It. poet & critic. Map 42
 Carennac, Fr., Lot; rom., portal. Map 21, 22, 48
 Carew, Thos., Eng. cavalier poet, 1595–ca. 1645. Map 33
 Caria, territory in Asia Minor. Map 3, 5
 Carissimi, Giacomo, It. comp., 1605–74. Map 36
 Carlisle, Cumberland, Eng.; gothic cath. Map 24, 26, 27, 43, 45
 Carlo Borromeo (St), after 1560 cardinal archbp. of Milan. Map 35
 Carlone, Carlo Antonia, It. baroque arch., † 1708. Map 38
 Carlstein, Bohemia. Map 25
 Carlyle, Thos., Eng. wr. & hist. Map 42
 Carmana, Gedrosia. Map 4
 Carmathians, Islamic dynasty in Bahrein. Map 16
 Carnac, Fr., Morbihan; megalithic monuments. Map 48
 Carnarvon, Wales. Map 24, 26
 Carneades, phil., Athens, f. 3rd Academy. Map 4
 Carnot, Nicole Léonard Sadi, Fr. officer and phys., 1796–1832. Map 41
 Caroline Divines, the, Anglican theologians and preachers under Chas. I. Map 36
 Carolingian minuscule, calligraphy introduced under Charlemagne. Map 18
 Carpaccio, painter, Venice, 1455/6–1525/6. Map 26, fig. 659
 Carpathus (Scarpanto), island nr. Rhodes. Map 3
 Carpeaux, Jean B., Fr. sculpt., 1827–75. Map 41, 42, fig. 931
 Carpocrates, Alexandria, denied Divinity of Christ. Map 9
 Carpus (St), martyr, Pergamum (30 April). Map 13
 Carrà, Carlo, It. painter, formerly leader of the futurists, b. 1881. Map 47
 Carracci, the, It. family of painters; founders of Bolognese Academy; Agostino (1558–1602), Annibale (1560–1609), Lodovico (1555–1619). Map 33, fig. 782

- Carrel, Alexis, Fr. doct., 1873–1944. Map 47, 52
 Carrère, Joan Mervin, US arch., 1858–1911. Map 52
 Carphae, Mesopotamia. Map 4, 11, 13
 Carriera, Rosalba, Venetian pastel painter (Rococo), 1675–1757. Map 40
 Carrion de los Condes, mon., Leon, Sp.; rom. ch. Map 20–22
 Carroll, James, Anglo-American doct., 1854–1907. Map 52
 Carrouges, Fr., Orne. Map 32, 48
 Carstens, Jakob A., Germ. painter, † 1798. Map 41
 Cartagena (Carthago Nova), Sp. Map e.p.
 Cartagena, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
 Cartago, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
 Cartago, Costa Rica, Central America. Map 52
 Cartena (Tenez), Mauretania (N. Africa). Map 1
 Carthago, Africa (Tunis). Map e.p., 1, 4
 Carthago Nova (Cartagena), Hispania (Sp.), Map 5
 Cartier, Jacques, Fr. navigator, 1534 discovered Canada. Map 34, 52
 Cartuja de Miraflores, Carthusian mon. nr. Burgos, Sp. Map 27
 Carus, Carl Gustav, Germ. painter and phil., 1789–1869. Map 42
 Caryanda, Caria. Map 1
 Casale, Lombardy, It. Map 21, 26
 Casamari, mon. nr. Rome, 1st OSB, after 1140 OC. Map 21, 23
 Casanova, Giacomo G., It. memoir wr., 1725–98. Map 40
 Casaranello, Apulia, It.; mosaics. Map 12
 Casel, Odo, OSB theol., 1886–1948. Map 47
 Caserta, nr. Naples; royal palace. Map 40
 Cashel, episcopal see, Ireland. Map 21, 26
 Cassel, S. Neth. Map 32, 38, 39
 Casseres, mon., Catalonia, Sp. Map 20
 Cassian (St), martyr, Forum Corneli (1 Dec.). Map 13
 Cassian (St), martyr, Tingis (3 Dec.). Map 13
 Cassian, abbot of Marseilles, ascetical wr. Map 11
 Cassino, see Monte -. Map e.p.
 Cassiodorus, Rom. savant, minister of Theodoric, Ravenna. Map 14, p. 51
 Cassirer, Ernst, Germ. phil., 1874–1945. Map 47, 52 inset
 Cassius, Dio, Rome, Gr. hist., 150–229. Map 5
 Castagno, Andrea del, It. early Renaissance painter, 1410–1457. Map 27, fig. 639, 640, p. 139
 Castañeda, Leon, Sp. Map 21
 Casteil, mon., Pyrénées Orient., Fr. Map 20
 Castel Appiano, Trentino, It. Map 21
 Castel d. Monte, Apulia, It. Map 24–26
 Castel de S. Marcos, Florida, USA. Map 52
 Castel Sant'Elia, Viterbo, It.; rom. ch. Map 20, 22
 Castel Seprio, Lombardy; 10th cent. frescoes. Map 19
 Castiglione, Baldassare, It. courtier, wr., 1478–1529. Map 33, fig. 672
 Castiglione d'Olona, Lombardy, It. Map 28, p. 149
 Castle Acre, mon., Norfolk, Eng. Map 20
 Castres, Fr., Tarn. Map 48
 Castro, Eugenio de, Portuguese poet, b. 1869. Map 47
 Castro, Guillén de, Sp. poet, dramatist, 1569–1631. Map 36
 Castrum Lauriacum (Lorch), Noricum. Map 12
 Castulus (St), Rom. martyr, on Via Labicana (30 Nov.). Map 10
 Castus (St), martyr, Carthage (22 May). Map 13
 Catacombs, subterranean burial places at Rome & elsewhere, esp. during times of Christian persecution. 9, 10, fig. 117, 118
 Catacumbas, name of subterranean burial place under Ch. of St. Sebastian at Rome, later applied to other 'catacombs'. Map 10
 Catania, Sicily, cath. Map e.p., 1, 11, 13, 33, 36, 40
 Catherine II, Czarina of Russ. Map 40
 Catherine of Sweden (St), da. of St Birgitta, 1331–1381. Map 25
 Cato, M. Porcius, Rom. censor. Map 4, p. 21
 Cats, Jac., Neth. poet & pol., 1577–1660. Map 37
 Cattaro, Kotor, Dalmatia. Map 26
 Catullus, C. Valerius, Rom. lyric poet, 87–54. Map 4
 Cauca (Coca), Hispania (Sp.). Map 11
 Caudebec, Fr., Seine-Infér. Map 48
 Caulonia, It. Map 1
 Caumont, Arcisse de, Fr. arch., 1801–73. Map 42
 Caux, Fr., Seine-Infér. Map 48
 Cavaillon, Fr., Vaucluse. Map 48
 Cavalli, It. comp. Map 36
 Cavallini, arch., Rome, Map 24, fig. 554, 775
 Cavour, mon., Piedmont, It. Map 22
 Cavour, Camillo Benso di, It. pol. (Sardinia), 1810–61. Map 42
 Cayenne, Fr. Guyana (S. America). Map 34
 Cefalù, Sicily; rom. cath. (mosaics). Map 21, 26, fig. 364
 Celanova, Sp., Galicia. Map 19
 Celenderis (Kilindria), Asia Minor. Map 1
 Čelič, Slovenia. Map 12
 Celle, Lower Saxony; ancient town intact. Map 32, 35
 Celles, mon., Belgium. Map 20
 Celles, Deux-Sèvres; Fr. rom. ch. Map 22
 Cellini, Benv., It. sculpt. & autobiographer, 1500–71. Map 33
 Celtes, *vere* Konrad Pickel, hufn. Ingolstadt, 1459–1508. Map 27
 Cenabum Aureliani (Orleans), Gallia Lugdunensis, Fr. Map 5
 Cenchreae, Gr., nr. Corinth. Map 8
 Centelles, Catalonia, Sp. Map 12
 Centula, carolingian abbey nr. Abbeville, Fr., Somme. Map 16, 17, 18
 Ceolfrid (St), OSB, abbot of Wearmouth, Eng., 642–716. Map 17
 Ceramicus, district of the potters at Athens. Map 2
 Cerasus, Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 1
 Cerceau, Androuet de, Fr. family of arch.; Jacques 1510–85; his son Baptiste 1545–90; grandson Jean 1585–1649. Map 33
 Cérisy-la Forêt, Fr., Manche; rom. ch. Map 20, 21, 22, 48
 Cernobbio, nr. Como, It. Map 22
 Certosa, Carthusian mon. nr. Pavia, f. 1392. Map 25, 27, 32, p. 139
 Certosa di val d'Ema, Tuscany, It. Map 28
 Cervantes, Miguel de, Saavedra, Sp. wr., 1547–1616. Map 33, 36
 Cervera, Cataloni, Sp. Map 36
 Cesalpino, Andrea, It. doct. & naturalist, Pisa, Rome, 1519–1603. Map 33
 Cesena, Romagna, It. Map 28
 Cesti, Marcantonio, It. comp., 1632–69. Map 36
 Cetta, Hérault, Fr. Map 36
 Ceuta, Morocco. Map e.p., 16, 17
 Cézanne, Paul, Fr. impressionist painter, 1839–1906. Map 47, fig. 945, 947, p. 192
 Chaalis, OC mon., Fr., Oise. Map 23, 50
 Chabarovsk, E. Siberia. Map 34
 Chablis, Fr., Yonne; early gothic ch. Map 48
 Chadwick, Sir James., Eng. phys. Map 47
 Chaeronea, Achaia, Gr. Map 5
 Chain, Ernst Boris, Germ. chem., after 1933 in Eng., b. 1906. Map 47
 Chalcedon (Kadikoi), Bythinia, Asia Minor, Map 1, 11, 13, 17
 Chalcidice, territory N.E. Gr. Map 3
 Chalcis, Euboea, Gr. Map 1, 3, 15
 Chalcis, Syria, nr. Antioch. Map 4
 Chalgrin, Fr. arch., built Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Map 41, fig. 920
 Châlon, Fr., Saône-et-Loire. Map 40, 48
 Châlons-sur-Marne, Fr., Marne; gothic cath. Map 21, 24, 48
 Chamalières, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. ch. Map 19, 20, 48
 Chamarande, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
 Chamberlain, Houston Stewart, Anglo-Germ. wr., 1855–1927. Map 47
 Chambéry, Fr., Savoie. Map 48, fig. 705
 Chambiges, Martin de, Fr. arch.; flamboyant style. Map 27, fig. 622
 Chambons, OC mon., Fr., Haute-Loire. Map 23
 Chambord, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; Ren. château on the Loire. Map 32, 48, p. 149
 Chamisso, Adalbert von, Germ. romantic wr. Map 42
 Champagne, Fr., Ardèche; rom. ch. Map 48
 Champagne, Ph. de, Fr. painter, 1602–74. Map 36
 Champeaux, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 50
 Champdolent, Fr., Charente-Infér.; rom. ch. Map 22
 Champigny-sur-Veude, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; stained glass windows. Map 32, 48
 Champlâtreux, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; château. Map 50
 Champlain, Samuel de, Fr. navigator, discovered Canada 1603. Map 32, 34
 Champmol, Carthusian mon. nr. Dijon, Fr. Map 27
 Champrond, mon. North of Tours, Fr. Map 22
 Champs, Seine-et-Marne, Fr., château. Map 40, 50
 Chantal (St), Jeanne Frémiot, baronne de, f. order of the Visitation with St Francis de Sales, 1572–1641. Map 35
 Chantilly, Fr., Oise. Map 32, 48, 50
 Chapman, George, Eng. dramatist, † 1634. Map 36
 Charcot, Jean Martin, Fr. doct. (nerve specialist), 1825–83. Map 42
 Chardin, Jean Bapt., Fr. painter (Rococo), 1699–1779. Map 40, fig. 902
 Chares of Lindus, maker of the Colossus of Rhodes. Map 4
 Charlemagne (Charles the Great), k. of the Franks, in 800 Emp. of the Western Roman Empire, Aix-la-Chapelle. Map 16, 18
 Charles IV of Bohemia, Germ. Emp.; f. 1st Germ. univ. at Prague, 1348; patron of the arts. Map 25
 Charles I, k. of Eng., executed 1649. Map 36
 Charles II, k. of Eng. Map 36
 Charles V, k. of Fr. Map 25
 Charles VI, k. of Fr. Map 25
 Charles VI, Germ. Emp., Austria, 1711–40. Map 39
 Charles XII, k. of Sweden, 1697–1718. Map 40
 Charles d'Anjou, k. of Naples & Sicily. Map 24
 Charles the Bald, son of Louis the Pious, k. of the western part of the Frankish Empire, later Roman Emperor, 825–877. Map 18
 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace of the Frankish Emp., defeated the Arabs at Poitiers. Map 16
 Charles d'Orléans, Fr. lyric poet, 1391–1465. Map 27
 Charleston, S. Carolina, US. Map 34, 52
 Charleville, Fr., Ardennes (market square). Map 48
 Charlieu, Fr., Loire; rom. sculpture. Map 21, 22, 48, fig. 314
 Charlieu, mon. nr. Cluny. Map 20
 Charolles, Fr., Saône-et-Loire; rom. ch. Map 22, 32, 48
 Charron, Pierre, Fr. preacher, wr., sceptical wr., 1541–1603. Map 33
 Charroux, Fr., Vienne; rom. ch. Map 19, 48
 Chars, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 32, 50
 Chartres, see Civitas Carnotensium, Fr. Eure-et-Loire; gothic cath. Map e.p., 16, *passim*, fig. 317, 395, 401, 453, p. 105
 Chateaubriand, François René de, Fr. pre-Romantic wr., 1768–1848. Map 41, 42
 Château-de-Roi-de-Majorque, Fr., Pyrénées-Orientales. Map 48
 Châteaudun, Fr., Eure-et-Loire; château, ch. Map 48
 Château Gaillard, Fr., Eure. Map 48
 Châtellerault, Fr., Vienne, rom. ch. Map 36
 Châtillon, Fr., Haute-Marne. Map 19
 Châtillon-sur-Seine, Fr., Côte d'Or; rom. ch. Map 48
 Chattusaš, capital of Hittites, Asia Minor. Map 1
 Chaucer, Eng. poet, wr. 'Canterbury Tales'. Map 25
 Chaumont, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; Renaissance château. Map 32, 48, fig. 704
 Chauriat, Fr., Puy de Dôme; rom. ch. Map 48
 Chauvigny, Fr., Vienne; rom. ch. Map 48
 Chazars, Turkish tribe in S. Russ., powerful empire in 9th cent. Map 17
 Chekhov, Anton, Russ. wr., 1860–1904. Map 47
 Chelidonius (St), martyr, Calagurris (3 March). Map 13
 Chelles, convent nr. Paris, f. 657. Map 17
 Chelm, Poland. Map 40
 Chemnitz, Saxony. Map 38
 Chénier, André M., Fr. poet, 1762–94. Map 40
 Chenonceaux, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; Renaiss. château on the Loire. Map 32, 48, fig. 709
 Cherbury, Lord Herbert of, Eng. phil. Map 36
 Cherchel (Caesarea), Algiers; early christian ruins. Map e.p., 12
 Chernigov, Slav f. from Kiev, Russ. Map e.p., 16
 Cherson (Chersona, Chersonese), Russ., at mouth of Dnieper; Gr. colony. Map e.p., 1, 4, 13, 15, 16
 Cherubini, Maria Luigi, It. comp., 1760–1842. Map 40, 41
 Chester, county town of Cheshire, Eng.; cath. Map 21, 24, 26, 32, 43, 45
 Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, Eng. pol. & wr., 1694–1773. Map 40
 Chesterton, G. K., Eng. wr., 1874–1937. Map 47
 Cheverny, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; Renaiss. château. Map 32, 48
 Cheyne, John, Eng. doct., 1777–1836, his theories developed by W. Stokes in 1853. Map 42
 Chiabrera, Gabriello, It. baroque poet, returned to classical forms such as Pindaric Ode, 1552–1638. Map 33
 Chiaravalle, OC abbey nr. Milan, daughter-house of Clairvaux, f. 1135. Map 21, 23
 Chiarelli, It. dramatist, b. 1884. Map 47
 Chiaveri, Gaetano, It. baroque arch., worked at Dresden & elsewhere, 1689–1770. Map 38
 Chicago, Illinois, USA. Map 34, 52
 Chichester, Sussex; cath. Map 19–21, 24, 26, 27, 43
 Chichen Idzō, Mexico, Aztec monument. Map 52
 Chiemsee, OSB abbey, Bavaria, f. 782. Map 18, 38
 Chiesa, Francesco, It.-Swiss poet, Tessino, b. 1871. Map 47
 Chigwell, Essex, Eng. Map 45
 Chihuahua, Mexico. Map 52
 China, Roman embassy to, 166. Map 5
 Chinon, Indre-et-Loire; château. Map 19, 27, 48
 Chinsura, India. Map 34
 Chionia (St), martyr, Thessalonica (3 April). Map 13
 Chios, Gr. Archipelago. Map e.p., 1, 12, 17
 Chippendale, Thos., Eng. cabinet-maker. Map 41
 Chius, see Chios. Map 3
 Chiusi, Tuscany, It. Map 12
 Chocano, José Santos, Peruvian poet. Map 52
 Chodowiecki, Daniel N., Germ. engraver and etcher, 1726–1801. Map 41
 Cholmogory, mon. nr. White Sea, Russ. Map 34
 Cholula, Mexico; ch. Map 52
 Chomiakov, Aksakov, Russ. wr., Slavophile, 1804–1860. Map 42
 Chopin, Frédéric François, Polish romantic comp. and pianist, lived in Fr., 1810–49. Map 42
 Choricus of Gaza, Gr. orator. Map 14, 15
 Chorin, OC mon., Brandenburg. Map 23, 24
 Chorozaïn, Galilee. Map 6
 Chrétien de Troyes, Fr. poet of Arthurian romance. Map 21
 Christin, Delaware, USA. Map 52 inset
 Christiania (Oslo), Norwegian capital. Map 46
 Christina (St), martyr, Tyre (24 July). Map 13
 Christina, Q. of Sweden. Map 36, p. 170
 Christine de Pisan, Fr. poetess, 1364–post 1429. Map 27

- Christus, Petrus, Flemish religious painter, Bruges, 1410–72. Map 27
- Chrysanthus and Daria (Sts.), Roman martyrs, in catacomb of Thraso on Via Salaria (25 Oct.). Map 13
- Chrysippus of Soli, Stoic phil., Athens. Map 4
- Chrysogonus (St), martyr, Aquileia (24 Nov.). Map 13
- Chrysoloras, Gr. hum. & phil., taught in It., † 1415 at Constance. Map 27
- Chur (Curia), Switzerland. Map e.p., 17, 18, 26
- Ciaran (St), f. mon. at Clonmacnoise, Ireland, ca. 550. Map 14
- Cibola, New Mexico, USA. Map 34
- Cicero, M. Tullius, Rom. pol. & orator, 106–43 B.C. Map 11, p. 32
- Cilicia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 3
- Cimabue, It. painter, Florence. Map 24, fig. 551, 556
- Cimon, Athenian pol., 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
- Cincinnati, Ohio, USA. Map 52
- Cinquecento, It. stylistic term; Renaissance & early Baroque. Map 28–31
- Cintegabelle, mon., Haute-Garonne, Fr. Map 22
- Cintra, Portugal. Map 20, 32
- Cinzio, It. Latin poet. Map 33
- Cirene (Cyrene), Cyrenaica (N. Africa). Map e.p.
- Ciriaca, catacomb of, on Via Tiburtina. Map 10
- Cirta (Constantine), Numidia (N. Africa). Map 5, 9, 11
- Cistercians, monastic order f. in 1098 at Cîteaux (Fr.). Map 21
- Cîteaux, mother-house of the Cistercians, Fr., Côte d'Or. Map 20, 21, 23, 26, 48
- Citium, Cyprus. Map 1
- Città Leonina, Vatican City, surrounded with wall by Pope Leo IV. Map 18
- Ciudad de los Reyes, now Lima, Peru. Map 34
- Ciudad Rodrigo, Extremadura, Sp.; gothic cath. Map 21, 24, 27
- Civate, mon. nr. Como. It. Map 19, 20
- Cividale, It., Venezia Giulia; pre-rom. ch. Map e.p., 16–20, 28, fig. 241
- Clairfontaine, OC mon. nr. Besançon, Fr. Map 23
- Clairmarais, OC mon. nr. St Omer, Fr. Flanders. Map 23
- Clairvaux, Cistercian abbey f. by St Bernard in 1115, Aube, Fr. Map e.p., 21, 23, 48
- Clamecy, Fr., Nièvre; ch. Map 27, 48
- Clapham, Eng. Map 19
- Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, Eng. hist., 1609–74. Map 36
- Clarke, Samuel, Eng. theol. & phil., 1675–1729. Map 40
- Classicism, or neo-Classicism, stylistic term describing style begun in 18th cent. Map 41
- Clauberg, Johann, Germ. phil., 1622–1665, follower of Descartes. Map 36
- Claudius, Paul, Fr. dramatist, b. 1868. Map 47
- Claudius, Claudius, Roman poet at court of Honorius, Milan. Map 11
- Claudius, T. – Drusus Nero Germanicus, Roman Emp. Map 8
- Claudius Ptolemaeus, astron., Alexandria, 2nd cent. Map 5
- Claus de Werwe, Dijon, Neth. sculpt., school of Claus Sluter. Map 27
- Claussen, Sophus N. C., Danish wr., 1865–1931. Map 47
- Claver, Peter, SJ (St), Sp. missionary in S. America, ca. 1581–1654. Map 52
- Clazomenae, Ionia, Gr. Map 3
- Cleanthes, phil., Athens; stoic. Map 4, p. 13
- Cleeve, OC mon., Somerset, Eng. Map 23
- Cleitomachus, Gr. phil., Athens, b. 187 B.C. leading figure of the Academy. Map 4
- Clement, Irish scholar at the court of Charlemagne. Map 18
- Clement (St), pope & martyr, Rome. Map 9
- Clement of Alexandria, gave philosophic basis to Christian teaching. Map 9
- Clement VI, pope 1342–1352. Map 25
- Clement VII (Julius de Medici), pope 1523–34; present at sack of Rome in 1527 by soldiers of Charles V. Map 33, 35
- Clement XIV, pope 1769–74. Map 40
- Clérambault, Louis-Nicolas, Fr. comp., 1676–1749. Map 40
- Clermont (Claramontanum), Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. ch., gothic cath. Map e.p., 14, 15, *passim*, p. 59
- Cléry, Fr., Loiret; late gothic ch. Map 27, 48
- Clevedon Court, Som., Eng. Map 25
- Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Map 52, fig. 988
- Cleves, N. Rhineland. Map 37
- Clitarchus, wr. hist. of Alexander the Gt., Alexandria. Map 4
- Clonard, Ireland, mon. school f. by St Finnian. Map 14
- Clonfert, Irish mon., abbot St Brendan. Map 14, 17
- Clonmacnoise, Irish mon., f. ca. 550. Map 14, 17, 18
- Clouet, Fr. painters; Jean, † 1540, court painter; François, his son, also at Fr. court, † 1572. Map 33, fig. 729
- Clovis I, f. of Fr., baptized 496. Map 11
- Cloyne, Ireland. Map 40
- Cluj, Transylvania. Map 26
- Cluny, OSB abbey, Saône-et-Loire, f. 910; mother-house of the Cluniac monastic reform. Map e.p., 16, 19, *passim*, fig. 300, p. 92
- Clusium (Chiusi), Etruria, It. Map 1
- Cnidos, island N.W. of Rhodes. Map 3, 8
- Cnossos, Crete. Map e.p., 1, 9
- Cobergher, Flemish painter & arch., 1560–1634. Map 37
- Coblenz, Rhine province, Germ. Map 32, 39
- Cobo, Bernabe, SJ, missionary in Peru, 1582–1657; wr. on Peruvian hist., flora & fauna. Map 52
- Coccejus, Neth. theol., 1603–1669. Map 37
- Cochin, India. Map 34
- Cocteau, Jean, Fr. poet & dramatist, b. 1892. Map 47
- Codde, Pieter, Neth. portrait painter, Amsterdam. Map 37
- Codex Justinianus, collection of laws by Justinian, part of the Corpus Juris. Map 14
- Codex Theodosianus, *see* Theodocius II. Map 11
- Codrignianus, Sardinia. Map 21
- Coele Syria, territory in Syria (Lebanon). Map 5
- Coello, Claudio, Sp. painter, 1642–93. Map 33, 36
- Coen, J. Pzn., gov.-general of Neth. Indies 1617–23 & 1627–29. Map 34
- Coëtmeillon, OC mon., Côte-du-Nord, Fr. Map 23
- Coeur, Jacques, Fr. pol., Minister of Finance, 1395–1456. Map 27
- Cohen, Hermann, Germ. phil., 1842–1918. Map 47
- Cohnheim, Julius, Germ. pathologist, 1839–84. Map 42
- Coimbra, Portugal. Map 20, 21, *passim*
- Colbert, Jean-Baptiste, Fr. pol. & economist, Minister of Louis XIV; 1619–83. Map 36
- Colchester, Eng. Map 43
- Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, Eng. romantic poet, 1772–1834. Map 42
- Colet, Eng. hum. theol., in circle of More, Dean of St Paul's; 1467–1519. Map 33, p. 150
- Colette (St), reformer of Franciscan convents, 1381–1447. Map 27
- Coligny, Gaspard de, leader of Fr. Huguenots, murdered 1572. Map 35
- Collegianten, or Collegiants, religious group at Rijnsburg, Neth. 1621 onwards. Map 37
- Collett, Vogt, Norwegian poet, 1864–1927. Map 47
- Collins, John A., Eng. deist, 1676–1729. Map 40
- Colluthos, late Gr. epic poet, Lycopolis (Egypt). Map 14
- Colmar, Haut-Rhin, Fr.; mon. Unterlinden (Isenheimer altar). Map 22, 25, 27, 32, 48
- Cologne, Rhineland, *see* Colonia Agrippina. Map e.p., 17, *passim*
- Colombe, Michel, Fr. sculpt., ca. 1430–ca. 1515. Map 27
- Colombo, Ceylon. Map 34
- Colombo, Realdo, It. anatomist, Padua, 1510–59; described circulation of the blood. Map 33
- Colón, Cristóbal, *see* Columbus. Map 27, 34, 52
- Colón, Panama, Central America. Map 52
- Colonia Agrippina (Cologne), Germania Inferior. Map 5, 9, 11, 13
- Colonna, Vittoria, It. noblewoman, poetess, friend of Michelangelo; 1492–1547. Map 33, 35
- Colophon, Ionia, Gr. Map 1, 3, 4
- Colossae, Phrygia, Asia Minor. Map 8, 9
- Columba (St.) (Irish: Columkille), Iona, Hebrides; f. mon. at Derry & Durrow in Ireland. Map 14
- Columbanus (St.), Irish missionary, Bangor, Luxeuil, Bobbio. Map 14, p. 51
- Columbus, Christopher, discover of America, 1492. Map 34
- Columella, L. Junius Moderatus, Rome, Syria; wr. 'De Re Rustica'. Map 5
- Comana Pontica, Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 11, 13
- Comba de Bandek, C., Sp. Map 17
- Combours, Fr., château in Ille-et-Vilaine. Map 32, 42, 48
- Comenius, Johann Amos, Czech educationalist, 1592–1670. Map 36, 37
- Commagene, territory N. of Syria, Roman prov. after 17 B.C. Map 5
- Commedia dell'Arte, popular It. comedy by professional actors, after ca. 1550. Map 33, 36
- Communes, Franco-Belgian hist. & chronicler, ca. 1447–1511. Map 27, p. 118
- Comodilla, catacomb of, on the Via delle 7 Chiese, Rome. Map 10
- Comnenes, Byz. dynasty, 1081–1204. Map 16
- Como, It., Lombardy; cath. Map 12, 19, *passim*
- Compiègne, Fr., Oise; town hall. Map 48
- Complutum (Alcalá de Henares), Hispania (Sp.). Map 11, 13
- Compostela, Santiago de, pilgrim shrine, Galicia, Sp. Map e.p., 21, 24, fig. 325, 337, 883
- Compton, Arthur Holly, US phys., b. 1892. Map 52
- Comte, Aug., Fr. positivistic phil. Map 42
- Comum, *see* Como. Map 13
- Conca, Sebastiano, It. painter, 1676–1754. Map 40
- Conches, Fr., Eure; late gothic ch. Map 32, 48
- Concordius (St), Roman martyr on Via Tiburtina (1 Jan.). Map 1
- Condé, Louis, Fr. general, 1621–86. Map 36, p. 170
- Condillac, Ét. de, Fr. phil., 1715–80. Map 40
- Condom, Fr., Gers; gothic cath. Map 48
- Condorcet, Fr. phil. & math., 1743–94. Map 40
- Condren, Charles de, spiritual wr., 1582–1641. Map 36, p. 178
- Conflans St Honoré, mon. nr. Paris, Seine-et-Oise. Map 22
- Congreve, Wm., Eng. dramatist, 1670–1729. Map 36
- Conimbriga (Condeixa a Velha), Lusitania (Portugal). Map 5
- Coninxloo, Gilles van, Flemish painter, 1544–1607. Map 37
- Conoebium; 'common life', i.e. group of hermits in one mon. (Tabenna, Egypt). Map 11
- Conques, OSB abbey, Auvergne, f. 9th cent.; rom. abbey ch.; treasure. Map 19–22, 48
- Conrad II, Germ. emp. Map 20, 21
- Conrad of Soest, painter at Soest, Westphalia. Map 25, 27
- Conscience, Hendrik, Flemish novelist, 1812–83. Map 42
- Constable, John, Eng. landscape painter. Map 40, 41
- Constantine (Cirta), Algiers. Map e.p.
- Constantinople, Istanbul. Map 11, 13, p. 48
- Constantius Cephalas, compiler of anthology. Map 16
- Constantine the Gt., b. 286, Roman emp. 306–36; defeated Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge (vision of the Cross); baptized on deathbed. Map 9, 11, p. 32
- Constantine V, Byz. Emp., 741–75. Map 16
- Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, Byz. Emp. Map 19
- Constanza, Rum. Map 12
- Constance, Switzerland. Map 39
- Contarini, Venice. Map 33, 35, p. 153
- Conway Castle, Carnarvon, Wales. Map 24, 26
- Cook, Capt. James, Eng. explorer in the Pacific, 1728–79. Map 34
- Cooper, James Fenimore. US novelist, 1789–1851. Map 52
- Coornhert, Dirk Volkertszn., Neth. wr., hum., advocate of religious freedom, 1522–1590. Map 33, p. 153
- Copenhagen, Denmark. Map e.p., 27, 32, *passim*
- Copernicus, Nicholas, Polish astron.; heliocentric theory; 1473–1543. Map 33, p. 123
- Copiapo, Chile. Map 34
- Coppée, François, Fr. poet, 1842–1908. Map 42
- Coppo di Mansivaldo, It. painter, Siena. Map 24
- Coquimbo, Chile. Map 34
- Corbeil, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
- Corbie, OSB abbey, Picardy, carolingian. Map 18, p. 66
- Corbridge, S. Scotland. Map 17
- Corbusier, le, Fr.–Swiss arch., b. 1887. Map 47
- Corcyra (Corfu), island nr. Gr. Map 1
- Cordes, Fr., Tarn. Map 24, 48
- Córdoba, Argentina. Map 34
- Córdoba (Cordova), Sp., Andalusia. Map e.p., 18, *passim*, fig. 225, 227
- Corduba (Cordova), Baetica. Map 5
- Corelli, Arcangelo, It. comp. & violinist, 1653–1713. Map 36
- Corfu (Kerkyra, Corcyra), island nr. Gr. Map e.p.
- Cori (Cora), nr. Rome. Map 4
- Cori, Carl Ferdinand, US doct., b. 1896. Map 42
- Corinium (Cirencester), Britannia. Map 5
- Corinna, Gr. lyric poetess, Lesbos. Map 1
- Corinth, Lovis, Germ. painter, 1858–1925. Map 47
- Corinth, NE Peloponnese (Gr.). Map 1, 3, *passim*
- Corippus, Flavius, epic poet from Africa, ca. 550. Map 14
- Cormeille-en-Vexin, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
- Corméry, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; rom. ch. Map 19, 20, 22, 48
- Cornelha de Confluent, mon., Pyrénées-Orientales. Map 19, 30
- Corneille, Pierre, Fr. dramatist, 1606–84. Map 36, p. 178
- Cornelimünster, mon., Eifel. Map 22, 39
- Cornelisz., Cornelis; from Haarlem; Neth. painter, 1568–1638. Map 37
- Cornelius (St), martyr, Caesarea (2 Feb.). Map 13
- Cornelius, centurion, 1st pagan convert. Map 8
- Cornelius (St), pope; opponent of Novatian. Map 9
- Cornelius, Peter von, Germ. painter (1811–19 at Rome), 1783–1867. Map 42
- Corny, Héré de, Fr. arch., Nancy. Map 38
- Coro, Venezuela (S. America). Map 52
- Corot, Camille, Fr. painter, 1796–1875. Map 42, fig. 928
- Corpus Juris, compilation of Roman Law under Justinian. Map 14
- Correa, Noc., Mexican painter, ca. 1690. Map 52
- Correggio, Antonio Allegri, It. painter, 1494–1534. Map 28, 33
- Correia de Oliveira, Portuguese poet, b. 1880. Map 47
- Corrientes, Argentina. Map 34
- Corsica, island in Mediterranean. Map 5, 43
- Cortez, Hernan, Sp. conqueror of Mexico, 1485–1547. Map 33, 34, 52
- Cortona, Tuscany, It. Map 1, 27, 28, 32, 47
- Cortona, Pietro da, It. painter. Map 36, fig. 767

Corvinus, Hungarian royal family. Map 27
 Corvisart des Marets, Fr. doct., attended Napoleon; 1755-1821. Map 41
 Cos, Gr. archipelago. Map 1, 3, 8
 Cosimo de Medici, ruled over Florence; 1380-1464; patron of the arts. Map 27
 Cosmas and Damian (Sts), martyrs, Cyrrhae (27 Sept.). Map 13
 Cosmas Indicopleustes (lit. 'the Indian navigator'), Alexandria; his 'Topographia Christiana' valuable for geographical & historical information. Map 14
 Cosmati, family of artists, Rome. Map 24
 Cosne, Nièvre, Fr. Map 22
 Costa, Isaac da, Neth. Calvinist poet, 1798-1860. Map 42
 Coster, Dirk, Neth. critic & essayist, b. 1887. Map 47
 Coster, Samuel, Neth. dramatist, 1579-1665. Map 37
 Cotte-Boffrand, de, arch., Würzburg. Map 38
 Coucy, château, Fr. Aisne. Map 21, 48
 Coulomb, Charles Augustin de, Fr. phys. (electricity), 1736-1806. Map 41
 Coulommiers, Seine-et-Marne, Fr. Map 50
 Couperin, François, Fr. comp. Map 36, 40
 Couperus, Louis M. A., Neth. wr., 1863-1923. Map 47
 Courances, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Courbet, Gustave, Fr. painter. Map 42
 Courcôme, Fr., Charente. Map 48
 Court, Pieter de la, Neth. publicist & economist, 1618-1685. Map 37
 Cousin, Jean, Fr. painter, ca. 1500-1589. Map 33
 Cousin, Victor, Fr. phil., 1792-1867. Map 42
 Coustou, Fr. family of sculpt., 18th cent. Map 40
 Coustouges, Fr., Pyr. Orient. Map 20, 48
 Coutances, Fr., Manche; gothic cath. Map 27, 32, 48, fig. 442
 Covadonga, Sp., Navarre. Map 17
 Coventry, Eng. Map 27, 43
 Cowper, Wm., Eng. poet. Map 41
 Coypel, Fr. family of painters, 17-18th cent. Map 36, 40
 Coysevox, Fr. sculpt., 1640-1720. Map 36, 40
 fig. 809, 821, 830
 Cozia, mon., Wallachia. Map 26
 Crabbe, Dirk (ca. 1520-ca. 1577) & Wouter (ca. 1530-1578 or '90), stained glass, at Gouda. Map 33, fig. 718
 Cracow, Poland. Map 26, 27, *passim*, p. 170
 Cram, Ralph Adam, US arch., b. 1863. Map 52
 Cranach, Lukas, Germ. painter, 1472-1553. Map 33, fig. 756, p. 153
 Cranbrook, Kent, Eng. Map 45
 Crantor, phil., Athens. Map 2, 4
 Crashaw, Richard, Eng. Baroque poet. 1613-49; became R. C. Map 33, 36
 Crates of Mallus, Gr. phil., Pergamum; stoic. Map 4
 Crates of Thebes, Gr. cynic phil., pupil of Diogenes. Map 2
 Cratinus, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens, 520-453. Map 2
 Cratylus, Gr. phil., Ephesus, master of Plato. Map 1
 Cravant, Fr., Deux-Sèvres; 10th cent. ch. Map 19
 Crébillon, Fr. dramatist, 1676-1758. Map 40
 Crediton, Wessex (Devon), birthplace of St Boniface. Map 17
 Creglingen, Bavaria; altar. Map 27
 Crema, Lombardy, It. Map 27, 28, 32
 Cremona, Lombardy, It. Map 18-22, 28, 36
 Crépy-en-Valois, Oise, Fr. Map 22, 50
 Crescentianus (St), Roman martyr on Via Ostiensis (1 June). Map 10
 Crescentius (St), Roman martyr on Via Salaria; in catacomb of Priscilla (14 Sept.). Map 10
 Cresilas, sculpt., Crete, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
 Creutz, Swedish poet, 1731-85. Map 40
 Crispina (St), martyr, Theveste (5 Dec.). Map 13
 Crispin (St), martyr, Cistigi (19 Nov.). Map 13
 Cristofori, Pietro-Paulo, inventor of pianoforte, † 1740. Map 40
 Critius, Athens, sculpt. Map 2
 Croce, Benedetto, It. phil. Map 47
 Cromna, Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 1
 Cromwell, Oliver, Lord Protector of Eng., Puritan leader, 1599-1658. Map 36
 Cromwell, Thos., Eng. pol., Sec. of State to Henry VIII, 1490-1540. Map 35, p. 170
 Crosby, Lancs., Eng. Map 45
 Crossragel, mon., Scotland. Map 22, 24
 Croton, Gr. colony, Brutii. Map 1, 3, p. 13
 Crotus, Rubeanus (J. Jäger), Germ. hum., Erfurt, 1480-1539. Map 33
 Croydon, Eng. Map 44, 45
 Crozant, Fr., Creuse. Map 48
 Cruas, Fr., Ardèche; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
 Cruni, Thrace. Map 1
 Crusius, Chr. Aug., Germ. phil. (Leipzig), 1715-75. Map 39
 Crussol, Fr., Ardèche. Map 48
 Cruveilhier, Jean, Fr. doct. (pathologist), 1791-1874. Map 42
 Cruz Cano y Olmedilla, Ramón de la, Sp. dramatist, 1731-94. Map 40

Csokoni Vitéz, Mihály, Hungarian poet, 1773-1895. Map 41
 Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia. Map 4, 5, 11, 15, p. 56
 Cubism, ca. 1907 (Braque & Picasso). Map 47
 Cucufas (St), martyr, Barcino (25 July). Map 13
 Cúcuta, Colombia, (S. America). Map 52
 Cudworth, Ralph, Eng. phil., Cambridge Platonist, 1617-88. Map 36
 Cuellar, Old Castile, Sp. Map 21
 Cuenca, Castile, Sp.; gothic cath. Map 24-27, 32, 35, fig. 469
 Cuenca, Ecuador (S. America). Map 52
 Cuernavaca, Mexico. Map 52
 Cues, Rhineland, Germ. Map 27, p. 118
 Cueva, Juan de la, Sp. dramatist, ca. 1500-1600. His 'Ejemplar Poetico' contains his theories on the drama. Map 33
 Cuicul (Djemila), Numidia (N. Africa); early christian ruins. Map 5, 11, 12
 Cuixa, St Michel de, Pyr. Orient., Fr. Map 20
 Cultram, OC mon., Cumberland, Eng. Map 23
 Cumae, nr. Naples, It. Map 1, 12
 Cumberland, Richard, Eng., bp., phil., opponent of Hobbes. Map 40
 Cunibert (St), bp. of Cologne, ca. 600-63; adviser to Dagobert I. Map 17
 Cunigunde, wife of Henry II. Map 20
 Cupar, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
 Curia (Chur), Raetia. Map 11
 Curie, P. & M., husband & wife, Fr. atomic phys., radium, 1859-1906 & 1867-1934 respectively. Map 47
 Curtea de Arges, mon.; late Byz. ch., Wallachia. Map 26
 Cusanus, Nicholas, Germ. phil., archbp. & cardinal, 1401-1464. Map 27
 Cuvier, G. L. de, Fr. biologist, comparative anatomy, 1769-1832. Map 41
 Cuvilliers, François de, Fr. rococo arch., Munich, 1695-1768. Map 38
 Cuyaba, Brazil. Map 34
 Cuyk, N. Brabant, Neth. Map 37
 Cuypp, Albert, Neth. artist, 1620-1691. Map 37
 Cuypers, Petrus, J., Neth.-neo-gothic arch., 1827-1921. Map 42
 Cuzco, Peru, S. America. Map 34, 52, p. 150
 Cynics, phil. school, Athens. Map 2
 Cyprian (St), Thascius Caecilius, bp. of Carthago, executed in 258. Father of the Ch. (14 Sept.). Map 9, 13
 Cyprus, island, E. Mediterranean. Map 1, 3, *passim*
 Cyrenaica, Rom. prov. after 66 B.C., N. Africa. Map 5, p. 18
 Cyrene, Gr. colony in Libya. Map 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11
 Cyrillus (St), Alexandria, Father of the Ch. Map 11
 Cyrillus, apostle of the Slavs, † Rome 869; introduced alphabet of Slavonic languages. Map 18
 Cyrillus of Jerusalem (St), Doctor of the Ch. Map 11
 Cyrrhus, Syria. Map 11, 13
 Cyrus & John (Sts), martyrs, Alexandria (31 Jan.). Map 13
 Cythera, island in Peloponnese. Map 15
 Cytos (Kidros), Bithynia. Map 1
 Cyzicos, Phrygia, Asia Minor. Map 1, 4, 5, 11
 Czechs, Slav tribe, after 6th cent. in Bohemia. Map 17
 Czeszochowa, pilgrim shrine, Poland. Map 35
 Czolbe, Heinrich, Germ. doct. & phil. at Königsberg, 1819-73. Map 42

D

Daba (Abu Dhabi), Arabia. Map 16
 Dacia, Rom. prov., Rum. Map 9
 Daelhem, nr. Liège, Belgium. Map 37
 Daguerre, Louis J. M., Fr. painter & one of the inventors of photography, † 1815. Map 42
 Dahl, J. C. C., Norwegian painter, 1788-1857. Map 52
 Dahlem, nr. Berlin. Map 47
 Dalin, Swedish wr. & hist., 1708-63. Map 40
 Dalmatia, Rom. prov. on Adriatic. Map 5
 Dalmau, Luis, Catalan painter, 15th cent. Map 27
 Dalton, John, Eng. phys., began development of atomic theory, † 1844. Map 41
 Dam, Henrik, Danish doct. Map 47
 Damas, see Damascus. Map e.p.
 Damascius, leader of phil. school at Athens, 458-533. Map 14
 Damascus, Syria. Map 4, 5, *passim*, p. 56
 Damasus (St), pope, commissioned St Jerome to prepare the Vulgate. Map 11
 Dampierre, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 5a, p. 56
 Dampierre, Fr., Charente Infér. Map 32, 48
 Dancourt, Florent, Fr. dramatist, 1661-1725. Map 36
 Dandolo, Enrico, Doge of Venice, † 1205. Map 24
 Danelaw, part of Eng. occupied by Danes. Map 18
 Daniell, John, Eng. phys. & chem., 1790-1845. Map 41
 Dankbrand, Saxon preacher, 997-99 in Uceland & then in Norway at court of K. Olaf Trygvason. Map 19
 Dannewerk, fortified frontier in Schleswig. Map 16, 18
 D'Annunzio, It. poet, 1863-1938. Map 47

Dante Alighieri, It. poet, Florence. Map 24, 25, fig. 638, p. 149
 Dantiscus, John, bp., dipl. & poet, Danzig, 1485-1548; poet laureate under Maximil. I. Map 33
 Danville, Kentucky, USA. Map 52
 Danzig, on the Baltic. Map e.p., 25, *passim*
 Daphne, Syria. Map 5, 11, 12
 Daphni, Byz. mon. nr. Athens. Map 16, 26
 Daphnusi, Central Gr. Map 12
 Daqiqi, Persian epic poet, late 10th cent. Map 16
 Dargun, OC mon., Mecklenburg. Map 23
 Dario, Rubén, Sp. poet (Chile), 1867-1916. Map 52
 Darlington, Co. Durham, Eng. Map 46
 Darmstadt, Hesse, Germ. Map 38, 46, 47
 Darnis, Libya, N. Africa. Map 1, 11
 Darwin, Charles, Eng. naturalist; evolutionary hypothesis. Map 42
 Daubigny, Charles, Fr. landscape painter, 1817-78. Map 42
 Däubler, Theodor, Austrian poet, 1876-1934. Map 47
 Daudet, Alphonse, Fr. wr., 1840-97. Map 42
 Daventry, mon., Northants., Eng. Map 22
 David, Gerard, Neth. painter, 1450/60-1523. Map 27
 David, Jacques-Louis, Fr. painter. Map 41, fig. 923, 925
 David (St), archbp. of Mynyw, patron of Wales. Map 14
 David d'Angers, Pierre J., Fr. sculpt., 1788-1856. Map 41
 David of Dinant, pantheistic phil. condemned by Ch., † after 1215. Map 21
 Davis, John, Eng. navigator, discovered Davis Straits, 1550-1605. Map 34
 Davisson, Clinto J., US phys. b. 1881. Map 52
 Dawson, Christopher Henry, Eng. cultural hist., b. 1889. Map 47
 Dax, Fr., Basses-Pyr. Map 48
 Deaz, Narcisse, Fr. painter, 1808-76. Map 42
 Debussy, Claude A., Fr. impressionist comp., 1862-1918. Map 47, p. 192
 Debelum, Thrace. Map 9
 Debreczin, Transylvania. Map 35
 Debrét, Mexican painter, 1768-1848. Map 52
 Debié, Peter, Neth. chemist, b. 1884. Map 47
 Dečani, mon. in Serbia. Map 26
 Decapolis ('the ten cities'), territory in Transjordan. Map 6
 Decorated, Eng. arch. style; a variant of Gothic. Map 24, 25, fig. 526-533
 Decotte, Fr. arch., † 1737. Map 40
 Defoe, Daniel, Eng. journalist & novelist, † 1731. Map 40
 Degas, Edgar, Fr. painter, 1834-1917. Map 47, fig. 939, p. 192
 Deggingen, Württemberg, Germ. Map 39
 Dehmé, Richard, Germ. poet, 1863-1920. Map 47
 Deir Abu Hennis, Egypt; ruins of mon. Map 15
 Deir-el-Abiad, mon., Egypt. Map 12
 Deir-el-Ahmar, mon., Egypt. Map 12
 Deir Seta, nr. Antioch. Map 15
 Deism, religious tenet of 17 & 18th cent.; belief in God but not in Revelation. Map 39
 Deken, Aagje, Neth. novelist, 1741-1804. Map 40
 Delacroix, Eugène, Fr. romantic painter, 1798-1863. Map 42, fig. 924, 927
 De La Fayette, Mme., see Fayette. Map 36
 Delamaire, Pierre Alexis, Fr. arch., † 1745. Map 40
 De la Salle, Fr. explorer in N. America, f. St. Louis. Map 34
 Delavrancea, Rum. wr., 1858-1918. Map 47
 Deledda, Grazia, It. wr., 1875-1936. Map 47
 Delft, Neth. Map 32, 37, 46
 Delfzijl, Groningen, Neth. Map 37
 Delius, Frederick, Eng. comp., lived in Fr., 1862-1934. Map 47
 Delorme, Philibert, Fr. arch., ca. 1515-70. Map 33
 Delos, Gr. archipelago. Map e.p., 1
 Delphi, Phocaea, Gr. Map e.p., 1, 3-5, 8, p. 13
 Delvaux, Laurent, Flemish sculpt., 1696-1778. Map 37
 Demetrias, N. Gr. Map 12
 Demetrius, hist., Alexandria, under Ptolemy I & II. Map 4
 Demetrius (St), martyr, Thessalonica (8 Oct.). Map 13
 Demetrius of Phaleron, Gr. wr., Athens, Alexandria. Map 4
 Demetrius of Skepsis, Pergamum, wr. commentary on Homer. Map 4
 Democedes, doct., Athens, Samos, ca. 500 B.C. Map 1
 Democritus, phil., Abdera, 5th cent. Map 2, 3
 Demosthenes, orator, pol., 384-322. Map 2
 Denderah, Egypt. Map 15
 Denver, Colorado, USA. Map 52
 Deodatus (St), bp. of Nevers, f. abbey of St Dié nr. Strasbourg. Map 17
 Déols, mon., Fr., Indre. Map 19
 Derain, André, Fr. painter, b. 1880. Map 47
 Derbe, Lycaonia. Map 8, 9, 11
 Derby, Eng. Map 22, 43, 44
 Derry (Londonderry), Ireland, f. by St Columba. Map 14
 Derwentwater, Cumb., Eng. Map 42

Derzjavin, G., Russ. poet, 1743–1816. Map 40, 42
 Desbrosses, S., Fr. arch., 1562–1626. Map 36
 Descartes, René, Fr. phil., rationalist, 1596–1650. Map 36, 37, fig. 855, p. 170, 178, 192
 Deschamps, Jean, arch. cath. Clermont. Map 24
 Deschnev, Semen Ivanov, Russ. explorer. Map 34
 Desiderio da Settignano, It. sculpt.; infl. by Donatello, † Florence 1464. Map 27
 Desiderius, abbot of M. Cassino, later pope Victor III. Map 20
 Desportes, P., Fr. poet, 1546–1606; typical court poet. Map 33
 Dessau, Germ.; château. Map 32
 Destouches, André-Cardinal, Fr. comp., 1672–1749. Map 40
 Detroit, Michigan, USA. Map 52
 Dettelbach, Bavaria. Map 32, 38
 Deutero Byzantine Renaissance, or Second Byz. Ren. Map 16, 18, 20, 26, fig. 565 et sq.
 Deutsch, Manuel, painter, Berne. Map 33
 Deutz, OSB abbey nr. Cologne, f. 1002. Map 21, 39
 Deva (Chester), Britannia. Map 5
 Deventer, Neth. Map 19, *passim*
 Dewey, John, US phil. Map 52
 Deysel, Lodewijk van, Neth. wr., 1864–1952. Map 47
 Diadochus, bp. of Photice (Epirus). Map 11
 Diaz, Bartholemew, Port., discovered Cape of Good Hope, 1486. Map 34
 Diaz de Solis, explorer, Rio de la Plata. Map 34
 Dicaearchus, Gr. geog. & hist., Athens. Map 4
 Dickens, Ch., Eng. novelist, 1812–70. Map 42
 Dickinson, Emily, US poetess, 1830–1886. Map 52
 Dicuil, Irish scholar, at court of Charlemagne. Map 18, p. 65
 Didache, early christian text, Syria. Map 9
 Didier (St), bp. of Cahors, chief minister of Dagobert I, † 655. Map 17
 Didot, Firmin, Fr. printer, improved typesetting, 1764–1836. Map 41
 Didron, Adolphe, Fr. archeologist, 1806–67. Map 42
 Didyma, nr. Miletus, Asia Minor, oracle & temple of Apollo. Map 1, 3
 Didymus the blind, theol., Alexandria, † 398. Map 11
 Die, Fr., Drôme. Map 22, 48
 Dientzenhofer, Johannes, Germ. arch. at Bamberg & Fulda. Map 38, 40
 Diepenbrock, Alphons, Neth. comp., 1852–1921. Map 47
 Diepenveen, convent for women at Overijsel, Neth., Congregation of Windesheim, f. 1401. Map 25
 Dieppe, Fr., Seine-Infér. Map 48
 Diesel, Rudolph, Germ. engineer, 1858–1913. Map 47
 Diessen, Bavaria. Map 38
 Diest, Brabant, Belgium. Map 37
 Dietrich OP, Germ. theol. & mystic at Freiburg, † after 1310. Map 35
 Digenis Akritas, Byz. epic poet, 9th cent., wr. heroic poem on struggle against the Arabs. Map 19
 Digesta, collection of citations from Roman jurists, part of the Corpus Juris. Map 14
 Digne, Fr., Basses-Alpes. Map 48
 Dillingen, Bavaria. Map 35, 36, 38, 39
 Dilthey, Wilhelm, Germ. phil., 1833–1911. Map 47
 Dinma (St), Irish saint, Roscrea. Map 14
 Dinan, Fr., Côtes-du-Nord. Map 48
 Dinant, Namur, Belgium. Map 37
 Diner, see Apameia. Map e.p.
 Dinkelsbühl, Bavaria; late gothic ch. & town. Map 27
 Diocletian, (G. Aurelius Valerius), Rom. Emp. 284–305. Map 5, p. 32, 201
 Diodorus of Tarsus, bp. of Antioch; precursor of Nestorius. Map 11
 Diogenes Laertius, wr. 'History of the Philosophers', 3rd cent. Map 5, p. 13
 Diogenes of Babylon, phil., Athens, stoic, † 150. Map 4
 Diogenes of Sinope, cynic, Athens & Corinth, 4th cent. Map 2
 Dion, Palestine. Map 4, 6
 Dion of Olbia, Gr. cynic phil., Athens. Map 4
 Dion of Prusa, Rome, orator, stoic phil. Map 5
 Dionysius I, tyrant of Syracuse, 430–386. Map 3
 Dionysius II, tyrant of Syracuse, son of above. Map 3
 Dionysius (St), Rom. martyr, on Appian Way (12 May). Map 10
 Dionysius (St), martyr, 1st bp. of Paris (9 Oct.) Map 13
 Dionysius, bp. of Corinth. Map 9
 Dionysius Carthusianus, Neth. theol. & phil., † 1471 at Roermond. Map 27
 Dionysius Exiguus, Rome ca. 500, canonist. Map 14
 Dionysius Thrax, grammarian, 170–90. Map 4, 5
 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, orator & hist., at Rome 30 B.C. Map 5
 Diophantes, math. Alexandria, ca. 300. Map 5
 Dioscorides, doct., under Claudius & Nero at Rome. Map 5
 Dioscorides of Vienna, medico-botanical MS from Constantinople. Map 15
 Diphylus of Sinope, Gr. comic wr., Athens. Map 4

Dipylon, princ. gate of Athens. Map 2
 Disentis, earliest OSB mon. in Switzerland, f. 614. Map 18, 22, 38, 39
 Disney, Walt, US, developed animated cartoon, b. 1901. Map 52
 Disraeli, Benjamin, Eng. pol. & novelist; Prime Minister 1874–80. Map 42
 Dittersdorf, Karl Ditters von, comp. at Vienna, 1739–99. Map 39
 Djarir, Arab. poet, Damascus. Map 16
 Djemila, see Cuicul. Map e.p.
 Djerash, see Gerasa. Map e.p.
 Djivan, Armenia. Map 15
 Dju, India. Map 3
 Dniepropetrovsk, Lenin Dam nr., Russ. Fig. 970
 Doberan, OC mon., Mecklenburg. Map 21, 23, fig. 480, 491
 Dobriluhk, OC mon., Saxony. Map 23
 Dockum, (Dokkum) Friesland, Neth. Map 17
 Dodona, Epirus, oracle. Map 1, 2, 5, 15
 Doesburg, Gld., Neth. Map 37
 Dol, Fr., Ille-et-Vilaine; gothic cath. Map 14, 24, 48
 Dôle, Fr., Jura. Map 26, 27, 32, 36, 48
 Dolores Hidalgo, Mexico. Map 52
 Domahk, Gerhard, Germ. pathologist. Map 47
 Domenichino, It. painter (Bologna), Baroque. Map 36, fig. 770
 Domfront, Fr., Orne. Map 48
 Dominic (St), f. Order of Preachers (Dominicans). Map 24
 Domitilla, Catacomb of, on Via delle 7 Chiese, Rome. Map 10
 Domnio (St), martyr, Salona (11 April). Map 13
 Domont, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Domremy, Fr., Vosges. Map 48
 Donatello, Florentine sculpt., † 1466. Map 27–29, fig. 653, p. 139
 Donatianus, (St), Rom. martyr, Portus Namnetum (24 May). Map 13
 Donatilla, martyr, Thuburbo, Africa (30 July). Map 13
 Donation of Pepin, 754. P. offered Lombard Emp. to the pope; beginning of eccl. state. Map 17
 Donatism, heretical sect, N. Africa, 4th cent.; denied, validity of sacraments conferred by unworthy ministers. Combated by St Augustine. Map 9, 11
 Donatus (St), bp. of Zara, Dalmatia, 9th cent. (25 Feb). Map 13
 Donauworth, Bavaria. Map 39
 Donders, Franciscus C., Neth. oculist, 1818–1889. Map 47
 Donizetti, Gaetano, It. comp. Map 41, 42
 Donne, John, Eng. metaphysical poet, 1571–1631. Map 33, 36
 Donnemarie-en-Montois, Seine-et-Marne, Fr.; early gothic ch. Map 50
 Donoso Cortés, Juan F. M., Sp. pol. & wr., 1809–53. Map 42
 Donzy, Fr., Nièvre. Map 22, 48
 Dordrecht, Neth.; ch. Map 27, *passim*, fig. 894
 Dore, OC mon., Monmouth, Eng. Map 23
 Doré, Gustave, Fr. draughtsman, painter, sculpt., 1833–83. Map 42
 Dorestad, commercial town destroyed by Normans, nr. Duurstede, Utrecht, Neth. Map 17
 Doris, territory in Gr. Map 3
 Dorpat, Estonia. Map 26, 40
 Dortmund, Westphalia, Germ. Map 25, 27
 Dorylaeum, Phrygia. Map 8
 Dos Passos, John, US novelist, b. 1896. Map 52
 Dossi, Dosso, It. painter at Ferrara, 1480–1542. Map 33
 Dostoevski, Fiodor M., Russ. novelist. Map 42, p. 203
 Douai, Fr., Nord. Map 35, 48
 Dourarnenez, Fr., Finistère. Map 48
 Doura Europos, Mesopotamia; early christian ch. Map 4, 8, 9
 Dourdan, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Douris, painter of vases, Athens. Map 2
 Dousa, Janus (John of Does), pol. & hist., commander at siege of Leiden (Neth.), 1574; 1545–1604. Map 33
 Douverman, Heinr., Germ. sculpt., active 1510–44. Map 33
 Dover, Eng. Map 43
 Dovestadt, Westphalia. Map 32
 Dracontius, Christian poet, Carthage. Map 17
 Drake, Sir Fris., Eng. navigator, voyage round world 1577–80. Map 34, 52
 Dresden, Saxony; Baroque town, 1944. Map 32 *passim*
 Dreux, Fr., Eure-et-Loire. Map 48
 Driesch, Hans, Germ. phil. & biologist, 1867–1941. Map 47
 Droste-Hülshoff, Anna von, Germ. poetess, 1797–1848. Map 42
 Dröbeck, OSB mon. nr. Magdeburg, Germ. Map 20
 Dryburgh, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
 Dryden, John, Eng. Restoration poet & dramatist, 1631–1700. Map 36
 Du Bartas, Fr. Huguenot poet, 1544–90. Map 33
 Du Bellay, Fr. poet belonging to the Pléiade, 1522–60. Map 33

Dublin, capital of Ireland (Eire). Map 21, 40, 47
 Du Blocq, arch., Brussels. Map 37
 Du Bos, Charles, Fr. wr. & cultural hist., 1882–1939. Map 47
 Du Cange, Charles D., Fr. scholar of mediaeval latin, 1610–88. Map 36
 Duccio di Buonsegna, It. painter, Siena. Map 24
 Du Deffand, Mme., Fr. letter-wr., 1697–1780. Map 40
 Dudley, mon. nr. Birmingham, Eng. Map 22
 Duel, Austria. Map 12
 Dufay, Fr. comp. ca. 1400–1474. Map 27
 Du Gard, R. M., Fr. novelist. Map 47
 Dugento, 13th. cent; term used for It. arch. style. Map 24, fig. 550 et sq.
 Dughet, Gaspard (=Poussin), Fr. painter, 1613–75. Map 36, fig. 828
 Duhamel, Georges, Fr. wr. & essayist, b. 1884. Map 47
 Duhem, Pierre, Fr. math. & phys., 1861–1916. Map 47
 Dukas, Paul, Fr. comp., 1865–1935. Map 47
 Dulmen, Westphalia, Germ. Map 42
 Dulwich, nr. London. Map 45
 Dumas Jr., Alexandre, Fr. wr., 1824–95. Map 42
 Dumas Sr., Alexandre, Fr. wr., 1803–70. Map 42
 Dunant, Jean H., f. International Red Cross, 1828–1910. Map 47
 Dundremnan, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
 Dungal, Irish monk; wrote on eclipse of the sun (810) for Charlemagne. Map 18, p. 65
 Duns Scotus, John, OFM, Scots schol. theol., Oxford. Map 24, p. 105
 Dunstable, John, Eng. comp., N. Wales, 1370–1453. Map 27
 Dunstan (St), OSB, archbp. of Canterbury, 924–88. Map 19
 Dun-sur-Auron, Fr., Cher.; rom. ch. Map 48
 Dunwich, Suffolk, Eng. Map 17
 Duos Felices, burial place on Via Aurelia antiqua, Rome. Map 10
 Dupanloup, Felix A., bp. of Orleans, 1802–78. Map 42
 Dupuytren, Guillaume, Fr. doct., 1777–1835. Map 41
 Duquesnoy, sculpt., 1594–1634. Map 37
 Durand de St Pourçain, Fr. schol. theol., bp. of Meaux, ca. 1270–1334. Map 25
 Durango, Mexico. Map 52
 Durante, Francesco, It. comp., 1684–1755. Map 40
 Durazzo (Dyrrhacium), Albania. Map e.p., 26
 Düren, Rhineland, Germ. Map 37, 39
 Dürer, Albrecht, Germ. painter & engraver, 1471–1528. Map 27, 33, fig. 733, 739, 756, p. 123, 153, 197
 Durham, Eng.; cath. Map e.p., 20, *passim*
 Durlach, nr. Karlsruhe, Germ. Map 38
 Dürnstein, Austria. Map 38, 39
 Durocatalaunum (Châlons-sur-Marne), Gallia (Fr.) Map 11
 Durocortorum (Reims), Belgica (now Fr.) Map 5
 Durostorum (Silistria), Moesia. Map 5, 11, 13
 Duroverum (Canterbury), Britannia (Eng.) Map 11
 Durrow, Ireland; mon. f. by St Columba, 6th cent. Map 14, 17, 18, fig. 215
 Düsseldorf, Germ. Map 38, 39, 42
 Duun, Norwegian wr., 1876–1940. Map 47
 Düverli-Airai, Asia Minor, Nr, Ephesus. Map 12
 Dwin, Armenia. Map 15
 Dyck, Anthony van, Flemish painter at Eng. court, 1599–1641. Map 36, 37, fig. 837
 Dijon, Fr., Côte d'Or. Map 18, 20, *passim*, p. 72, 118
 Dyrrhachium, see Durazzo. Map 11

E

Earls Barton, Gloucs., Eng.; saxon tower. Map 20
 Eauze, Fr., Gers. gothic ch. Map 22, 48
 Eberbach, OC mon. nr. Mainz, f. 1116. Map 21–23
 Ebner, Chr., Germ. mystic, Spires (Speyer). Map 25
 Ebner, Marg., Germ. mystic mon. at Medingen (Bavaria), † 1351. Map 25
 Eboda, Negeb, Palestine; early byz. ruins. Map 15
 Eborac (Evora), Lusitania (Portugal). Map 5
 Eboracum (York), Britannia (Eng.) Map 11
 Ebrach, mon. OC, Bavaria; baroque. Map 23, 38
 Ebreuil, Fr., Allier. Map 20, 48
 Ecclasis Captivi ('The Flight of a prisoner'), earliest animal epic in Latin hexameters by a monk from Lotharingia, ca. 930. Map 19
 Ecbatana, Media, summer residence of Persian K., conquered by Alexander the Gt., 330. Map e.p., 4
 Echave, B. de, Mexican painter, 1st. half of 17th cent. Map 52
 Echegaray y Eizaguirre, José, Sp. dramatist, 1832–1916. Map 42
 Echternach, Luxembourg. Map 16 *passim*
 Eck, Johann M. von, Germ. R. C. theol., anti-Luther, † 1543. Map 35
 Eckehart, Germ. mystic, Cologne, 1260–1327. Map 25, p. 105
 Ecouen, Seine-et-Oise, Fr.; château. Map 32, 50
 Edam, Neth. Map 37

- Edessa (Urfa), Mesopotamia, f. by Seleucus I. Map 4, 5, 9, 11, 13-15
- Edfu, Egypt. Map 4
- Edinburgh, Scotland. Map 33 *passim*
- Edirne, see Hadrianopolis. Map e.p.
- Edison, Thos. A., US inventor (electric light etc.). Map 52
- Edrisi, al-, Afab. geog., Palermo. Map 16, 21
- Edward I, k. of Eng. Map 24
- Edward VI, k. of Eng., 1547-53, protestant. Map 35
- Edwards, Jonathan, US presbyterian theol., 1703-1758. Map 52
- Edwin (St), Anglo-Saxon k. of Northumbria (Eng.). Map 17
- Eeden, Frederik W. van, Neth. poet & prose-wr., 1860-1932. Map 47
- Eekhoudt, Georges, Fr.-Belgian wr., 1854-1927. Map 42
- Effen, Justus van, Neth. wr., 1684-1735. Map 40
- Effner, Joseph, Germ. arch., Munich. Map 38
- Egas, Enrique de, Sp. arch., Toledo, Granada. Map 27, 33
- Egelantier, de, 'chamber of rhetoric' at Amsterdam. Map 37
- Egiyard, Armenia. Map 15
- Eghmond, OSB abbey f. by Dirk II, 10th cent., Neth. Map 19
- Ehrenburg, Ilya, Russ. wr., b. 1891. Map 47
- Ehrlich, Paul, Germ. doct., 1854-1915. Map 47
- Eichendorff, Josef von, Germ. Romantic poet, 1788-1857. Map 42
- Eichstätt, bpric., Bavaria Map 17, 38, 39
- Eigtved, Nicolai, Danish arch., 1701-54, Map 40
- Einhard, biographer of Charlemagne, ca. 770-840. Map 18, p. 65
- Einsiedeln, OSB mon., Switzerland; Baroque. Map 20, 22, 38, 39, fig. 876, 877
- Einstein, Albert, Germ. phys. & phil., b. 1879. Map 47
- Eisenach, Thüringia, Germ. Map 38
- Eisenstadt, Austria. Map 12
- Eisgrub, Moravia. Map 38
- Ekelund, Vilhelm, Swedish poet, b. 1880. Map 47
- Ekkehard I, St Gall, latin poet, 10th cent. Map 19, p. 65
- El-Anderin, N. Syria; early christian basilica. Map 15
- El Asabaa, Libya. Map 12
- Elba, It. Map 1
- Elbing, E. Prussia, Germ. Map 26, 35
- Elburg, Neth. Map 37
- El Burgo de Osma, Sp., New Castile; cath. Map 5, 21, 24
- Elchingen, Bavaria. Map 39
- Eldeknamp, OC mon., Mecklenburg. Map 23
- El Djem, see Thysdrus; amphitheatre. Map e.p.
- Elea, Lucania, S. It. Map 1, 3
- El Escorial, mon. residence nr. Madrid. Map 32
- Eleusis, Attica, Gr. Map 3, 4, 12
- Eleuterna, Crete. Map 1
- Elgar, Sir Edw., Eng. comp., 1857-1934. Map 47
- Elgin, Scotland. Map 24
- Elgin, Thomas Bruce, Lord, Eng. pol. & art lover; the Elgin Marbles; 1766-1841. Map 41
- Elias, prophet, Samaria, 873-55. Map 1
- Eligius (St) bp. of Noyon, 590-659. Map 17
- Ellet, George (Marianne Evans), Eng. novelist, 1819-80. Map 42
- Eliot, T. S., Anglo-American poet, b. 1883. Map 47, 52
- Elis, town & territory NW Peloponnese, Gr. Map 3, 4
- Elizabeth, Q. of Eng., 1558-1603. Map 35
- El Kef, see Sicca Veneria. Map e.p.
- Elmhurst, Eng. Map 17
- Elmina, see San Jorge del Mina. Map 34
- Elne, Abbey nr. Perpignan, Fr.; rom. cloisters. Map 20, 21, 48, fig. 311
- Eloy, musician, Neth. school, 15th cent. Map 27
- El Paso, Texas, USA. Map 52
- Elpinike, woman from circle of Pericles. Map 2
- El Qanawât, Transjordan; early christian ruins. Map 15
- Elzheimer, Adam, Germ. landscape painter, 1578-1610. Fig. 736, p. 153
- Elten, Rhineland. Map 37
- Eltenburg, Austria. Map 12
- Ely, mon. nr. Cambridge, Eng.; f. 673, re-f. 970; cath. Map 20, 24-27, 45, fig. 305, 529
- Embrun, Fr., Hautes-Alpes; rom. cath. Map 21, 48
- Emden, Neth. Map 32, 35, 37
- Emerentiana (St), Rom. martyr on Via Nomentana (23 Jan.) Map 10
- Emerita Augusta (Merida), Lusitania (Portugal). Map 5, 11, 15
- Emerson, Ralph W., US phil. & poet, 1803-82. Map 52
- Emesa, Syria. Map 11, 13, 14
- Eminescu, Mihail, Rum. poet, 1850-89. Map 42
- Emmatis, Judaea, Palestine. Map 6
- Emmeran (St), apostle of Bavaria, buried at Regensburg. Map 17
- Emmerik, N. Rhineland, Germ. Map 20, 37
- Empedocles, Gr. natural phil., Agrigentum, 494-434. Map 3
- Empoli, nr. Florence, It. Map 21, 28
- Emporiae (Ampurias), Tarraconensis, Sp. Map e.p., 1, 5
- Engelberg, OSB abbey in Unterwalden, Switzerland, f. 1120, baroque. Map 21, 38, 39
- Engelbrechtsen, C., Neth. painter, ca. 1468-1533. Map 33
- Engelhart-Stetten, Austria. Map 38
- Engelhartzell, Austria. Map 38
- Engels, F., together with Marx, laid the basis of scientific socialism. Map 42
- Engeltal, OP convent nr. Neurënberg. Map 25
- Enghila, Tripolitania, N. Africa. Map 12
- Enkhuizen, Neth. Map 32, 37
- Enna, Sicily. Map 21
- Ennezat, Fr., Puy de Dôme; rom. ch. Map 48
- Ennius, Quintus, Rom. poet. Map 11
- Enno, Estonian poet, 1875-1934. Map 47
- Ennodius, Christian poet, bp. of Pavia, 473-521. Map 11, 14
- Ensisheim, Fr., Haut-Rhin. Map 39
- Eosander, J. F., Freiherr von, Germ. arch. ca. 1670-1729. Map 40
- Eötvös, József, Hungarian poet, 1813-71. Map 42
- Ephesus, Ionia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 3, *passim*
- Ephesus, Council of, condemned Nestorianism; defined doctrine that Our Lady is Mother of God (Deotókos). Map 11, p. 18
- Ephorus of Cyme, hist., 4th cent. Map 2
- Ephrem (St), doctor of the ch., Nisibis, Edessa, 306-373. Map 11
- Epicharmus, comic dramatist, Syracuse, 6th cent. b.c. Map 1
- Epictetus, Rome, stoic phil. Map 5
- Epicurus, Gr. phil., Samos, Athens, 371-270. Map 2-5, p. 13, 18
- Epidamnus (Durazzo), Illyria, Albania. Map 1
- Epidaurum (Ragusa Vecchia), Dalmatia. Map 1
- Epidaurus, NE Peloponnese, Gr. Map 3
- Epimachus (St), Rom. martyr on Via Latina (12 Dec.). Map 10
- Epinal, Fr., Vosges. Map 20, 48
- Epiphania, (Hamah) (I), S. of Antioch. Map 4, 11
- Epiphania (2), N. of Antioch. Map 4
- Epiphanius (St), doctor of the ch., Salamis, Crete. Map 11
- Epirus, territory in NW Gr. Map 1, 3, 5
- Erasistratus, doct., Cos. Map 4
- Erasmus, Desiderius, Neth. hum., wr. 'Praise of Folly' etc.; 1467/8-1536. Map 38, 35, fig. 727 p. 149, 150
- Eratosthenes, geogr., Alexandria, 275-195. Map 4, p. 18
- Ercilla y Zúñiga, Alonso de, Sp. poet. 1533-94. Map 33
- Ereruk, Armenia, basilica. Map 12
- Eressos, Lemnos, Gr. Map 12
- Eretria, Euboea, Gr. Map 1, 3
- Erfurt, Thüringia, Germ.; gothic cath. Map 17, 21, *passim*
- Erigena, John Scotus, Irish phil., 9th cent., at court of Charles the Bald. Map 18, p. 65
- Erlach, Switzerland. Map 39
- Erlangen, Bavaria. Map 36, 38, 39, 46, 47
- Erlanger, Joseph, US doct., b. 1874. Map 52
- Ermenonville, Fr., Oise; château. Map 40, 50
- Ermoldus Niger, monk, poet, at court of Louis the Pious. Map 18
- Erotokritos, Cretan epic, mid 17th cent. Map 33
- Erzurum (Theodosiopolis), Armenia. Map e.p.
- Escorial, Sp. Map 33, fig. 712
- Esdras, Fourth Book of, Apocryphal book of the Bible. Map 5
- Eski-Kermen, Crimea. Map 12
- Espinol, Vicente, Sp. novelist, 1551-1624. Map 33
- Espírito Santo, Brazil. Map 34
- Espronceda y Delgado, José de, Sp. romantic poet, 1808-42. Map 42
- Esrom, OC mon., Denmark. Map 23
- Es-Salihiye (Doura Europos), Mesopotamia. Map e.p.
- Essen, mon. f. 852, Westphalia. Map 18-20, fig. 263, 265
- Esslingen, Württemberg, Germ. Map 25, 32
- Estany, Catalonia. Sp. Map 21
- Este, It., ruling family at Ferrara. Map 27, 33
- Estébanes Calderón, Serafin. Sp. poet, 1799-1867. Map 42
- Estella, Navarre, Sp. Map 21
- Estienne, Henri (1460-1520) & Robert (1503-59); Fr. printers. Map 33
- Estimariu, Sp., Catalonia. Map 48
- Esztergom (Gran), mon., Hungary. Map e.p., 20, 21
- Etampes, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; portal. Map 21 inset, 48
- Etchmiadzin, Armenia; old chs. Map e.p., 15
- Ethelbert (St), 1st christian k. of Kent. Map 14
- Etienne de Bonneuil, arch. of ch. at Upsala. Map 24
- Eton, Bucks., Eng. (public school). Map 45
- Etruria, Rom. district in It. (Tuscany). Map 5
- Etrusci, Tuscan tribe. Map 1
- Ettal, mon., Bavaria; baroque ch. Map 22, 38
- Eu., Fr., Seine-Infér.; late gothic ch. Map 27, 48
- Euboea, island opposite Attica, Gr. Map 3
- Eucherius (St), monk, bp. of Lyons. Map 11
- Eucken, Rudolph, Germ. phil., 1846-1926. Map 42, 47
- Euclid, math., Alexandria, ca. 300 B.C. Map 4, 16, p. 18
- Eudes, k. of Fr., (Odo), duke of Isle-de-Fr., recognized as k. in 888. Map 18
- Eudoxus of Cnidus, math. & astrologer, Rhodes, 390-337. Map 3, 4
- Euesperides (Benghazi), later Berenice, Cyrenaica, N. Africa. Map 1, 4
- Eugenia (St), Rom. martyr on Via Latina (25 Dec.). Map 10
- Eugenius of Savoy, Austrian general, fought Turks, 1663-1736. Map 36, 39
- Euhemeros, Sicily, wr. phil. utopia. Map 4
- Euler, Leonhard, Swiss math., 1707-83. Map 40
- Eulogius (St), martyr, Tarraco (21 Jan.). Map 13
- Eulogius (St), patron of Alexandria. Map 14
- Eumenia, Phrygia, Asia Minor. Map 9
- Eumolpidae, noble family in Attica. Map 3
- Eunapous of Sardis, Gr. sophist, attacked Christianity. Map 11
- Eunomius of Cyzicus, leader of extreme Arians. Map 11
- Euphemia, martyr, Chalcedon (16 Sept.). Map 13
- Euphorion of Chalcis, Gr. epic poet, at court of Antiochus the Gt. Map 4
- Eupolemus of Argos, Gr. arch.; 423 B.C. Map 3
- Euripides, tragedian, Athens, 5th cent. Map 2
- Eusebius, bp. of Nicomedia. Map 11
- Eusebius (St), bp. of Vercellae. Map 11
- Eusebius of Caesarea, 'Father of Church History'. Map 11
- Eustathius (St), patriarch of Antioch, Athanasian, exiled to Thrace. Map 11
- Eustochium (St), pupil of St Jerome; his da. St Paula; Bethlehem. Map 11
- Eutices, Rom. martyr on Via Nomentana (15 April). Map 10
- Eutropius (St), martyr, Santonas; 1st bp. of Saintes, Fr.; (30 April). Map 13
- Eutychianus (St), Rom. martyr on Via Appia (7 Dec.). Map 10
- Eutychius (St), Rom. martyr on Via Appia (4 Feb.). Map 10
- Evagrius Ponticus, ascetic wr., ca. 345-399; went to Egyptian desert in 382. Map 11
- Eventius (St), Rom. martyr on Via Nomentana (3 May). Map 10
- Everdingen, Allart van, Neth. landscape painter, Alkmaar, 1621-75. Map 37
- Evora, Portugal. Map 21, 27, 32, 40
- Evreaux, Fr., Eure; gothic cath. Map 21 inset, 24, 25, 27, 32, 48
- Evron, Fr. Mayenne; gothic abbey ch. Map 48
- Ewald, J., Danish lyric poet, 1743-81. Map 41
- Exarchate, Ravenna & district (It.), under Justinian. Map 15
- Exeter, Devon, Eng.; gothic cath. Map 21, *passim*
- Expressionism, stylistic term in use ca. 1900 in Paris & Germ. Map 47
- Externstein, Lippe, Germ.; rom. sculpture. Map 21
- Eyck, Herbert & Jan van, Neth. painters, ca. 1370-1426 & ca. 1390-1441 respectively. Map 27, fig. 630, 631, p. 118, 123
- Eyckman, Christiaan, Neth. doct., 1858-1930. Map 47
- Eymoutiers, Fr., Haute Vienne; windows. Map 48
- Ezechiel the prophet, Jerusalem, 597 B.C. Map 1
- Eznik of Kolb, Christian Armenian wr. Map 11
- Ezra, Transjordan; ruins of ch. Map 15

Farazdak, al., Arab. poet. Map 16
 Farel, G., Swiss reformer, calvinist, 1489-1565. Map 35
 Farfa, OSB abbey nr. Rome, 6th cent. Map 20-22
 Faron (St), bp. of Meaux, 592-672. Map 17
 Fatimids, Islamic dynasty in Egypt. Map 16
 Faulhaber, Michael von, Germ. cardinal, b. 1869. Map 47
 Faulkner, Wm., US novelist, b. 1897. Map 52
 Fauré, G. U., Fr. comp., 1845-1924. Map 42
 Faustinus (St), Rom. martyr on Via Ostiensis (22 May). Map 10
 Faustus (St), bp.; 433 abbot of Lerins. Map 11
 Faustus (St), martyr, Cordova (13 Oct.) Map 13
 Faustus of Byz., hist., Armenia, ca. 400. Map 11
 Faviana, Pannonia. Map 11
 Fayette, Mme de la, Fr. novelist, 1634-93. Map 36
 Fayoum, territory, Egypt; portraits. Map 12
 Febronius, suffragan bp. of Trier; 1701-90. Map 40
 Fécamp, OSB abbey nr. Calais, Fr.; 11th cent. school; abbey ch. Map 20-22, 32, 48
 Fechner, G. T., Germ. phys. & psychologist, 1801-87. Map 42
 Feith, Rhijnvis, Neth. poet. Map 41
 Feldkirch, Austria. Map 38
 Félibrige, community of provençal poets, inc. Mistral, f. 1854. Map 42
 Felicissima (St), martyr (12 Aug.). Map 13
 Felicitas (St), martyr, Carthage. Map 9
 Felicitas (St), in catacomb Felicitatis, on Via Salaria (10 July). Map 10, 13
 Felix (St), martyr, Nola (14 Jan.). Map 13
 Felix (St), martyr, Hispalis (2 May). Map 13
 Felix (St), Rom. martyr in catacomb of Priscilla (10 July). Map 10
 Felix (St), martyr, Mediolanum (12 July). Map 13
 Felix (St), martyr, Gerona (1 Aug.). Map 13
 Felix (St), Rom. martyr on Via Appia (29 Dec.). Map 10
 Felix, bp. of Urgel, renounced Adoptianism after debate with Alcuin. Map 17, 18
 Felix & Adactus (Sts), Rom. martyrs on Via Ostiensis (30 Aug.). Map 10
 Felix & Fortunatus (Sts), martyrs, Vicetia (11 June). Map 13
 Felsina (later Bononia, now Bologna), It. Map 1
 Felsted, Essex, Eng. Map 45
 Fénelon, Fr. archbp., wr., 1651-1715. Map 36, 40
 Fenestrelle, Piedmont, It. Map 35
 Feodosia, *see* Theodosia. Map e.p.
 Ferapont, mon. nr. Volgoda, Russ. Map 26
 Ferentillo, mon., Umbria, It. Map 18, 20
 Ferentino, It., bpric. S. of Rome. Map 20
 Ferney, Fr., Ain; residence of Voltaire. Map 40
 Ferrandus of Carthage, eccl. wr., † ca. 546, pupil of Fulgentius. Map 14
 Ferrara, nr. Venice; many chs. Map 21, *passim*, p. 128
 Ferreira, Antonio, Portuguese poet, 1528-69. Map 33
 Ferrières, Fr., Loiret. Map 17, 18, 48, 50, p. 65
 Feuchtwangen, mon., Bavaria. Map 22
 Feuerbach, A., Germ. painter, neo-classical, 1829-80. Map 41
 Feuerbach, L., Germ. phil., 1804-1872. Map 42
 Fez, Morocco, Mohammedan f. (808, capital of Idrisids). Map 16, 18
 Fibiger, J., Danish doct., 1867-1928. Map 47
 Fichte, J., Germ. phil., 1762-1814. Map 41, p. 192
 Fidelis (St), martyr, Como (28 Oct.). Map 13
 Fiecht, mon. nr. Innsbruck. Map 39
 Fielding, Hy., Eng. novelist, 1707-54. Map 40
 Fiesole, Tuscany, It.; rom. cath. Map 21, 27, 28
 Figeac, Fr., Lot; rom. abbey ch. Map 20-22, 48
 Filastrius (St), bp. of Brixia, late 4th. cent. Map 11
 Finja, S. Sweden. Map 21
 Finns, in Finland after 5th cent. Map 17
 Finnian (St), Clonard, Ireland. Map 14
 Finsen, Niels N., Danish doct., 1860-1904. Map 47
 Fioravente, Aristotile, arch. from Bologna, 15th cent., worked at Moscow. Fig. 595
 Firad, Mesopotamia. Map 16
 Firdusi, Persian epic poet. Map 16
 Firenze, *see* Florence. Map 40
 Firmicus Maternus, Sicily, 4th cent. wr., pagan & later christian. Map 11
 Firmilianus, bp. of Caesarea. Map 9
 Fischart, J., Germ. satiric poet, ca. 1550-90. Map 33
 Fischbeck, OSB abbey nr. Minden, Germ. Map 21, 22
 Fischer, Emil, Germ. chem., 1852-1919. Map 47
 Fischer, H., Germ. doct. & chem., 1881-1945. Map 47
 Fischer, J. M., Germ. Baroque arch., 1691-1766. Map 38, 40
 Fischer von Erlach, J., Viennese arch., Baroque, 1656-1723. Map 38, p. 192
 Fischingen, mon., Switz. Map 22, 38, 39
 Fisher, John (St), bp. of Rochester, hum., 1459-1535. Map 33, 35, p. 150
 Fitero, OC mon. in Navarra, Sp., f. 1153. Map 21, 23
 Flamboyant, late gothic arch. style; tracery of windows suggests flames ('flambeaux'). Map 27, fig. 593-607

Flaëan, Fr. Gers. Map 23, 48
 Flaubert, Gustave, Fr. novelist. Map 42, p. 192
 Flavigny, Côte d'Or, Fr. OSB mon. f. ca. 600. Map 18, 22
 Flavius Josephus, hist. of the Jews, Rome, 37-100. Map 5
 Flaxman, J., Eng. sculpt., neo-classic. Map 41
 Fléchiér, Esprit, Fr. wr., bp. of Nîmes, 1632-1710. Map 36
 Flémalle, Master of, painter. Map 27
 Fleming, Sir Alexander, Eng. bacteriologist, b. 1881; disc., penicillin (1928). Map 47
 Flensburg, Schleswig, Germ. Map 32
 Fletcher, John, Eng. dramatist, collaborated with Beaumont, 1579-1625. Map 33, 36
 Fleurance, Fr., Gers; ch. Map 48
 Fleury, OSB abbey nr. Orléans. Map 18, 20-22
 Fleury, André, Fr. cardinal & poet, 1653-1743. Map 40
 Fleury-et-Bière, Seine-et-Marne. Fr. Map 50
 Flooard of Reims, hist., 894-966. Map 19
 Florence (Florentiae), Tuscany, It. Map e.p., 18, *passim*, fig. 561, 660
 Florey, Sir Howard, Eng. doct., b. 1898. Map 47
 Florianus (St), martyr, Lauriacum (4 May). Map 13
 Floris, mon. in Calabria, It. Map 21
 Floris Radewijnsz., Deventer, Neth.; together with Geert Grote f. 'The Brethren of the Common Life'. Map 25
 Florisz., Cornelius, Flemish arch., built town hall at Antwerp; 'Floris style' named after him; 1514-75. Map 32, 33, p. 150
 Flötner, Peter, arch. & decorator at Nuremberg, Mainz, 1490-1543. Map 33
 Fogazzaro, Antonio, It. novelist. Map 42
 Foggia, Apulia, It. Map 21
 Foix, Fr. Ariège; château. Map 48
 Folco Nerra, duc d'Anjou, supervised numerous buildings nr. Nantes. Map 20
 Fontaine-France, Fr., Haute-Marne. Map 40
 Fontaine, Pierre F. L., Fr. arch., 1762-1853, also worked in Eng. Map 41
 Fontainebleau, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; renaissance château. Map 32, *passim*
 Fontana, Domenico, papal arch. at the Vatican, built St Peter's etc., 1543-1607. Map 33, fig. 763, 764
 Fontane, Theodor, Germ. poet & novelist, 1819-98. Map 42
 Fontenay, 12th cent. OC abbey nr. Montbard, Fr.; intact. Map 21, 23, 48
 Fontenelle, abbey (Normandy), f. 649. Map 17, 18
 Fontenelle, Bernard de, Fr. wr., 1657-1757. Map 40
 Fontevault, mon. nr. Tours, Fr. Map 21, 48
 Fontfroise, abbey nr. Narbonne, Fr., f. 1093, Oc after 1146; intact. Map 21, 23, 48
 Fontgombault, OSB abbey, Fr., Indre; f. 1091; rom. abbey ch. (Solesmes). Map 21, 48
 Fonthill Abbey, S. Eng. Map 42
 Fontidel Clitunno, It.; ruin. Map 17
 Forlanini, Carlo, It. doct., 1847-1918. Map 47
 Forlì, Romagna, It. Map 28, 46
 Förster, Emil von, Germ. arch., 1838-1909; built Ringtheater at Vienna. Map 42
 Fort Matanzas, Florida, USA. Map 52
 Fort Rupert, Canada. Map 34
 Fort St James, Gambia, Africa. Map 34
 Forum Corneli (Imola), Gallia Cisalpina, It. Map 13
 Forum Julii (Fréjus), Liguria, It. Map 5
 Foscarari, Egidius OP, theol., took part in Council of Trent. Map 35
 Foscolo, Niccolò Ugo, It. poet, neo-classic. Map 41
 Fossanuova, OC abbey nr. Rome, f. 1135. Map 21, 23, 24, 26, fig. 369, 373, 375
 Fosses, OSB mon. nr. Namur. Map 17-19
 Foucauld, Charles de, explorer & hermit, Morocco, 1858-1916. Map 47
 Fougères, Fr., Ille-et-Vilaine. Map 48
 Fountains, OC abbey nr. Ripon. Yorks., f. 1123. Map 21
 Fouqué, Friedrich H. K., Freiherr de la Motte, Germ. wr., 1777-1843. Map 42
 Fouquet, Jean, Fr. painter, 1415-1480. Map 27, p. 123
 Fourier, Charles, Fr. utopian socialist, 1772-1832. Map 42
 Fournier, Alain, Fr. wr., 1886-1914. Map 47
 Fournier, J. A., Fr. doct., 1832-1914. Map 47
 Fövenyszta, Hungary. Map 12
 Fox, George, f. Quakers, 1627-90. Map 35
 Fracastoro, Girolamo, It. doct., Verona. Map 33, p. 149
 Fragonard, J. H., Fr. rococo painter, 1732-1806. Map 40, fig. 898
 Frain, Moravia. Map 38
 Francart, J. arch., Brussels, 1587-1651. Map 37
 France, Anatole, Fr. novelist. Map 42
 Francesca, Piero della, It. painter, Florence, 1416-92. Map 28, fig. 645, 650
 Franchi, Franks, Germ. tribe, 5th cent. in N. Fr., 558 united in one kingdom. Map 11
 Franciabigio, It. painter, ca. 1482-1525. Map 33
 Francis of Assisi (St), f. Franciscans or Order of Friars Minor. Map 21, 24, p. 105

Franck, César, Belgian comp., worked in Paris, 1822-90. Map 42
 Francke, A. H., Germ. pietist, prof. at Halle, 1663-1727. Map 36, 39
 François I, k. of Fr., 1515-47. Map 33
 François de Paola (St), It. priest, f. Order of Minims, 1416-1507. Map 27
 Franeker, Friesland, Neth. Map 37, fig. 722
 Franke, Meister, painter, Hamburg. Map 27
 Franks, Germ. tribe, *see* Franchi. Map 17
 Frankfurt-on-Main, Germ. Map 18 *passim*
 Franklin, Benjamin, US scholar, wr. & pol., 1706-90. Map 52
 Franzen, F.M., Finnish-Swedish theol. & poet, 1772-1842. Map 41
 Frauenalb, Baden, Germ. Map 39
 Frauenchiemsee, Bavaria. Map 39
 Frauenfeld, mon. in Thurgau, Switz. Map 25
 Frauenzell, Bavaria. Map 39
 Fraxinetum (La Garde-Freinet), arab. fortress on Riviera in 8-9th cent. Map 16, 18, 19
 Freckehorst, OSB mon. in Westphalia. Map 21
 Fredegarius, Chronicle of; important for Frankish hist. Map 17
 Fredégisus, Anglo-Saxon phil., abbot of Tours, Fr. Map 18
 Frederic I, Barbarossa, Emp. of Germ., 1152-1190. Map 21
 Frederic II, Germ. emp., 1215-50, Palermo. Map 24
 Frederic Augustus, prince elector of Saxony, 1733-63, k. of Poland. Map 39
 Frederic II (the Gt.), k. of Prussia, 1740-86. Map 40
 Frederic the Wise, prince elector of Saxony, 1486-1525. Map 35
 Frederick William I, Duke of Brandenburg, 1640-88. Map 36
 Frederiksborg, château in Seeland, Denmark. Map 32
 Fredro, Alex., Polish wr., 1793-1876. Map 42
 Freiberg, Saxony; portal. Map 24, 25, 32
 Freiburg im Breisgau, Baden. Map 24, *passim*
 Freising, Bavaria. Map 18, *passim*
 Freitag, G., Germ. novelist, 1816-95. Map 42
 Fréjus, Fr., Var; baptistery. Map 12, 32, 48
 Frenssen, G., Germ. wr., 1863-1945. Map 47
 Frere, John, Eng. hum., bp. of Bath. Map 27
 Frescobaldi, G., It. comp. Map 36, p. 178
 Fresnel, A. J., Fr. phys. Map 41
 Freud, Sigmund, psychoanalysis, 1856-1939. Map 47
 Freudenstadt, Württemberg; evangelical ch. Map 32
 Freystadt, Bavaria. Map 38
 Fribourg, Switz. Map 27, 39, 46
 Fridolin (St), Irish monk, missionary to Alaman, f. mon. of Säckingen. Map 17
 Friedau, Austria. Map 38
 Friedrich, C. D., Germ. painter, 1774-1840. Map 42
 Friedrichshafen, L. Constance. Map 38
 Friedrichstadt, Holstein, Germ. Map 32
 Fries, J. F., Germ. painter, 1773-1843. Map 41
 Frisians, Germ. tribe on N. Sea coast from Schleswig to Flanders. Map 11
 Fitzlar, OSB abbey, Hesse, f. by St Boniface, 732. Map 17
 Frobenius, J., printer and publisher at Basel, friend of Erasmus, ca. 1460-1527. Map 27, 33, p. 133
 Froberger, J. J., Germ. comp., 1616-1667. Map 36, 39
 Frobisher, Sir Martin, Eng. explorer, ca. 1535-94. Map 34
 Froeding, Swedish poet, 1860-1911. Map 47
 Fromentin, E., Fr. poet & painter, 1820-76. Map 42
 Fromista, mon. nr. Burgos, Sp.; rom. ch. Map 20-22
 Fronto, M. Cornelius, Rom. orator, jurist & hist. Map 5
 Froude, J. A., Eng. hist., 1818-94. Map 42
 Fructuoso (St), archbp. of Braga, Portugal. Map 17
 Frustuosus (St), martyr, Tarraco (22 Jan.). Map 13
 Fuca, Juan de, explorer, Vancouver. Map 34
 Fuchow, China. Map 34
 Fuga, F., It. arch., Rome, 1699-1784; façade of S. M. Maggiore, Baroque. Map 40
 Fugger, banking family at Augsburg. Map 33
 Führich, J., Germ. painter, 1800-76. Map 42
 Fulbert, bp. of Chartres, 950-1029. Map 19, 20
 Fulda, OSB abbey, Hesse, f. 744; Baroque cath. Map e.p., 16, *passim*, p. 65
 Fulgentius (St), bp. of Ruspae, N. Africa, 468-532. Map 11, 14
 Fultenbach, mon., Bavaria. Map 22, 29
 Fundi (Fondi), S. of Rome. Map 11, 12
 Furness, mon. in Lancs., OC after 1147. Map 21, 23
 Furni, Numidia, N. Africa. Map 12
 Fürstenfeld, OC mon., Bavaria. Map 23, 38
 Fürth, Bavaria. Map 46
 Fuscianus (St), 11 dec. Map 13
 Füssen, Bavaria. Map 39
 Füst, printer at Mainz, ca. 1450. Map 27
 Fustat, Mohammedan town on site of the later Cairo. Map 16, p. 56
 Fustel de Coulanges, N. D., Fr. hist., 1830-89. Map 24

- Gabriel, J. A., Fr. arch.; Place de la Concorde etc., 1698-1782. Map 40, 41, fig. 921
- Gabrieli, G., It. comp. 1557-1612. Map 36
- Gadara (Gabbai), Palestine. Map 4-6
- Gaddi, G., It. painter, † 1332. Map 25
- Gaddi, T., It. painter, pupil of Giotto, † ca. 1366. Map 25
- Gades (Cadiz), Hispania (Sp.). Map 5
- Gaeta, between Rome & Naples. Map 16, 20
- Gaillon, Fr., Eure; château. Map 32, 48
- Gainsborough, T., Eng. painter, 1727-88. Map 40
- Gaisbach, Baden. Germ. Map 36
- Galaaditis, see Decapolis. Map 6
- Galatia, Asia Minor, Rom. prov. after 25 B.C. Map 5, 8, 9
- Galenus (Galen), Claudius, Rome, after Hippocrates the most famous doct. in Antiquity, ca. 129-200. Map 5, 16, p. 51
- Galerius, V. M., Rom. emp., 305-11; christian persecutions. Map 5
- Galiani, It. wr. (in Fr. language), 1728-87. Map 40
- Galicia, Sp. Map 16
- Galilee, Palestine. Map 6
- Galilei, A., It. arch., 1691-1736. Map 40
- Galilei, Galileo, It. astron., follower of Copernicus. Map 36, fig. 893, p. 170, 178
- Gallia, country of the Gauls, Rom. after 58-52 B.C. (Fr. & Belgium). Map 4, 9
- Galliano, mon. in Lombardy, It.; rom. frescoes. Map 20
- Galli-Bibbiena, family of It. arch., 17th & 18th cent. Map 36
- Gallican Liturgy, rite in Gaul in pre-Carolingian times. Map 18
- Gauls, Celtic tribe in Fr. & Belgium. Map 3
- Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles. Map 26
- Gallus (St), Irish monk, Bangor, St. Gall. Map 14
- Galsworthy, J., Eng. wr., 1867-1933. Map 47
- Galuzzo, Tuscany, It. Map 28
- Galvani, Luigi, It. phys., 1727-98. Map 41, p. 186
- Galvez, Argentinian wr., b. 1882. Map 52
- Galveston, Texas, USA. Map 52
- Gama, Vasco da, Portuguese explorer; 1469-1524. Map 33, 34
- Gamboa, Mexican novelist. b. 1864. Map 52
- Ganagobie, Fr., Basses-Alpes. Map 22
- Gandersheim (Hroswitha), nr. Hildesheim, f. 844. Map 18, 19
- Gandhara (Afghanistan), territory Central Asia, conquered by Alexander the Gt. Map 4, 5
- Gangra, Paphlagonia, Asia Minor. Map 5, 11, 13
- Ganivet, Sp. wr., 1865-98. Map 47
- Gap, Fr., Hautes-Alpes. Map 48
- Garçao, Portuguese poet, 1724-72. Map 40
- Garcia Calderon, Francisco, Peruvian wr. & dipl. b. Lima 1883. Map 52
- Garcia de Cisneros OSB, abbot of Montserrat, Sp., 1455-1510. Map 27
- Garcilaso de la Vega, Sp. poet, 1503-36. Map 33
- Gargilesse, Fr., Indre. Map 48
- Gariibaldi, Giuseppe, It. patriot, 1807-82. Map 42
- Garizim, Palestine. Map 6, 12
- Garland, H., US novelist, 1860-1940. Map 52
- Garnier, Chas., Fr. arch., 1825-98. Map 42
- Garsten, Austria. Map 38, 39
- Gassendi, Pierre, Fr. phys. & phil., 1592-1655. Map 36
- Gassicourt, mon., Seine-et-Oise, Fr.; ch. Map 22
- Gaudentius (St), bp. of Brixia, ca. 360-410. Map 11
- Gaudio, A., Sp. arch., 1852-1926. Map 47
- Gauguin, Paul, Fr. painter, 1848-1903. Map 47
- Gaunilo of Marmoutier OSB, wr. against St Anselm. Map 20
- Gautier, T., Fr. poet, 1811-72. Map 42, fig. 942
- Gautier de Châtillon, Fr. poet. Map 21
- Gauzlin OSB, abbot of Fleury, Nr. Orleans, † 1030. Map 20
- Gavarni, Paul, Fr. caricaturist, 1804-66. Map 42
- Gay-Lussac, L., Fr. phys. & chem., 1778-1850. Map 41
- Gaza (Ghazze), Judaea, Palestine. Map 6, 11, *passim*
- Gebweiler (Guebwiller), mon., Alsace; rom. ch. Map 21
- Gedrosia (Baluchistan), reached in expeditions of Alexander the Gt. Map 4
- Geertgen tot St Jans, Neth. painter, ca. 1465-ca. 1495. Map 27
- Geerttruidenberg, Neth. Map 37
- Gegenbach, OSB abbey in Baden. Map 20, 22
- Ge Hinnom, nr. Jerusalem. Map 7
- Gela, Sicily. Map 1, 3
- Gelasius I (St) pope; defended papal authority against Emp. Anastasius. Map 11
- Gelasius of Caesarea, hist. Map 11
- Gelder, N. Rhineland, Germ. Map 37
- Gellert, Germ. poet, 1715-69. Map 40
- Gellone (St-Guilhem-du-Désert), OSB abbey nr. Montpellier, Fr. Map 18
- Gelnhausen, nr. Mainz, gothic ch. Map 24
- Gelo, tyrant of Syracuse. Map 3, 4
- Gembloux, Belgium. Map 22
- Gemisthes Pletho, Gr. hum. & phil., ca. 1355-1450; fed from Constantinople to It., taught Platonism at Florence. Map 27
- Genaki, Peloponnese, Gr. Map 12
- Genemuiden, Neth. Map 37
- Generosa, Catacombs of, on Via Portuensis. Map 10
- Genesareth, Sea of, Galilee. Map 6
- Geneva, Switz. Map e.p., 15, *passim*, p. 153
- Geneviève (St), patroness of Paris. Map 14, 17
- Gentile, Alberico, It.-Eng. protestant jurist, 1552-1608. Map 36
- Gentile, G., It. fascist phil., 1875-1944. Map 44
- Genoa, It. Map e.p., 5, *passim*
- Geoffrey of Monmouth, bp. of St Asaph, wr.; Arthurian legend. Map 21
- George, S., Germ. poet, 1868-1933. Map 47
- Georgenthal, OC mon., Thuringia. Map 23
- Georgius, martyr, Lydda. Map 13
- Georgius the Pisidian, Byz. poet, Map 14
- Georgius Syncellus, Byz. hist., Constantinople, † after 810. Map 16
- Gepids, the, Germ. tribe, Dacia; conquered in 6th cent. by the Lombards. Map 14
- Gera, Thuringia. Map 32
- Geraki, Gr. Map 26
- Gerard of Brogne (St), mon. reformer, f. mon. of Brogne, Nr. Namur, † 959. Map 22
- Gérard, François, Fr. painter, 1770-1837. Map 41
- Gerasa, Djerash, Palestine; Rom. & early christian ruins. Map 5, 6, 11, 15
- Geras, Austria. Map 38
- Gerbert, Germ. abbot of St Blasien, 1720-93. Map 39
- Gerbert of Aurillac, later Pope Sylvester II. Map 19
- Gergesa, Palestine. Map 6
- Gerhardt, Paul, Germ. Lutheran theol. & poet. Map 36
- Géricault, T., Fr. romantic painter, 1791-1824. Map 42
- Gerke-klooster, OC abbey, Friesland, Neth. Map 23
- Germania, territory E. of the Rhine, described by Tacitus. Map 5
- Germania Inferior, Rom. prov. on left bank of the Rhine. Map 5
- Germania Superior, Rom. prov., Burgundy & Alsace. Map 5
- Germanicia, Syria. Map 11
- Germantown, Penn., USA. Map 52, inset
- Germanus (St), bp. of Auxerre, teacher of St Patrick. Map 11
- Germigny-des-Près, Fr., Loiret. Map 18, 48, fig. 252, p. 65
- Gernrode, OSB mon., Germ., f. 960. Map 19, 21, fig. 268, p. 72
- Gerona, Catalonia, Sp. Map 18-21, *passim*, fig. 531
- Gerontius, wr., Bethlehem. Map 11
- Gerson, Jean, Fr. theol., 1362-1428. Map 25, 27, p. 118
- Gertrude (St), abbess of Niviala (Nivelles), 626-59. Map 17, 19
- Gervase and Protase (Sts), martyrs, Mediolanum (19 June). Map 13
- Gessner, S., Swiss poet & etcher, 1730-88. Map 41
- Gethsemane, Jerusalem. Map 7
- Gettysburg, Penn., USA. Map 52
- Gezelle, Guido, Flemish poet, 1830-99. Map 42
- Ghadames, Libya. Map 16
- Ghassan, N. Arabia, Byz.-Persian buffer-state. Map 14
- Ghazali, al., Arab. theol., Bagdad, defended Islamic orthodoxy against Ibn Sina. Map 16
- Ghazna, Kingdom of, Afghanistan. Map 16
- Ghazni, capital to kingdom of Ghazna. Map 16
- Ghent, Belgium. Map e.p., 17, *passim*, p. 118
- Ghiberti, Lorenzo, sculpt. at Florence, 1378/81-1455. Map 27, 29, fig. 651, p. 139
- Ghirlandajo, Domenico, It. painter, 1449-1494. Map 27-29, fig. 642-646., p. 139
- Ghirza, Libya. Map 12
- Giacometti, Augusto, Swiss painter, b. 1877. Map 47
- Gianbologna (or Giovanni da Bologna), It. sculpt., Florence, 1529-1608. Map 33
- Giaque, W. F., US chem., b. 1895. Map 52
- Gibbon, Edward, Eng. hist., 1737-94. Map 40
- Gibbs, James, Eng. arch. early 18th cent.; Radcliffe Camera etc. Map 40
- Gibraltar. Map 34
- Gide, André, Fr. wr. Map 47
- Giessen, Hesse, Germ. Map 36, 46, 59
- Giggleswick, Yorks., Eng. Map 45
- Gigny, mon., Jura, Fr. Map 22
- Gilbert, Cass., US arch., 1859-1934. Map 52
- Gilbert, Wm., Eng. phys. & doct., 1540-1603. Map 36
- Gilbert de la Porrée, scholastic phil., Chartres, † 1154. Map 21
- Gildas, earliest Eng. hist., 504-70; f. mon at Ruis, Brittany. Map 14
- Gildebronde, Seeland, Denmark. Map 21
- Gillray, J., Eng. caricaturist, 1757-1815. Map 42
- Gilly, D., Germ. arch., 1748-1808. Map 41
- Gilson, E., Fr. phil., b. 1884. Map 47
- Gioberti, V., It. priest, phil. & patriot, 1801-52. Map 42
- Giocondo (Fra), OFM, It. arch., Fontainebleau, 1433-1515. Map 33
- Giorgione, It. painter, Venice, 1478-1510. Map 33, p. 139
- Giotto, It. painter, 1266-1337. Map 24, 25, fig. 555 658, p. 105, 128
- Giovane, Palma, painter, Venice. Map 36
- Giovanni Capestrano (St), OFM, It. inquisitor, 1386-1456. Map 27
- Giovanni Pisano, sculpt., Pisa. Map 24
- Giovinazzo, Apulia, It. Map 21
- Giralda, Andalusia, Sp. Map 16
- Giraudoux, Jean, Fr. novelist & dramatist, 1882-1944. Map 47
- Girgenti (Agrigentum), Sicily; temple ruins. Map e.p., 21
- Gisors, Fr., Eure; renaissance ch. Map 32, 48
- Giunta Pisano, It. painter. Map 24
- Gizor the White, bp. of Iceland. Map 20
- Gjellerup, Karl, Danish wr., 1857-1919. Map 47
- Gladkov, Fiodor V., Russ. wr., b. 1883. Map 47
- Glanfeuil, Fr., nr. Nantes; mon. Map 15
- Glanum (St Remy), Narbonensis, Fr.; Rom. monuments. Map 5
- Glasgow, Scotland. Map 24, *passim*
- Glastonbury, Eng. abbey. Map 17, 21
- Glatz, Silesia. Map 38, 39
- Gleink, Austria. Map 39
- Glendalough, OSB abbey, Ireland, f. 549. Map 17, 21
- Glevum, see Gloucester. Map 5
- Glinka, Michael, Russ. comp., 1803-57, Map 41, 42
- Glieb (St), see Boris. Map 16
- Gloucester (Glevum), OSB abbey; gothic cath.; Gloucs., Eng. Map 20 *passim*
- Gluck, C. W., Viennese comp., 1714-87. Map 39, 40
- Glyceria (St), martyr, Heraclea (13 May). Map 13
- Glyphada, nr. Corinth, Gr. Map 12
- Gnesen, Poland. Map 26, 27
- Gnostics, religious-phil. movement, stressed transcendental knowledge ('gnosis') rather than faith. Map 9
- Goa, India. Map 34
- Goar (St), preacher, f. hermitage on the Rhine, 6th cent. Map 17
- Goch, N. Rhineland, Germ. Map 37
- Godalming, Surrey, Eng. Map 45
- Godehard (St), OSB, bp. of Hildesheim. Map 20
- Godesscalc, carolingian scholar; at abbey of Hautvillers nr. Reims, Fr. Map 18
- Goes, Neth. Map 37
- Goethe, J. W. von, Germ. poet, dramatist & phil., 1749-1832. Map 39-41, p. 192
- Gogh, Vincent van, Neth. painter. Map 47, fig. 843, 948
- Gogol, N. V., Russ. wr. Map 42
- Goldbach, mon. nr. L. Constance; frescoes. Map 18, 19
- Goldoni, Carlo, It. dramatist, 1707-93. Map 40
- Goldsmith, Oliver, Eng. wr., 1728-74. Map 40, 41
- Golgotha, Jerusalem. Map 7
- Göllersdorf, Austria. Map 38
- Goltzius, H., Neth. engraver & painter, 1558-1617. Map 33, 37
- Gomarus, Franciscus, Neth. clergyman, leader of 'contra-remonstrants', 1563-1641. Map 35
- Goncharov, Ivan, Russ. novelist. Map 42
- Goncourt, E. de, Fr. wr. & critic, 1822-96. Map 42
- Goncourt, J. de, Fr. wr. & critic, 1830-70. Map 42
- Gonesse, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Góngora y Argote, Luis de, Sp. poet, 1561-1627. Map 33, 36
- Gonnus, Thessaly, N. Gr. Map 1
- Gontard, Karl von, Germ. arch., 1731-1791. Map 40
- Gonzaga, Brazilian poet, 1744-1807. Map 52
- Gopdhue, Grosvenor, US arch., 1869-1924. Map 52
- Goodyear, Chas.; discovered vulcanization of rubber, 1800-1860. Map 52
- Gordianus (St), Rom. martyr on Via Latina (10 May). Map 10
- Gordius (St), martyr, Caesarea Capp., (3 Jan.). Map 13
- Gorée, Senegal, Africa. Map 34
- Gorgias of Leontini, Gr. sophist phil., Athens, 483-373, Map 2, 3
- Gorgonius, Rom. martyr on Via Labicana. Map 10
- Gorki, Maxim, Russ. wr. Map 47
- Gorkum, Neth. Map 37
- Görlitz, Saxony, Germ. Map 33, 35, 36
- Görres, J. J. von, Germ. scholar, R. C. convert, 1776-1848. Map 42
- Gorter, Herman, Neth. poet, 1864-1927. Map 47
- Gorthyna, Crete. Map 1, 9, 14, 15
- Gorze, OSB abbey in Lotharingia. f. 749; an important centre in 10th cent. Map 18, 22
- Goslar, Saxony-Anhalt. Map 20, 24
- Gösz, convent, Styria. Map 22, 39
- Goszmanski, S., Polish poet, 1801-76. Map 42
- Göteborg, Sweden. Map 46
- Gotha, Thuringia. Map 38, 39
- Gothland, Swedish island in Baltic with many old chs. Map 14, 15
- Goths (Goti), Germ. tribe, divided in Ostrogoths & Visigoths. Map 11
- Gottfried von Strassburg, middle high germ. poet; 'Tristan und Isolde'. Map 24
- Gotthelf, J., Swiss-Germ. popular wr., 1797-1854. Map 42
- Göttingen, Hanover, Germ. Map 40, 42, 46, 47
- Göttweig, Austria. Map 38, 39

Gouda, Neth. Map 32, 33, 37, fig. 718
 Goujon, Jean. Fr. sculpt. & arch., † 1568. Map 33
 Goulaine, Fr., Loire Infér. Map 32, 48
 Gounod, C. F., Fr. comp., 1818-93. Map 42
 Gourdon, Fr., Côte d'Or. Map 15
 Gourmont, Remy de, Fr. critic, Map 47
 Govora, Wallachia. Map 26
 Goya y Lucientes, F. J. de, Sp. painter, 1746-1828. Map 40, 41, fig. 900, 903
 Goyen, Jan van, Neth. painter, 1596-1656. Map 37, fig. 900, 903, p. 192
 Gozzi, Carlo, It. poet, 1720-1806. Map 40
 Graauw, OC mon., Flanders. Map 23
 Graçay, Fr., Cher. Map 48
 Gracian, Baltasar, SJ, Sp. wr. & phil., 1601-58. Map 36
 Grado, nr. Venice, It. Map 12, 15, 18, 19, p. 59
 Graecia capta, 'conquered Gr.' (Horace). Map 4
 Graf, Urs, Swiss painter, Basel, 1485-1527, infl. by Dürer. Map 33
 Gräfe, A., Germ. eye-specialist, 1828-70. Map 42
 Grafenrheinfeld, Bavaria. Map 38
 Grammont, mon. in Auvergne, Fr., f. by S. Stephen of Thiers ca. 1076. Map 21
 Gramont, Fr., Gers. Map 32, 48
 Gran (Esztergóm), metropolitan see Hungary. Map 20, 21
 Granada (Illiberis, Elvira), Sp. Map e.p., 24 *passim*
 Granada, Luis de, *vere* Luis Sarriá, Sp. theol., 1504-88. Map 35
 Granados y Campiña, Enrique, Sp. comp., 1867-1916. Map 47
 Grand-Andély, Fr., Seine-Infér.; late gothic ch. Map 32
 Grande Chartreuse, mother-house of the Carthusian order; Fr., Isère. Map 20, 48
 Grandseive, OC mon., Fr., Tarn-et-Garonne. Map 23
 Grasmere, Westmoreland, Eng. Map 42
 Gratry, A. J. A., Fr. theol., 1805-72. Map 42
 Graun, K. H., comp. at Brunswick & Berlin, 1701-59. Map 59
 Grave, Neth. Map 37
 Gravenhage, 's-, (The Hague), Neth. Map 32, 37
 Graves, R. J., Eng. doct., 1797-1853. Map 42
 Gravesande, 's-, W. J. van, Neth. math. & phys., 1688-1742. Map 40
 Graviers d'Olières, Fr. archeologist, Athens. Map 36
 Gray, Thos., Eng. poet, 1716-71. Map 41
 Graz, Austria. Map 32, *passim*
 Greco, El (*vere* Domenico Theotocopuli), Sp. painter, b. on Crete, worked at Toledo. Map 33, 36, fig. 713, 715, 792, 794, 799, p. 153
 Green, Julien, Fr. wr., b. 1900. Map 47
 Greene, Graham, Eng. wr., b. 1904. Map 47
 Greene, Robert, Eng. dramatist, 1558-92. Map 33
 Gregory (St) (1), bp. of Nyssa, Father of the Ch., one of the 'Three Cappadocians'. Map 11
 Gregory (St) (2), accompanied St Boniface on his mission; director of mission school at Utrecht; 707-80. Map 17
 Gregory IV, pope. Map 18
 Gregory VII (St) (Hildebrand), pope; investiture contest with Emp. Henry IV. Map 16, 20, p. 72
 Gregory XIII, pope 1572-85; counter-reformation; reform of calendar. Map 33, 35
 Gregory of Elvira (St), Sp., father of the ch., early christian wr. Map 11
 Gregory of Tours, bp. of Tours, hist. Map 14
 Gregory Thaumaturgus, Martyr, Neocaesarea. Map 9, 13
 Gregory the Great (St), doctor of the ch., pope. Map 14, p. 51
 Greifswald, Mecklenburg. Map 27, 32, 33, 46
 Grenoble, Fr., Isère. Map 15, *passim*
 Griboiedov, A. S., Russ. poet, 1795-1829. Map 42
 Grieg, E. H., Norwegian comp. Map 42
 Grien, Hans Baldung, *see* Baldung. Map 33, fig. 760
 Grillparzer, F., Austrian poet & novelist, 1791-1872. Map 42
 Grimaldi, It. archeologist. Map 36
 Grimbergen, Belgium; baroque ch. Map 37
 Grimm, Jakob (1785-1863) & Wilhelm (1786-1859), Germ. philologists, edited folk-tales. Map 42
 Grimmelhausen, Hans J. von, Germ. wr.; 'Simplicissimus'. Map 36
 Grodno, Russ. Map 26
 Groenendael, nr. Brussels, residence of Ruusbroec, afterwards a mon. Map 25
 Groenlo, Neth. Map 37
 Gröningen, mon. nr. Magdeburg. Map 20
 Groningen, Neth. Map 37, 46, 47
 Gros, A. J., Fr. painter, 1771-1835. Map 41
 Grosbois, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Grossenheim, nr. Dresden, Saxony. Map 38
 Gross-Hennersdorf, Silesia. Map 39
 Gross-Rauden, OC mon., Silesia. Map 23
 Grote, Geert, Neth. preacher, leader of the 'devotio moderna', Deventer. Map 25
 Grotius (Hugo de Groot), Neth. jurist & pol., 1583-1645. Map 36, 37, fig. 853 p. 178, 186
 Grottaferrata, Gr. abbey nr. Rome, f. 1005 by St Nilus. Map 19, 20
 Grübheim, OC mon., Bohemia. Map 23

Grundtvig, F., Danish bp. & patriot, 1783-1872. Map 42
 Grüningen, mon., Hesse. Map 22
 Grüssau, OC mon., Silesia. Map 23, 28
 Gryphius, A., Germ. religious dramatist & poet, 1616-64. Map 36
 Guaberto Giov., (St), f. mon. at Vallombrosa, It.; related OSB rule with eremitic life. Map 20
 Guadalajara, Mexico. Map 34, 52
 Guadalupe, pilgrim shrine & mon., Estremadura, Sp. Map 17, 27, 32
 Guadalupe Hidalgo, pilgrim ch. nr. Mexico. Map 52
 Guadix, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32
 Guanahani, island in Bahamas, now Watling, 1st. landing place of Columbus in America. Map 34
 Guanajuato, Mexico. Map 52
 Guardi, F., It. painter, Venice, 1712-93. Map 40
 Guardini, Romano, Germ.-It. educationalist & phil., b. 1885. Map 47
 Guarini, G., It. dramatist. Map 36
 Guarrazar, Sp., nr. Toledo. Map 15, 17, fig. 220
 Guatemala, Central America. Map 34, 52
 Guayanaquil, Ecuador, S. America. Map 34, 52
 Gudmundar Arason, bp. of Holar, Iceland. Map 24
 Guebwiller, Fr., Haut-Rhin; rom. ch. Map 48
 Guérande, Fr., Loire Infér. Map 48
 Guéranger, P. L. P., 1805-75, restored OSB order at Solesmes, Fr. Map 42
 Guercino, It. painter, 1591-1666. Map 36
 Guermé, Asia Minor. Map 17
 Guericke, von, Germ. phys., mayor of Magdeburg, discovered air-pump. Map 36
 Guérin, M. de, Fr. romantic poet, 1810-39. Map 41, 42
 Guermantes, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Guerrero y Tormes, J., Mexican comp. Map 52
 Guevara, A. de, Sp. wr., 1480-1545, chronicler of Charles V. His 'De Marco Aurelio' is a novel concerning the ideal ruler. Map 33
 Guevara, L. V. de, Sp. dramatist, 1570-1644. Map 36
 Guicciardini, Francesco, It. hist., Florentine statesman, 1482-1540. Map 33, p. 149
 Guido da Siena, It. painter, Siena. Map 24
 Guido of Arezzo, OSB musicologist, † ca. 1050 at Pomposa nr. Ravenna, It. Map 20
 Guillaume d'Auvergne, phil. & theol., Paris. Map 24
 Guillaume de Champeaux, scholastic phil., teacher of Abelard. Map 20
 Guillaume de St Thierry OSB, Abbot of St Thierry nr. Reims, † ca. 1148, phil. & mystic. Map 21
 Guillaume de Tyr, archbp. of Tyre (Palestine) hist. of Crusades, † 1184/85. Map 21
 Guiscard, Robert, Norman, duke of Sicily, imprisoned Pope Gregory VII 1084, † 1085. Map 20
 Guizot, Guillaume, Fr. pol & hist., 1840-48 Minister of Foreign Affairs; † 1874. Map 42
 Gül-Bagtsche, Asia Minor; baptistery & basilica. Map 15
 Gullstraud, Avar, Swedish doct., 1862-1930. Map 47
 Gunnarssón, Gunnar, Icelandic wr., b. 1889. Map 47
 Günzburg, Bavaria. Map 38
 Gunzo of Novara, scholar at court of Otto I, brought classical script to Germ. 965. Map 19
 Gurk, Carinthia. Map 21, 24, 25
 Gustavus Adolphus, k. of Sweden, 1611-32, invaded Germ. Map 36
 Göstrow, Mecklenburg; château & cath. Map 32
 Gutenberg, printer at Mainz; prob. inventor of printing with separate type, ca. 1400-ca. 1467. Map 27
 Gutierrez, Ceferino, arch., Mexico. Map 52
 Guyau, J.M., Fr. phil. & moralist, 1854-88. Map 42
 Guyon, Jeanne Marie, Fr. mystic, 1648-1717. Map 35, 47
 Guys, Great Men of; group of Eng. docts. working in Guy's Hospital, London. Map 42

H

Haakon the Old, k. of Norway. Map 24
 Haarlem, Neth. Map 26, *passim*. p. 118, 186
 Habana (Havana), Cuba. Map 34, 52
 Häckel, Ernst, Germ. zoologist, 1834-1919. Map 47
 Hadewych of Antwerp, mystic, 13th cent. Map 24, 25
 Hadrianopolis (Adrianople), Thrace. Map 11, 13
 Hadrian, P. Aelius, Rom emp., 117-138. Map 5, p. 21
 Hadrian of Rome (St), abbot of Canterbury. Map 17, 18
 Hadrian VI (Adrian Florisz. of Utrecht) pope, 1522-23. Map 35
 Hadrumentum (Sousse), Africa. Map 1, *passim*
 Hagia Triada, Crete. Map 1
 Hagenau, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 39
 Hague, The ('s-Gravenhage), S. Holland, Neth. Map 32, 37
 Haidra (Ammaedera), Tunis. Map e.p.
 Haina, OC mon., Hesse-Nassau. Map 23
 Haithabu, ancient centre of N. Germ. culture, Holstein. Map 16, 18

Hakem II, Al., khalif of Cordova. Map 16, 19
 Hakim, Al., Fatimid, Cairo; destroyed Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Map 16
 Hal, nr. Brussels; gothic ch. Map 32, 37
 Halberstadt, Brandenburg; cath. Map 18, *passim*, p. 72
 Halbtukun, Hungary. Map 38
 Haldane, J. B., Eng. biologist, geneticist & phil., b. 1892. Map 47
 Haleb (Aleppo), Syria. Map 16
 Halebiye, Mesopotamia. Map 15
 Halicarnassus, Ionia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 1, 8, 11
 Halifax, Canada. Map 52
 Halimous, nr. Athens. Map 15
 Hall, nr. Innsbruck. Map 39
 Halle, Saxony-Anhalt. Map 22, *passim*
 Hallström, Swedish wr., b. 1866. Map 47
 Hals, Frans, Neth. painter, Harlem, 1580-1666. Map 37, p. 186
 Hama, Syria. Map 16
 Hamadan, Persia. Map 16
 Hamar, Norway. Map 26
 Hamat, *see* Epiphania, Syria. Map e.p.
 Hamburg, Germ. Map 18 *passim*
 Hamelin, Octave, Fr. phil., b. 1856; Kantian. Map 47
 Hamelin, Westphalia. Map 23
 Hamersleben, abbey nr. Halberstadt, Germ., f. 1112. Map 21, 22
 Hamilton, Wm., Scots phil., 1788-1856. Map 42
 Hammanids, Islamic dynasty, capital Haleb. Map 16
 Hampole, *see* Richard Rolle. Map 25
 Hamsun, Knud, Norwegian wr. Map 47
 Handel, G., Germ. comp., 1685-1759. Map 40, fig. 903, p. 192
 Hannibal, general, Carthage, 247-183. Map 4
 Hanno, Carthaginian explorer. Map 1
 Hanover, Lower Saxony. Map 32, 35, 40, 46
 Hansen, C. F., Danish arch. Map 41
 Hansson, Swedish poet, 1860-1925. Map 47
 Harald Blaatand, k. of Denmark. Map 19
 Harald Harfagen, 1st k. of Norway, 860-930. Map 18
 Hardehausen, OC mon., Westphalia. Map 23
 Harderwijk, Neth. Map 37
 Harduyn, Justus de, Flemish poet, 1582-1641. Map 37
 Hardy, Thos., Eng. novelist & poet, 1840-1928. Map 42
 Haren, Willem van, Neth. poet, 1710-68. Map 40
 Hariri, arab. wr., Basra. Map 16
 Haritch, Armenia, basilica. Map 15
 Harith ibn Jebalah el Mundhir, chief of Ghassanid tribe. Map 14
 Harlingen, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Harnack, Adolf von, Germ. religious & eccl. hist., theol. Map 42
 Harrân, N. Mesopotamia. Map 16
 Harrow, Middx., Eng. Map 45
 Harsdorff, K., Danish arch., Copenhagen, 1735-99. Map 41
 Hartford, Conn., USA. Map 52 inset
 Hartley, David, Eng. med., psych. & phil., 1705-57 influenced Coleridge. Map 40
 Hartmann, E. von, Germ. phil., 1842-1906. Map 42
 Hartmann, N., Germ. phil. Map 47
 Hartmann von der Aue, middle high german poet, 'Der Arme Heinrich'. Map 24
 Hârûn al Rashid ('The Just'), khalif of the Abbasid dynasty, Bagdad. Map 16
 Harvey, Wm., Eng. doct. circulation of the blood; 1578-1657. Map 36
 Hasmonaeans, name for the Macchabees used by Flavius Josephus. Map 7
 Hass, Syria; basilica (ruin). Map 15
 Hasselt, Belgium. Map 37
 Hastière, Belgium; rom. ch. Map 20
 Hastings, Battle of, Eng. Map 20
 Hattem, Gelderland, Neth. Map 37
 Hauff, W., Germ. poet, 1802-27. Map 42
 Hauptmann, Gerhart, Germ. poet & dramatist, 1862-1946. Map 42, 47
 Haussmann, G. E., modernized Paris under Nap. III, 1809-91. Map 42
 Hautecombe, Fr. Savoie. Map 24, 48
 Hauteville, OC mon., Switz. Map 21, 23
 Hautvillers, mon. nr. Reims. Map 18, p. 65
 Havelberg, Brandenburg, Germ.; cath. Map 19, 25-27
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, US novelist, 1804-64. Map 52
 Haydn, F. J., Austrian comp., 1732-1809. Map 39-41, p. 192
 Hazlitt, Wm., Eng. romantic critic, 1778-1830. Map 42
 Hebel, J. P., Germ.-Swiss. poet, 1760-1826. Map 41
 Hebra, Ferdinand, Ritter von, Austrian doct., 1816-80. Map 42
 Hebrides, islands off coast of Scotland. Map 18, 19
 Hebron, Palestine. Map 5, 13, 16
 Hecataeus, Gr. hist. & geog., Miletus, ca. 500 B.C. Map 1

- Hecatompylos, Parthia, f. by Arsaces I (250 B.C.). Map 4
- Hedmark, Norwegian prov.; capital Hamar. Map 18
- Hedin, Sven, Swedish explorer. Map 47
- Heeg, Neth. Map 37
- Hegel, G. W. F., Germ. phil., 1770–1831; 'absolute idealism', dialectic. Map 41, 42, p. 192
- Hegesias, Gr. phil., Cyrene, temp. Ptolemy I. Map 4
- Hegesias of Magnesia, Gr. orator, † 250 B.C. Map 4
- Hegesippus, Early Christian wr. from Syria, opposed the Gnostics. Map 9
- Hegira, the flight of Mahomet from Mecca. Map 16
- Hegius, Neth. hum., rector of school at Deventer, 1433–1498. Map 27
- Heiberg, Gunnar, Norwegian poet, 1857–1929. Map 47
- Heidegger, Martin, Germ. phil., b. 1889. Map 47
- Heidelberg, Württemberg; château. Map 25 *passim*
- Heidenfeld, Bavaria. Map 38
- Heidenstam, Verner von, Swedish poet, 1859–1940. Map 47
- Heilbronn, Württemberg. Map 32
- Heiligenberg, OSB abbey nr. Heidelberg. Map 20
- Heiligenkreuz, OC mon., Austria. Map 23
- Heiligenstadt, Thuringia. Map 39
- Heilsbrunn, OC mon., Bavaria. Map 23
- Heimkringla, Icelandic chronicle. Map 24
- Heine, Heinrich, Germ. romantic wr. Map 42
- Heinrich, Germ. mystic, ca. 1340 in Nördlingen. Map 25
- Heinrichsau, OC mon., Silesia. Map 23, 38
- Heinsius, Daniel, Neth. philologist & poet, 1581–1655. Map 37
- Heisenberg, W., Germ. phys., b. 1901. Map 47
- Heisterbach, OC mon., Germ.; ruin. Map 24
- Helder, Den, Neth. Map 37
- Helena (St), mother of Constantine the Gt.; baptized with him; f. basilica in Jerusalem & Bethlehem. Map 11
- Helenopolis, Asia Minor. Map 11, 13
- Heliopolis, Egypt. Map 1, 4
- Heliopolis (Baalbek), Syria. Map 4, 5
- Hellbrunn, nr. Salzburg. Map 38
- Helmarshausen, mon., Westphalia. Map 21
- Helmers, J. F., Neth. poet. Map 41
- Helmholtz, H.L.F. von, Germ. doct., 1821–94. Map 42
- Helmont, F. M. van, Neth. naturalist & philologist, 1618–1699. Map 37
- Helmont, J. B. van, Neth. doct. & phil., Vilvoorde, 1577–1644. Map 37
- Helmstadt, Lower Saxony. Map 32
- Helmstedt, Saxony-Anhalt. Map 20
- Heloise, pupil of Abélard, † 1164. Map 21
- Helpidius Rusticus, Christian latin poet, Rome. Map 14
- Helst, B. van de, Neth. painter, 1613–1670. Map 37
- Helvetius, Claude A., Fr. phil., 1715–71. Map 40
- Hemeroscopium, Hispania (Sp.). Map 1
- Hemingway, Ernest, US novelist, b. 1898. Map 52
- Hemmaberg, Austria; early christian ruin. Map 12
- Hemmer, Finnish-Swedish poet, b. 1893. Map 47
- Hénon, Louis, Fr. Canadian wr., 1880–1913. Map 52
- Hendrik, bp. of Upsala. Map 21
- Henrik Mande, Neth. mystic, Windesheim. Map 25
- Henry of Ghent, thomistic theol., Paris. Map 24
- Henry IV, k. of Fr. Map 36
- Henry, William, Eng. phys. & chem., 1774–1836. Map 41
- Henry II (St), Germ. k., emp. after 1014. Map 20
- Henry III, Germ. emp. Map 20
- Henry IV, Germ. emp.; investiture contest. Map 20
- Henry VI, Germ. emp., court at Palermo. Map 21
- Henry II, k. of Eng. Map 21
- Henry III, k. of Eng. Map 24
- Henry VIII, k. of Eng., 1509–47; f. and head of Anglican Ch. Map 35, fig. 724
- Henry de Elreton, arch. of many castles in Wales. Map 24
- Henry, O. (vere William Sydney Porter), US wr., 1862–1910. Map 52
- Henschenius (G. Henskens), Bollandist, Antwerp, 1601–81; principal editor of the Acta Sanctorum in the 17th cent. Map 37
- Heraclea (1) (Cavalaire), Gallia Narbonensis (Fr.) Map 1
- Heraclea (2), Lucania (It.). Map 1
- Heraclea (3), Sicily. Map 1
- Heraclea Pontica (Eregli), Bithynia. Map 1
- Heracleopolis, Egypt. Map 8, 11
- Heracitus, Gr. phil., Ephesus. Map 1, p. 13
- Heracius, emp. of Byzantium, 610–41. Map 14, 17, p. 56
- Heraf, Afghanistan. Map 16
- Herbart, J. F., Germ. phil. & psychol., 1776–1841. Map 42
- Herculaneum, nr. Naples, It. Map 5
- Herculano, A., Portuguese poet & hist., 1810–77. Map 42
- Herder, J. G., Germ. wr. Map 41, p. 189
- Hérédia, José Maria de, Fr. poet, 1842–1905. Map 42, 52
- Hereford, Eng.; cath. Map 20, *passim*
- Heri-Noirmoutier, abbey on isle of, Vendée. Map 17
- Hermagoras, Gr. phil., Temnus, 2nd cent. B.C. Map 4
- Hermas, wr. of 'Pastor'; important for eccl. hist. of early ch. Map 9
- Hermes, G., R. C. theol., 1775–1831. Map 42
- Hermes (St), Rom. martyr in catacomb of Bassilla (9 Oct.). Map 10
- Hermon, mt. nr. Damascus. Map 6
- Hermonassa (Platana), Pontus. Map 1
- Hernandez, Argentine poet, 1834–86. Map 52
- Hernandez, Gregorio, Sp. sculpt., ca. 1576–1636. Map 36
- Herod Agrippa I, of Judea; supported Jewish orthodoxy & persecuted Christians (Acts. 12) Map 8
- Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Gt., tetrarch of Judea under Pilate. Map 7
- Herod Atticus, f. Odeon, Athens, 2nd cent. A.D. Map 2
- Herod the Gt., k. of Judea, Roman vassal (Matt. 2) Map 8
- Herodotus, Gr. hist. Halicarnassus, Athens, † ca. 425 B.C. Map 2, 3, p. 13
- Héroet, Antoine, Fr. poet, 1492–1568; platonic ideas in poetic form. Map 33
- Hérolf, L. J. F., Fr. comp., 1791–1833. Map 41
- Herophilus of Chalcodon, Gr. anatomist, ca. 300 B.C. Map 4, p. 18
- Herrad of Landsberg, abbess of Hohenburg, Alsace. Map 21
- Herrera, F. de, Sp. poet 1534–97. Map 33
- Herrera, J. de, Sp. arch. Map 33, p. 150
- Herrera de Pisuerga, Castile, Sp. Map 12
- Herrevad, OC mon. Sweden. Map 23
- Herrick, Robert, Eng. poet, 1591–1674. Map 33, 36
- Herrnhut, nr. Bohemian border. Map 35, 39
- Herrnhutters, or Moravian Brethren; protestant sect, 1722. Map 35, 40
- Herschel, F. W., Eng. math. & astron. Map 41
- Hersfeld, OSB abbey in Hesse, f. 768. Map 18, *passim*
- 's-Hertogenbosch (Bois-le-Duc), Neth.; cath. Map 24, *passim*
- Hertz, H. R., Germ. phys., 1857–94. Map 47
- Hertzen, A., Russ. revolutionary wr., 1812–70. Map 42
- Herzogenburg, Austria. Map 38
- Hesiod, Gr. didactic poet, Boeotia. Map 1
- Hessius, P. W. arch., Brussels. Map 37
- Hesychius of Jerusalem, eccl. wr. Map 11
- Heusden, Neth. Map 37
- Heversham, N. Eng. Map 17
- Hexham, N. Eng., OSB abbey, f. 680 by St Wilfred; crypt. Map 17
- Heyden, J. van de, Neth. painter. Map 37, fig. 841
- Heymans, C. J. F., Flemish doct., b. 1892. Map 47
- Heymans, G., Neth. phil. & psychol., 1857–1930. Map 47
- Heyse, P., Germ. poet, 1830–1914. Map 47
- Hibernia, Ireland. Map 14
- Hidderzee, OC mon., Rügen, Germ. Map 23
- Hierapolis, Phrygia, Asia Minor. Map 5, *passim*
- Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse, † 467 B.C. Map 1, 3
- Hiero II, tyrant of Syracuse 278–214. Map 4
- Hierocles, phil., Alexandria, 4th–5th cent. Map 11
- Hieron, painter of vases, Athens, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
- Hieronimas of Cardia, Gr. hist., Alexandria. Map 4
- Hierosolyma (Jerusalem), see also Aelia Capitolina. Map 1, 4, *passim*
- Highgate, Mddx., Eng. Map 45
- Hilary (St), father of the ch., bp. of Poitiers; opposed Arianism in Gaul. Map 11
- Hildebert de Livardin, bp. of Le Mans, poet. Map 20, 21
- Hildebrandt, J. L. von, Austrian arch., 1668–1745. Map 38, 40
- Hildegard of Bingen, mystic at convent of Rupertsberg. Map 21, p. 102
- Hildesheim, nr. Hanover. Map e.p., *passim*
- Himera, Sicily. Map 1
- Himerius, orator, Athens; teacher of St Basil, St Gregory Nazianzus & Julian the Apostate. Map 11
- Himmelpfort, OC mon., Brandenburg. Map 23
- Himmelstadt, OC mon., Brandenburg. Map 23
- Himmelwitz, OC mon., Silesia. Map 23
- Himmerod, OC mon., Eifel. Map 23
- Hincmar of Reims, 806–82, hist. & theol. Map 18
- Hindlopen, Neth. Map 37
- Hindemith, Paul, Germ. comp. Map 47, 52 inset
- Hinne Rode, rector of school at Utrecht, visited Luther & Zwingli. Map 35
- Hipparchus, disciple of Crates of Thebes. Map 2
- Hipparchus of Nicea, Gr. astron., Rhodes, Alexandria, 161–126. Map 4
- Hippias of Elis, sophist, Athens. Map 2, 3
- Hippocrates of Chios, Gr. math., Athens, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
- Hippocrates of Cos, Gr. doct., Larissa, 466–370. Map 3
- Hippodarmus, Gr. arch., Miletus, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2, 3
- Hippolytus, Catacomb of, nr. Via Tiburtina. Map 10
- Hippolytus (St), martyr, † 235; opposed Calixtus on doctrine of Trinity. Map 9
- Hipponax, Gr. satirist, Ephesus, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1
- Hipponium (Vibo), It. Map 1
- Hippo Regius, Numidia (N. Africa); see of St Augustine. Map 1, 5, 12, 13, p. 48
- Hippo Zarytas (Bizerta), Africa, Tunis. Map e.p., 1
- Hippus, Decapolis (Transjordan). Map 6
- Hira, on Euphrates, conquered 633 by Mahomet. Map 14–16
- Hirado, Japan. Map 34
- Hirsau, OSB mon. in Black Forest, f. 830, centre of 11th cent. mon. reform. Map 18, 20–22
- Hirschberg, Silesia. Map 39
- Hirschvogel, A., designer & engraver, Nuremberg, 1503–53. Map 33
- Hisam I, Emir of Cordova, 788–96. Map 16, 18
- Hispalis (Seville), Baetica (Sp.), Map 5, *passim*
- Hispania (Sp.), after 206 B.C. Rom. prov. Map 4, 5
- Hissar, Macedonia. Map 12, 15, 26
- Histria, Rom. district of Italia. Map 5
- Histria Moesia, nr. mouth of Danube. Map 12
- Hittites, tribe in Asia Minor. Map 1
- Hjörlande, Seeland, Denmark. Map 21
- Hebbema, M., Neth. painter, 1638–1709. Map 37
- Hobbes, Thos., Eng. phil.; empiricism; 1588–1679. Map 36, p. 178
- Höchst, mon. nr. Frankfurt. Map 18
- Hodgkin, T., Eng. doct., 1798–1866. Map 42
- Hodler, F., Swiss painter, 1853–1918. Map 47
- Hoei, Belgium; gothic ch. Map 37
- Hoeimaker, arch., Brussels. Map 37
- Hoel, Norwegian wr., b. 1890. Map 47
- Hofbauer, C., (St), Viennese preacher, 1751–1820. Map 41
- Hoff, J. H. van 't, Neth. chem., 1852–1911. Map 47
- Hoffmann, E. T. A., Germ. poet, 1776–1822. Map 42
- Hoffmann von Fallersleben, A., Germ. poet & patriot, 1798–1874. Map 42
- Hoffmannsthal, Hugo von, Austrian poet, 1874–1929. Map 47
- Hogarth, Wm., Eng. painter, 1697–1764. Map 40
- Hoge Zwaluwe, Neth. Map 37
- Hohenburg, mon. nr. Strasbourg. Map 21
- Hohenfurt, OC abbey in Bohemia. Map 25
- Hohorst, OSB abbey nr. Amersfoort, f. 998. Map 22
- Hol, R., Neth. comp., 1825–1904. Map 42
- Holar, Iceland. Map 20
- Holbach, P. H. D. von, Fr. phil., 1723–89. Map 40
- Holbein the Younger, Hans, Germ. painter, worked in London; 1497/8–1543. Map 33, fig. 726, 727, p. 150
- Holbein the Elder, Germ. painter, Augsburg, ca. 1465–1524. Map 27
- Holberg, L., Danish dramatist, 1684–1754. Map 40
- Hölderlin, J. C. F., Germ. poet. Map 41, 42
- Hollywood, Calif., USA. Map 52
- Holmes, OC mon., Funen, Denmark. Map 23
- Holmes, Oliver Wendell, US wr., 1809–94. Map 52
- Holstein, Danish poet, b. 1864. Map 47
- Holt, Norfolk, Eng. Map 45
- Homburg, Bavaria. Map 21
- Homer, Winslow, US painter, 1836–1910. Map 52
- Homerites, S. Arab. tribe; 4th cent. Arians, later Nestorians. Map 14
- Homs, see Emesa, Syria. Map e.p.
- Hondecoeter, Melchior d', Neth. painter, 1636–1695. Map 37
- Honegger, A., Swiss-Fr. comp., b. 1892. Map 47
- Honoratus (St), see Lerinum; bp. of Arles. Map 11
- Honorius, Flavius, Rom. emp., son of Theod. I, 1st Emp. of W. Rom. Empire. Map 11
- Honthorst, Gerard van, Neth. painter, 1590–1656. Map 37
- Hooch, Pieter de, Neth. painter, 1629–1683. Map 37
- Hooff, P.C., Neth. poet, dramatist & hist., 1581–1647. Map 33, 37, fig. 868
- Hoog Elten, Rhineland. Map 21
- Hoogvliet, A., Neth. poet & dramatist, 1687–1763. Map 40
- Hooke, R., Eng. phys., 1635–1703. Map 36
- Hooker, Richard, Anglican theol. Map 33
- Hoorn, Neth. Map 37
- Hopkins, Gerard Manley, SJ, Eng. poet, 1844–89. Map 42
- Horatius Flaccus, Q., poet, Rome, 65–8 B.C., Odes, Epodes. Map 5, p. 21
- Hordaland, territory in the Age of the Vikings, Norway. Map 18
- Horsham, Sussex, Eng. Map 45
- Hosios Loukas, Byz. mon., Boeotia; mosaics of ca. 1000, 2 chs. Map 16, 26
- Hosius, bp. of Cordova, adviser of Constantine the Gt., opponent of Arianism. Map 11
- Hosius, Stanislas, cardinal, Cracow, 1504–79; protagonist of Counter Reformation in Poland. Map 33, 35
- Houdun, J. A., Fr. sculpt. Map 41
- Houssay, B. A., Argentinian doct., b. 1887. Map 52
- Houtman, C. de, Neth. navigator, travelled to India 1595–97. Map 34
- Howells, W. D., US novelist, 1837–1920. Map 52
- Hrabanus Maurus, OSB, head of mon. school at Fulda; 847 archbp of Mainz; 780–856. Map 18
- Hradisch, Moravia. Map 38

Hroswitha, poetess, & dramatist, Gandersheim, ca. 932-1001. Map 19
 Huber, W., Germ. painter, Passau, 1490-1553; infl. by Dürer. Map 33
 Huch, R., Germ. poetess & hist. of culture, 1864-1947. Map 47
 Hude, OC mon., Oldenburg, Germ. Map 23
 Hudson, H., Eng. explorer in Neth. service (Hudson River, Bay), † 1611. Map 34
 Huelva, harbour, Andalusia, Sp. Map 27, 33
 Huesca, Aragon, Sp. Map 20, 21, 27, 33, 36
 Huescar, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32
 Huet, P. D., Fr. R. C. theol., bp. & later abbot, 1630-1721. Map 36
 Hugh (St), OCarth., bp. of Lincoln, Eng. Map 21
 Hugh Capet, 1st Fr. k., f. the Capet dynasty. Map 16, 19
 Hugh of Lincoln (St); buried in Lincoln Cath. Map 24
 Hugh of St Victor (Paris), theol., mystic, † 1141. Map 21
 Hugo, abbot of Cluny; † 1109. Map 20, p. 72, 192
 Hugo of St Cher OP, Fr. theol., Paris. Map 24
 Hugo van der Goes, Flemish painter, 1410-82. Map 27, p. 118
 Hugo, Victor, Fr. romantic poet. Map 42
 Huguenots, Fr. Calvinists. Map 35
 Huguenot style, arch. style introduced into Germ. by emigré Huguenot archs. Map 40
 Huguet, Jaume, Sp. painter, Barcelona. Map 27, p. 123
 Huizinga, Johan, Neth. hist., 1872-1945. Map 47
 Hull, Yorks., Eng. Map 44, 45
 Hulst, Neth. Map 37
 Humaito, Paraguay. Map 34
 Humbert, Silva Candida, bp. & cardinal, went to Constantinople 1054 after the Schism. Map 20
 Humboldt, A. von, Germ. scholar & traveller, 1769-1859. Map 52
 Hume, David, Scots phil. & hist., 1711-76. Map 40, p. 186
 Hymor, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
 Hunaudaye, Fr., Côtes du Nord. Map 48
 Hunein ibn Ishak (Johannitus), Syrian & Arab. wr., Bagdad. Map 16
 Hunter, W., Eng. doct., 1718-83. Map 40
 Hurezu, mon., Wallachia. Map 26
 Hurtado de Mendoza, Diego, Sp. pol. & hist., 1503-75. Map 33
 Hus, Jan, Bohemian reformer, 1373-1415; † burnt for heresy. Map 27, p. 118
 Hussein, son of Ali. Map 16
 Husserl, E., Germ. phil., 1859-1938. Map 47
 Hutcheson, F., Scots phil., 1694-1746. Map 40
 Hutten, Ulrich von, Germ. hum. wr., 1488-1523. Map 33, 35
 Huygens, Chr., Neth. phys. Map 36, 37, p. 178
 Huygens, Sir Constantine, poet & pol.; translated Donne, 1596-1687. Map 37, fig. 869
 Huysmans, J. K., Fr. wr.; 1848-1907. Map 42
 Huyssens, arch., 1577-1637. Map 37
 Huxley, Aldous, Eng. wr. & phil., 1894. Map 52
 Huxley, Thos., Eng. anatomist, 1825-95. Map 42
 Hydruntum (Ostranto), Calabria (now Apulia, It.). Map 1
 Hymettus, mt. in Attica. Map 1
 Hyginus, C. Julius, Rom. hist. under Augustinus. Map 5
 Hypatia, neoplatonist phil., Alexandria. Map 11
 Hyrcania, Persian prov. SE Caspian Sea, conquered by Alexander the Gt. 330. Map 4

I

Ibas, bp. of Edessa, deposed 449, restored 451. Map 11
 Ibida, Rum. Map 12
 Ibn-abd-Rabbihik, Islam hist., Cordova. Map 18
 Ibn-al-Balik, Arab. translator of Aristotle. Map 16
 Ibn-al-Moqaffa, Arab. poet, Bagdad, † 759; trans. from Persian. Map 16
 Ibn Bagga (Avempace), Arab. phil., Cordova. Map 21
 Ibn Hazim, Sp.-Arab. phil. & theol., Cordova. Map 16, 19
 Ibn Masarra, Arab. mystic, Cordova. Map 16
 Ibn Roshd (Averroes), Arab. phil., Cordova. Map 21
 Ibn Sina (latin Avicenna), arab. phil., doct., & geog.; Bokhara, Ispahan. Map 16, p. 56
 Ibn Tufail (Abu Bakr), Arab. phil. & doct., Cordova. Map 21
 Ibnu-l-Haitam (latin: Alhazen) Arab. optician, Cairo, 965-1039. Map 16
 Ibnu-l-Nadim, Arab. scholar. Map 16
 Ibos, F., Hautes-Pyrénées. Map 48
 Ibsen, Hendrik, Norwegian dramatist. Map 42
 Ibycus, Gr. poet, Sicily & S. It., 6th cent. B.C. Map 1
 Icaria, island nr. Samos. Map 3
 Ichnae, Mesopotamia. Map 4
 Icons, Byz. Fig. 581, 582
 Icons, Russ. Fig. 597, 605
 Iconium (Konia), Lycaonia, Asia Minor. Map 5, *passim*

Iconoclasm, movement in Byz. Emp. hostile to honour paid to images. Map 16, 18
 Iconodules, defenders of images, *see* Iconoclasm. Map 16
 Icosium (Algiers), N. Africa. Map 1
 Ictinus, master builder of the Parthenon, Athens, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
 Idris ben Abdallah, f. of Idrisid dynasty, Morocco. Map 18
 Idrisids, dynasty of khalifs in Maghreb (Morocco). Map 16-18
 Idumea, territory in S. Palestine. Map 6
 Iffland, A. W., Germ. dramatist, 1759-1814. Map 41
 Iffley, Oxf., Eng. Map 21
 Ifrigiya, Arab. for Algeria & Tunis under the Aghlabites. Map 16
 Igel, nr. Trier. Map 5
 Iglau, Slovakia. Map 26, 35
 Iglitra, Rum. Map 12
 Ignatius Martyr (St), bp. of Antioch, martyred under Trajan at Rome. Map 9, 13
 Ignatius of Loyola (St), Basque nobleman, f. SJ order 1534, † 1556. Map 35, p. 150
 Ihlow, OC mon., Neth. Map 23
 Iles des Lérins, Fr., Alpes Maritimes. Map 48
 Ilici (Elche), Tarraconensis (Sp.). Map 5
 Ilissus, river, Athens. Map 2
 Ilitch, Serbian poet, 1862-94. Map 47
 Illiberis (Elvira/Granada), Sp. Map 11
 Illyricum, Rom. prov. in pres. day Yugoslavia. Map 9
 Ilsenburg, OSB mon. in see of Halberstadt, f. 1003. Map 20, 22
 Imad, bp. of Paderborn. Map 20
 Imbros, island nr. Hellespont. Map 3
 Imola, *see* Forum Cornelii. Map 13, 28
 Impressionism, style, ca. 1875. Map 47, fig. 942, *et sq.*
 India, valley of the Indus, conquered by Alexander the Gt. 327-25. Map 4
 Indy, Vincent d', Fr. comp. Map 42
 Ingelheim. Map 18
 Ingemann, B. S., Danish poet & novelist, 1789-1862. Map 42
 Ingolstadt, Bavaria. Map 27 *passim*.
 Ingres, Dominique, Fr. painter, 1780-1867. Map 41
 Innichen, mon. in Pustertal, Austria, f. 769. Map 18
 Innocent I (St), pope. Map 11
 Innocent II, pope. Map 21
 Innocent III, pope; zenith of papal power. Map 21, 24
 Innocent V, pope, *see* Peter of Tarenatis. Map 24
 Innsbruck, Austria. Map e.p., *passim*
 Institutiones, 1st bk. of the Corpus Juris. Map 14
 Interamna, Lirinas (Terni), nr. Rome. Map 13
 Investiture Contest: between pope & emp. over the nomination of bps.; decided by Concordat of Worms, 1122. Map 20
 Iol (Cherchel), Mauretania (N. Africa). Map 1
 Iolcus, Thessaly, Gr. Map 1
 Iona (Hy), Hebrides N. of Scottish coast; mon. centre, 7-8th cent. Map 14, 17, 18
 Iordani, Catacomb of, on Via Salaria, Rome. Map 10
 Ipogeo dei Flavi, subterranean burial place on the Appian Way, Rome. Map 10
 Ipswich, Suff., Eng. Map 45
 Irenaeus (St), bp. of Lyons, doctor of the ch. Map 9
 Irene (St), martyr, Thessalonica (5 April). Map 13
 Irkutsk, Siberia. Map 34, p. 170
 Isee, Bavaria. Map 38, 39
 Irving, Washington, US wr., 1784-1859. Map 52
 Isaac, Syrian eccl. wr., Antioch; monophysite. Map 11
 Isaacs, Colombian novelist, 1837-95. Map 52
 Isabey, E. L. G., Fr. painter & lithographer, 1804-86. Map 42
 Isabey, J. B., Fr. portrait painter. Map 41
 Isaiahs the Prophet, Jerusalem, 748 B.C. Map 1
 Isakr (Persepolis), Persia. Map 16
 Isaurian dynasty, Byzantium, 717-829. Map 16
 Isenard, M. d', Fr. arch., 1723-95; rebuilt mon. St-Blasien, Black Forest. Map 41
 Isidore (St), martyr, Chios (15 May). Map 13
 Isidore (St), bp. of Seville, doctor of the ch.; wr. & hist. Map 17, p. 59
 Isidore (St), ruled mon. at Pelusium, Egypt. Map 11
 Isidore of Miletus, Byz. math. & arch., Constantinople. Map 15
 L'Isle Adam, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
 Ismailia, Islamic sect, f. Fatimid khalifate. Map 16
 Isocrates, Gr. orator, Athens, 436-338 B.C. Map 2, p. 18
 Ispahan, Persia. Map 16
 Issa (Lissa), town & island, Illyria (Dalmatia). Map 1
 Is-Sanamein, Syria. Map 12
 Issoire, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme. Map 21, 48
 Istanbul (Byzantium, Constantinople). Map e.p., fig. 174-181, 587, 590, 591-593
 Istrati, Panaît, Rum. wr. in Fr. language, 1884-1935. Map 47
 Istrus, Thracia. Map 1

Italica (Santiponce), Baetica (Sp.) Map 5
 Itinerario Burdigalense, 1st guide-book for pilgrimages to Holy Places. Map 11
 Iulis, Ceos, Gr. Archipelago. Map 1
 Iulius (St), pope, Rom. martyr on Via Aureliana antiqua (2 April). Map 10
 Ivron, mon. on Mt Athos. Map 19
 Ivo (St), bp. of Chartres. Map 20
 Izmid, *see* Nicomedia. Map e.p.
 Izmir, *see* Smyrna. Map e.p.
 Iznik, *see* Nicaea. Map e.p.

J

Jaca, episcopal see, N. E. Sp., rom. cath. Map 20, 21
 Jacatra, Java. Map 34
 Jackson, J. H., Eng. nerve specialist, 1834-1911. Map 47
 Jacob Baradai, bp. of Edessa, leader of Monophysites. Map 11, 14
 Jacobus a Voragine OP, archbp. of Genoa, compiler of the 'Golden Legend'. Map 24
 Jacobi, F. H., Germ. phil., 1743-1819. Map 41
 Jacobsen, J. P., Danish wr. 1847-85. Map 42
 Jacomart Baço, painter, Valencia, 15th cent. Map 27
 Jacopone OFM, religious poet, Todi. Map 24
 Jacques de Vitry, cardinal; hist. & theol., Rome. Map 24
 Jaén, Andalusia, Sp.; Renaissance cath. Map 32
 Jaernfelt, Finnish wr., 1861-1932. Map 47
 Jäger, Catacomb discovered by, on Appian Way, Rome. Map 10
 Jahiz, al, Arab. wr., Bagdad. Map 16
 Jak, Hungary; rom. ch. Map 24
 Jakob Erlandson, archbp. of Lund, Denmark. Map 24
 Jakutsk, on the river Lena, Siberia. Map 34
 Jalalu'id Diu-Rumi, Persian mystical poet, † 1272. Map 16
 Jamblichus of Chalcis, Syrian phil., contemp. of Constantine the Gt., neoplatonist. Map 5
 James, Henry, US (naturalized Eng.) novelist, 1843-1916. Map 52
 James (St), Apostle. Map 6
 James the Less (St), Map 6
 James, William, US phil. & psychologist (pragmatist), 1842-1910. Map 52
 James I, k. of Scotland, 1394-1437. Map 27
 James I of Eng. and VI of Scotland. Map 36
 James II, k. of England. Map 36
 Jamestown, Virginia, USA. Map 52 inset.
 Jami, Persian poet. Map 16
 Jammes, F., Fr. wr., 1868-1938. Map 47
 Jan Cele, Neth. hum., devotio moderna, head of Latin school at Zwolle, † 1417. Map 25
 Jan van Leyden (Jan Beukelsz), leader of the Anabaptists; master of Munster in 1534. Map 35
 Janáček, Leoš, Moravian comp., 1854-1928. Map 42
 Janet, Paul, Fr. phil., 1823-99. Map 42
 Jansenism, movement of followers of Jansenius; centre at Port Royal (Fr.). Map 35
 Jansenius, Neth. R. C. theol., bp. of Ypres, 1585-1638. Map 35, 37
 Januarius (St), martyr, Neapolis (Naples), (1 & 2 May). Map 13
 Japicx, Gijsbert, Frisian wr., 1603-1666. Map 37
 Jardin, Nicolas, Fr. arch., worked in Copenhagen; 1720-99. Map 40
 Jaroslavl, Russ. Map e.p., 26
 Jason of Cyrene, hist., Alexandria. Map 4
 Jaspers, Karl, Germ. phil., b. 1883. Map 47
 Jathrib, Arabia; later Medina. Map 16
 Javier, *see* Xavier. Map 35
 Jean le Bon, k. of Fr. Map 25
 Jeanne d'Arc (St), 1412-31. Map 27
 Jean Texier, arch.; N. tower of Chartres Cath. Map 27
 Jedburgh, Scotland. Map 21
 Jedrzejaw, OC mon., Poland. Map 23
 Jefferson, Thos., US pol., 1743-1826; president 1801-09. Map 52
 Jefferson, S. Carolina, USA. Map 52
 Jellinge, Jutland. Map 18
 Jellinge style, decorative Viking style, Jutland. Map 18, 19
 Jena, Thuringia. Map 36, *passim*
 Jenniselsk, Siberia. Map 34
 Jenner, Edward, Eng. doct.; smallpox vaccination, † 1823. Map 41
 Jensen, J. V., Danish poet, b. 1873. Map 47
 Jensen, N., Fr. printer, Venice, 1420-80. Map 27
 Jeremias the prophet, Jerusalem, 637-586. Map 1
 Jerez de la Frontera, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32
 Jericho (Riha), Judaea. Map 6
 Jerichow, premonstratensian abbey, f. 1144; Brandenburg, rom. brick ch. Map 21, 24
 Jerome (St), Doctor of the Church, Rome, Bethlehem; the Vulgate. Map 11
 Jerpont, OC mon., Ireland, Map 21, 23, 26
 Jersey City, New Jersey, USA. Map 52 inset
 Jerusalem. Map e.p., *passim*, fig. 102, 103, 107-109
 Jervaulx, OC mon., Yorks., Eng. Map 21, 23

Johan Grand, archbp. of Lund, Denmark. Map 24
 John the Deacon, hist.; wr. life of Gregory the Gt., before 882, Rome. Map 18
 John I (St), pope 523-26, Ravenna; † in prison under Theodoric. Map 14
 John VIII, pope 872-882. Map 18
 John the Apostle (St). Map 8
 John Chrysostom (St), doctor of the ch. & preacher; bp. of Byzantium, exiled to Comana Pontica (Armenia). Map 11, fig. 576
 John Climacus (St), hermit on Mt Sinai. Map 14
 John Damascene (St) (John Mansour), last Gr. Father of the Ch.; Damascus, Jerusalem. Map 16
 John of Jandun, phil. & theol., Paris. Map 25
 John Fidenza, see Bonaventure (St). Map 24
 John Lydus, Constantinople, described system of govt. in E. Rom. Emp. in 'De Magistratibus'. Map 14
 John Philoponus, Gr. phil., Alexandria; converted to Christianity. Map 11, 14
 John Tzimites, Byz. emp., 969-76. Map 16
 John of Carpathos (nr. Crete), bp., eccl. wr., 7th cent. Map 14
 John of Rupella, 2nd magister-regent of the Franciscans at the Univ. of Paris. Map 24
 John of Salisbury, bp. of Chartres, phil. Map 21
 John Lackland, k. of Eng. Map 24
 Johnson, Dr. Samuel, Eng. wr., 1709-84. Map 40, 52, p. 186
 Joinville, Jean, Fr. hist., Paris, 1224-1319; biog. of Louis IX. Map 24, p. 105
 Joliet, Louis, Fr. Canadian explorer, 1645-1700; 1673 Chicago. Map 52
 Joliot-Curie, see Curie. Map 47
 Jones, Inigo, Eng. baroque arch., 1573-1652. Map 36
 Jonson, Ben, Eng. dramatist & poet, † 1637. Map 36
 Joos van Cleve, Flemish painter at courts of Paris & London, † 1540. Map 33
 Joppe (Jaffa), Palestine. Map 1, 6, 8, 9, 11
 Jordaens, J., Flemish painter, 1593-1678. Map 37, fig. 832
 Jørgensen, J. J., Danish wr. of saints lives. Map 47
 Joseph II, Germ. emp. (1765), emp. of Austria (1780-90); enlightened despot. Map 39
 Josquin Desprez, S. Neth. comp., pupil of Okeghem. Map 27
 Josselin, Fr., Morbihan. Map 48
 Jotuni, Maria, Finnish wr. Map 47
 Jouarre, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; 7th cent. crypts. Map 50, fig. 224
 Jouffroy, T. S., Fr. phil., 1796-1842. Map 42
 Joule, J. P., Eng. phys., 1818-89. Map 41, 42
 Joyce, James, Irish novelist. Map 47
 Juan de Dios (St) (Hermanos de Caridad), f. Order of Hospitalers, Granada, 1495-1550. Map 35
 Juan de Juni, Sp. sculpt., Segovia, † 1614. Map 33
 Juan de la Cruz (St), Doctor of the Ch.; Sp. mystic, Toledo, 1542-91. Map 33, 35, p. 16
 Juarez, José, painter, Mexico, ca. 1640-80. Map 52
 Juárez, L., painter, Mexico, ca. 1610-30. Map 52
 Judaea, Palestine; district of Rom. prov. of Syria. Map 6
 Jugend style, decorative artistic style, ca. 1900. Map 47
 Jujuy, Argentine. Map 34
 Juliana of Mt. Cournillon (St), nun at Liège, 1193-1258. Map 24
 Julianus (St), martyr, Gaul, Brivas (Auvergne) (28 Jan.). Map 13
 Julian, bp. of Eclanum, leader of the Pelagians. Map 11
 Julian Augustus (The Apostate), Rom. emp.; tried to restore paganism. Map 11
 Julian of Halicarnassus, head of the Aphthartodocetes. Map 11
 Jülich, Rhineland. Map 37, 39
 Julius II, pope, 1503-13. Map 33, 35, fig. 669, p. 149
 Julius Africanus (St), Christian hist., Syria. Map 9
 Julius Caesar, Gaius, Rome. 100-44. Map 4
 Jumièges, abbey nr. Rouen, f. by St Philibert 654; ruins of rom. ch. Map 17, 19-22, 48
 Jung, C. G., Swiss psychologist. Map 47
 Junquero, A. M. G., Portuguese poet, 1850-1923. Map 42
 Jurjan, territory in Turkestan. Map 16
 Justina (St), martyr, Patavium (7 Oct.). Map 13
 Justiniana Prima (Tsarčin-grad), Macedonia. Map 51
 Justinian, Byz. emp., 527-565. Map 11, 14, 15 fig. 161, 185, p. 48
 Justinus (St), phil., Rome. Map 9
 Justus van Gent, S. Neth. painter, ca. 1460-80, worked at Antwerp, Ghent & Urbino. Map 27
 Justus of Tiberias, Jewish-Rom hist., 1st cent; hist. of Jewish War. Map 5
 Jutes, earliest inhabitants of Jutland, came to Eng. 5th cent. Map 11
 Juvara, F. It. baroque arch., 1676-1735. Map 40 fig. 889
 Juvavum (Salzburg), Noricum. Map 11
 Juvenal, Decimus Junius, satirist, Rome, ca. 60-140. Map 5
 Juvenalis (St), bp. of Naria nr. Rome (5 May). Map 13
 Juvenous, Sp. poet; rhymed gospel. Map 11

K

Ka'aba, central sanctuary of Islam, Mecca. Map 16
 Kaden-Bandrowski, J., Polish wr. Map 47
 Kaffa, Crimea. Map 12, 26
 Kafka, F., Czech wr. in Germ. language, 1883-1924. Map 47
 Kagoshima, Japan. Map 34
 Kaisariani, nr. Athens. Map 26
 Kaisheim, mon., Bavaria. Map 23, 38
 Kalavryta, mon., Gr. Map 26
 Kalenic, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Kalkar, Rhineland; late gothic sculpture. Map 27, 32, 33, fig. 716, 721
 Kalmar, Sweden. Map 25, 27, 32
 Kalocsa, Hungary. Map 20
 Kaluga, on the Oka, Russia. Map 26
 Kamarès, Crete. Map 1
 Kamenz, OC mon., Silesia. Map 23
 Kamerlingh-Onnes, H., Neth. phys., 1853-1926. Map 47
 Kammín, Pomerania. Map 26
 Kampen, Neth. Map 25, 26, 32, 37
 Kandahar, Afghanistan. Map 16
 Kansas City, Kansas, USA. Map 52
 Kant, Immanuel, Germ. phil., at Königsberg. Map 41, p. 192
 Kappel, OC abbey nr. Zürich, f. 1185. Map 23, 25, 38
 Karakorum, Mongolia. Map 34
 Karamzin, N., Russ. wr. & hist. 1766-1826. Map 40
 Karavelov, L., Bulgarian revolutionary poet & journalist, 1838-79. Map 42
 Karchemish (Djerablous), Hittite ruins. Map 1
 Karlfeldt, E. A., Swedish poet, 1864-1931. Map 47
 Karlsruhe, Baden. Map 38, 39
 Karlstadt, A. B., Germ. reformer, ca. 1480-1541; his extremism led to a breach with Luther. Map 35
 Karm Abou Mina, nr. Alexandria. Map 12
 Karpathos, see Carpathus, Dodecanese. Map 12
 Kaschau, Slovakia. Map 26
 Kashgar, E. Turkestan. Map 34
 Kaspróvitz, J., Polish poet, 1860-1928. Map 47
 Kastl, mon., Bavaria. Map 22, 25
 Kastoria, Macedonia. Map 26
 Kasz-ibu-Wardan, N. Syria; ruins of palace & basilica, 6th cent. Map 15
 Kaulbach, W. von, Germ. painter, 1805-74. Map 42
 Kayseri (Caesarea), Asia Minor. Map e.p.
 Kazan, Russ. Map 34
 Keats, John, Eng. romantic poet. Map 42
 Keble, John, Eng. religious poet & wr., 1792-1866. Map 42
 Kekkút, Hungary. Map 12
 Kékulé von Stradonitz, A., Germ. chem., 1829-96. Map 42
 Keldermans, family of Flemish arch.; Antoon, 1450-1512; Rombout 1460-1531. Map 27, 33
 Keller, Gottfried, Swiss-Germ. poet, 1819-90. Map 42
 Kellgrén, Swedish poet, 1751-95. Map 40
 Kells mon., Ireland. Map 17, 18
 Kelsen, Hans, Austrian jurist. Map 47
 Kelso, Northumberland, Eng. Map 21
 Kelvin, Lord, Eng. phys., 1824-1907. Map 47
 Kemnade, mon., Westphalia. Map 20
 Kempton, Bavaria. Map 36, 38, 39
 Kenilworth, Warwick, Eng. Map 25
 Kenzingen, Baden. Map 25
 Kepler, J., Germ. astron., 1571-1630. Map 36, 39
 Kerbela (Karbela), Mesopotamia. Map 16
 Kerch, Panticapaeum, Crimea. Map e.p., 12
 Kerjean, Fr., Finisterre. Map 32, 48
 Kerkuk, Persia. Map e.p.
 Kerll, J. K. von, Germ. comp., 1627-93. Map 36, 39
 Kerman, Persia. Map 34
 Kersting, F. G., Germ. painter, 1785-1847. Map 42
 Kerver, Theilman, printer, Paris. Map 27
 Kesteli, Asia Minor, basilica with cupola. Map 15
 Kethel, C., Neth. painter, Gouda, 1548-1616. Map 37
 Ketteler, W. E. von, bp. of Mainz, 1811-77; active in social work. Map 42
 Key, Lieven de, Neth. arch., 1560-1672. Map 37
 Keyser, H. de, Neth. arch., 1565-1621. Map 37
 Keyser, T. de, Neth. painter, son of above, 1596-1667. Map 37
 Keyserling, Graf Hermann, Germ-Baltic phil., 1880-1946. Map 47
 Khadidja, wife of Mahomet, Mecca. Map 16
 Khlemoutsi, mon., Gr. Map 26
 Khokaud, Turkestan, islamic under Welid I. Map 16
 Khorason, prov. in Persia. Map 16
 Khotan, E. Turkestan. Map 34
 Khwarizm (Khiwa), Turkestan. Map 16
 Kiachta, Siberia. Map 34
 Kiel, Holstein. Map 40, 42, 46, 47
 Kierkegaard, Søren Aabye, Danish prot. theol. & phil. Map 42, p. 203
 Kiev, Russ. Map e.p., *passim*, p. 170
 Kildare, Irish mon. f. by St Brigit. Map 11, 14, 21
 Kilian (St), bp. of Würzburg, apostle of the Franks. Map 17

Killishin, Ireland. Map 21
 Kilmakedar, Ireland, remains of old mon. culture. Map 17
 Kilwardby, Robert, theol., Oxford, archbp. of Canterbury. Map 24
 Kinck, H. E. Norwegian wr., 1865-1926. Map 47
 Kindi, Al., Arab. phil., Bagdad. Map 16
 Kindt, David 't, Flemish arch., 1699-1770. Map 40
 Kingsley, Chas., Eng. clergyman & wr., 1819-75. Map 42
 Kinloss, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
 Kioto, Japan. Map 34
 Kipling, Rudyard, Eng. wr., 1865-1936. Map 47
 Kircher, Athanasius, SJ, scholar, 1601-80. Map 36
 Kirchhoff, G. R., Germ. phys., 1824-87. Map 42
 Kirensk, Siberia. Map 34
 Kirkstall, OC mon., Yorks., Eng. Map 21, 23
 Kirkwall, Orkneys, Scotland; rom. ch. Map 21
 Kirmani, Al., Arab. scholar, Saragossa. Map 16
 Kirmanshak, Persia. Map 16
 Kisfaludy, K., Hungarian poet, 1788-1830. Map 42
 Kissingen, Bad, Bavaria. Map 38
 Kivi, A., Finnish wr., 1834-72. Map 42
 Klaarkamp, OC mon., nr. Rinsumageest, Neth. Map 23
 Kladrau, mon., Bohemia. Map 22
 Klages, L., Germ. psychologist, b. 1872. Map 47
 Klausenburg, Transylvania. Map 35
 Klein Heubach, Germ. Map 38
 Klein Homburg, mon., Württemberg. Map 22
 Klein Scheyern, Bavaria. Map 39
 Kleist, H. von, Germ. romantic wr., 1777-1811. Map 40, 42
 Klenze, Leo von, Germ. arch., 1784-1864; Munich & Athens. Map 41
 Klinger, F. M. von, Germ. poet, 1752-1831. Map 41
 Kloos, W., Neth. poet, 1859-1938. Map 47
 Klopstock, F. G., Germ. pre-romantic poet. Map 41
 Klosterneuburg, Augustinian mon. nr. Vienna, f. 1106. Map 21, 24, 25, 38, 39, fig. 355
 Klundert, Neth. Map 37
 Knechtsteden, Premonstratensian abbey nr. Cologne, f. 1128; rom. ch., frescoes. Map 21
 Knobelsdorff, H. G. W. von, Germ. arch., 1699-1753. Map 40
 Knox, John, Scots Calvinist, 1505-72. Map 35
 Koberger, Anton, printer at Neuremberg, ca. 1500. Map 27
 Koblenz, Rhineland. Map 24
 Koch, J. A., Austrian painter, 1768-1839. Map 41
 Koch, R., Germ. doct., discovered tubercle bacillus, 1843-1910. Map 47
 Kochanowski, Jan, Polish poet, 1530-84. Map 33
 Kocher, E. T., Germ. doct., 1841-1917. Map 47
 Kodjakaleski, Asia Minor, basilica with cupola. Map 15
 Koevorden, Neth. Map 37
 Kola, Russ. Map 34
 Kolbatz, OC mon. nr. Stettin. Map 23
 Kolin, Bohemia. Map 25
 Kolonna, Russ. Map 26
 Konarski, Polish-Latin poet, 1700-73. Map 40
 Königsberg, E. Prussia. Map 40, 42, 46
 Königsbrunn, OC mon., Württemberg. Map 23
 Königsfelden, abbey of Clarisses, Switz., f. 1309; windows. Map 25, fig. 543, 547, 549
 Königslutter, OSB abbey, Braunschweig, f. after 1100. Map 21, 22
 Konrad of Soest, painter, Westphalia. Map 25, 27
 Konya, see Iconium, Asia Minor. Map e.p.
 Koprzywnica, OC mon., Poland. Map 23
 Körper, T., Germ. patriotic poet, 1791-1813. Map 42
 Korvey, OSB abbey nr. Höxter, on the Weser, f. 822. Map 18, 19, 21, p. 65
 Korykos (Korkos), Asia Minor; early christian ruins. Map 12, 15
 Korzeniowski, Józef, Polish wr., 1797-1863. Map 42
 Kossak, Zofia, Polish wr., b. 1890. Map 47
 Kossel, W., Germ. phys., b. 1888. Map 47
 Kotor Cattaro (Risinium), Albania. Map e.p.
 Kotzebue, A. von, Germ. dramatist, murdered in 1819. Map 41
 Krafft-Ebing, Richard, Freiherr von, Austrian psychiatrist, 1840-1902. Map 47
 Krak, Palestine. Map 26
 Krasicki, Polish bp., poet, 1735-1801. Map 40
 Krasinski, Z., Polish wr. & phil., 1812-59. Map 42
 Krasnoyarsk, Siberia. Map 34
 Kraszewski, J. I., Polish wr., 1812-87. Map 42
 Krems, Austria. Map 38, 39
 Kremsmünster, OSB abbey in Upper Austria, f. 777. Map 17, 18, 22, 38, 39
 Kreuzlingen, Switz. Map 38
 Krieger, Adam, Germ. comp., 1634-66. Map 36
 Krieger, P., Germ. comp., 1649-1725. Map 39
 Kristianstad, Sweden. Map 32
 Kriti, S. Crete. Map e.p.
 Krogh, A., Danish physiologist, 1874-1949. Map 47
 Krone, OC mon., West Prussia. Map 23
 Kronstadt, Transylvania. Map 26, 35
 Krüger, F., Germ. painter (Biedermeier style), † 1857. Map 42
 Krylov, Ivan, Russ. wr., 1768-1844. Map 40
 Kuilenburg, Neth. Map 37

Kulmbach, H. S. von, Germ. phil. & psychologist, 1481/2–1522. Map 33
 Külpe, Oswald, Germ. phil., 1862–1915. Map 47
 Kursk, Russ. Map 26
 Kuttentberg, Bohemia; late gothic ch. Map 26, 27
 Kuyper, A., Neth. theol. & pol. Map 47
 Kvaran, Icelandic wr., 1859–1938. Map 47
 Kvardrup, Seeland, Denmark. Map 23
 Kvarizmi' Al., arab. math., Bagdad; the word 'algebra' is taken from him. Map 16
 Kyd, Thos., Eng. dramatist, predecessor of Shakespeare, 1558–94. Map 33
 Kyme, Gr. for Cumae, It. Map e.p.

L

Laach (Maria-Laach), OSB mon. in the Eifel, f. 1093; rom. abbey ch. Map 20, 21, 47
 Labadie, Jean de, Walloon preacher, 1610–74. Map 37
 La Kastie-d'Urfé, Fr., Loire; château. Map 32, 48
 Labé, Louise, Fr. poetess, 1525–66. Map 33
 Laberthonnière, L., Fr. R. C. phil., 1860–1932. Map 47
 Labre, Benedict-Joseph (St), pilgrim ('the holy beggar'), 1748–83. Map 40
 La Cava, mon., Salerno, It. Map 22
 Lacedaemon (Sparta). Map 9
 La Celle, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 La Celle Bruère, Fr., Cher; rom. ch. Map 48
 La Chaise-Dieu, OSB mon., Fr., Haute-Loire. Map 25, 48, fig. 522
 La Chapelle-sous-Crécy, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 50
 La Charité-sur-Loire, Fr., Nièvre, rom. ch. 12th cent. Map 21, 22, 48
 La Chaussée, Pierre C. de, Fr. dramatist, 1692–1754. Map 40
 Lachmides, Persian vassal state, capital Hira; Nestorians. Map 14
 Laçkalänga, Sweden. Map 24
 Lados, Pierre A. F. de, Fr. general & wr., 1714–1803. Map 40, p. 186
 La Concepción, Chile. Map 34
 Lacordaire OP, Fr. preacher, 1802–61. Map 42
 La Coruña, Galicia, Sp. Map 21
 Lactantius, Christian, wr. at Nicomedia & Trier. Map 9, 11
 Ladoga, Russ. Map 26
 Laennec, René, Fr. doct. Map 41
 La Farge, J., US painter, 1835–1910. Map 52
 La Ferté, OC mon., Fr., Saône-et-Loire. Map 23
 La Ferté-Bernard, Fr., Sarthe. Map 48
 Laffite, Pierre, Fr. positivist phil., 1823–1903. Map 42
 La Flèche, Fr., Sarthe; famous SJ college. Map 35, 48
 La Fontaine, Jean de, Fr. wr., 1621–95. Map 36 p. 178
 Laforgue, Jules, Fr. poet, symbolist, 1860–1887. Map 47
 La Frenate, OC mon., Fr., Charente Infér. Map 23
 La Garde-Freinet, *see* Fraxinetum. Map 18
 Lagasj (Lageš), Mesopotamia. Map e.p.
 Lagerlöf, Selma, Swedish wr., 1858–1940. Map 27
 Lagny, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 24, 50
 La Grâce-Dieu, OC mon., Fr., Charente-Infér. Map 23
 Lagrand, mon., Fr., Hautes-Alpes. Map 22
 La Graja; palace nr. Madrid, Sp. Map 40
 Laguardia, Basque prov., Sp. Map 25
 La Housaye, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Laiglé, Fr., Orne. Map 32, 48
 Lairesse, G. de, Neth. painter, 1641–1711. Map 37
 Lake poets, Eng. group of Romantic poets associated with the Lake district: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey. Map 42
 Lamartine, Alphonse de, Fr. romantic poet, pol. & hist., 1790–1869. Map 42
 La Mata, nr. Toledo, Sp.; ch. of St Pedro from 7th cent. Map 17
 Lamb, Charles, Eng. essayist, 1775–1834. Map 42
 Lambach, mon., Austria. Map 38, 39
 Lambaesis (Lambèse), Numidia (N. Africa). Map 5, 11, 13
 Lambarene, Fr. Equatorial Africa; hospital of Dr Albert Schweitzer. Map 47
 Lamboussa, Cyprus. Fig. 588
 Lamego, *see* in N. Portugal, f. ca. 430 Map 17
 Lamennais, F. R. de, Fr. priest, broke with the Ch. 1833. Map 42
 Lamettrie, J. O., Fr. phil., 1709–51. Map 40
 Lamonossov, M. V., Russ. poet & scholar, 1711–65; one of the first to use Russian as a literary language. Map 40
 Lamsacus, Nr. Hellepont. Map 1
 Lancarvan, abbey in S. Wales, f. by St Cadoc. Map 14
 Lancaster, Eng. Map 45
 Lancret, N., Fr. painter, 1690–1743. Map 40
 Landor, Walter Savage, Eng. wr., 1775–1864. Map 42
 Landsberg, Bavaria. Map 39

Landshut, Bavaria; ch. of St Martin. Map 27, 32, 39
 Landsperger, OC, J. J., religious wr., Cologne, 1490–1539. Map 33
 Landsteiner, Karl, Austrian bacteriologist, b. 1868, now in USA. Map 52 inset
 Lanfranc, archbp. of Canterbury, adviser of William the Conqueror. Map 20
 Lange, F. A., Germ. phil., 1828–75. Map 42
 Langeais, Fr., Indre-et-Loire. Map 32, 48, fig. 701
 Langen, R. von, hum., Münster, 1438–1519. Map 27
 Langendijk, P., Neth. dramatist, 1683–1756. Map 40
 Langmuir, I., US phys. & chem., b. 1881. Map 52
 Langonnet, OC mon., Finisterre, Fr. Map 23
 Langres, Fr., Haute-Marne; early gothic cath. Map 18, 21, 26, 40, 48, fig. 380
 Lanson, Gustave, Fr. wr. & hist., 1857–1934. Map 47
 Laodicea (1) (Lādik), Lycaonia, Asia Minor. Map 4
 Laodicea (2), Phrygia, f. by Antiochus II. Map 4, 5, 8, 9
 Laodicea (3), Syria, N. of Damascus, f. by the Seleucids. Map 4
 Laodicea (4) (Lattakia), Syria, SW of Antioch; d. by Seleucus I. Map 4, 11, 13
 Laon, Fr., Aisne; early gothic cath. Map 17, 20, *passim*, fig. 383, 390–398
 La Paz, Bolivia. Map 34
 Laperrine, Fr. general in N. Africa. Map 47
 Laplace, Pierre S. de, Fr. math. & astron., 1749–1827. Map 41
 Laranda, Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Map 5
 Largillère, N., Fr. painter, 1656–1746. Map 40
 Larissa, Thessaly. Map 3, 9, 11
 La Roche-Courbon, Fr. Charente-Infér., château. Map 32, 36, 48
 La Rochefoucauld, de, Fr., moralist, 17th cent. Map 32, 36, 48
 La Rochelle, Fr. Charente-Infér., château. Map 32, 35, 36, 48
 Laroque d'Olmes, Fr., Ariège; gothic ch. Map 48
 Larra y Sanches de Castro, M. J. de, Sp. wr., 1809–37. Map 42
 Larrey, Jean D., Baron, Fr. doct., 1766–1842. Map 41
 La Rua, Sp., Navarre. Map 21
 La Salette, pilgrim shrine, Fr., Savoie. Map 42
 Lasalle, F., Germ. social leader, 1825–64. Map 42
 Las Casas, Bartolomé de, Sp. bp. of Chiapa (Mexico) 1474–1566; advocated importation of negro slaves. Map 34
 La Serena, Chile. Map 34
 Las Huelgas, OC mon., nr. Burgos, Sp. Map 21, 23, 24
 Lasson, Fr., Calvados. Map 32
 Lassus, arch., Paris; neo-gothic. Map 42
 Lastman, P., Neth. painter, 1583–1633. Map 37, fig. 860
 La Tène, site of relics of prehistoric culture, Switz. Map 1
 Latmos, mon. ch. nr. Smyrna, Asia Minor. Map 17
 Latour, Georges de, Fr., painter, 1593–1652. Map 36
 La Trappe, Fr. Cistercian mon., Orne; later mother house of the Trappists. Map 32, 36
 Latsko, A., Hungarian wr., 1876–1943. Map 47
 Lattakia, *see* Laodicea (4). Map e.p.
 Laud, Wm., archbp. of Canterbury, opponent of the Puritans, executed 1645. Map 36, p. 170
 Laue, Max von, Germ. phys., b. 1879. Map 47
 Laura, 1st mon. on Mt Athos, f. by Athanasius in 962. Map 19
 Laura, New, mon. in Palestine, f. by St Sabbas. Map 11
 Laurana, F. de, sculpt. & arch., Naples, Avignon, ca. 1425–1502. Map 27
 Laurence (St), Rome, put to death under Valerian. Basilica over his tomb. (10 Aug.) Map 9, 10
 Laurence & Xystus (Sts), martyrs, Rome (10 Aug.). Map 13
 Lauriacum (Lorch, Austria), Noricum. Map 11, 13
 Laus, It. Map 1
 Lausanne, Switz.; gothic cath. Map 24, *passim*
 Lautenburg, Fr., Haut-Rhin. Map 21
 Lautensack, Hans Sebald, engraver, Nuremberg, 1524–65. Map 33
 Laval, Fr., Mayence. Map 48
 Lavardin, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; rom. frescoes. Map 20, 21, 48
 Lavater, J., Swiss prot. theol.; physiognomist. Map 41
 Lavaudieu, Fr., Haute-Loire; rom. frescoes. Map 21, 48
 Lavaur, Fr., Tarn; gothic ch. Map 24, 27, 48
 Lavelle, Louis, Fr. phil., b. 1883. Map 47
 Laveran, Chas. L. A., Fr. doct., 1845–1922. Map 47
 Lavigerie, Chas., Fr. cardinal, archbp. of Algiers, 1825–92. Map 42
 Lavoisier, A. L., Fr. chem., 1743–94. Map 40
 La Voute-Chilhac, Haute-Loire, Fr. Map 22
 Lawrence, D. H., Eng. wr., 1885–1930. Map 47
 Lawrence, E. O., US phys., b. 1910. Map 52
 Lawrence, Thos., Eng. painter, 1769–1830. Map 40
 Lawrence of Arabia, Thomas E., Eng. adventurer, pol. & wr. Map 47

Laynez, Diego, 2nd general of the SJ order, 1512–65. Map 35
 Layrac, Fr., Lot-et-Garonne. Map 22, 48
 Lazarillo de Tormes, Sp. picaresque novel, 1554; prototype of the genre. Map 33
 Lazarists, Congregation of missionaries, f. in 1625 at Paris by St Vincent de Paul. Map 35
 Leander (St), archbp. of Seville, converted the W. Goths from Arianism. Map 14
 Les Baux, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône; ruins of town. Map 48
 Lebda, *see* Leptis Major, Lybia. Map e.p., 12
 Lébény, mon., Hungary; rom. ch. Map 21, 24
 Le Bourget, Fr., Savoie. Map 22, 48
 Le Butard, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Lecce, S. It.; rococo chs. Map 40
 Lechfeld, nr. Augsburg; Otto I defeated the Hungarians there. Map 16
 Leconte de Lisle, Fr. poet, 1818–94. Map 42
 Le Corbusier, pseudonym for C. E. Jeanneret, Franco-Swiss arch., b. 1887. Map 47, fig. 958
 Lectoure, Fr., Gers; cath. Map 48
 Leczyca, Poland. Map 35
 Ledeganck, K., Flemish poet, 1805–47. Map 42
 Ledoux, Fr. classical arch. Map 40, 41
 Lee Abbey, S. Eng.; neo-gothic. Map 42
 Leeds, Eng. Map 43–46
 Leeghwater, A., Neth. drainage engineer, 1575–1650. Map 37
 Leeuwarden, Neth. Map 37
 Leeuwen, Jan van, mystic, Groenendaal nr. Brussels, 1295–1377; pupil of Ruusbroec. Map 25
 Leeuwenhoek, A. van, Neth. natural scientist & microscopist. Map 36, 37, 40, p. 178
 Lefèvre d'Étaples, J., hum., phil., & theol., 1455–1536, trans. Bible into Fr. Map 33
 Le Folgoët, Fr., Finisterre: late gothic ch. Map 25, 27, 48
 Le Fort, Gertrud von, Germ. poetess, 1876–1948. Map 47
 Léger (St), *see* Leodegar. Map 17
 Legnano, Lombardy, It. Map 28
 Le Hars-du-Pin, Fr., Orne; château. Map 40
 Lehnin, OC mon., Brandenburg. Map 23, 24
 Leibniz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Germ. phil. & math., 1646–1716. Map 35, 36, p. 178
 Leicester, Eng. Map 43, 44, 46
 Leiden, Neth. *see* Lugdunum Batavorum. Map e.p., *passim*
 Leino, Eino, Finnish poet, 1878–1926. Map 47
 Leipzig. Map e.p., 27, *passim*
 Leire, Sp. mon., Navarre. Map 22
 Leiria, Portugal. Map 32
 Le Liget, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; rom. frescoes. Map 48
 Le Lude, Fr., Sarthe; château. Map 32, 48
 Le Mans, Fr., Sarthe; rom. gothic cath. Map 18–21, *passim*, p. 21
 Le Marais, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; château. Map 50
 Lemberg, Poland, *see* Lvov. Map e.p.
 Lemnos, island in Gr. Archipelago. Map 1, 3–5
 Lemoine, F., Fr. painter, ca. 1688–1737. Map 40
 Lenau, N., Austrian romantic poet, 1802–50. Map 42
 Lenbach, F. von, Germ. portrait painter, 1836–1904. Map 42
 Lenfant, Fr. arch. Map 52 inset
 Lenin, V. I., f. of Soviet system in Russ., 1870–1924. Map 47
 Leningrad, Russ. Map 47
 Lennep, Jacob van, Neth. historical novelist, 1802–68. Map 42
 Lenngren, Swedish poetess, 1756–1817. Map 40
 Le Nôtre, André, Fr. landscape gardener, 1613–1700. Map 36
 Lenta, Crete. Map 12
 Lenton, Eng. mon., Lincoln. Map 22
 Leitz, D., Germ. OSB artist, 1832–1928. Map 47
 Lenz, H. F. v., Russ. phys., 1804–65. Map 42
 Leo III (St), pope 795–816; crowned Charlemagne as Emp. 800. Map 18
 Leo IV, pope 847–855. Map 18, p. 65
 Leo IX (St), pope. Map 20
 Leo X (Medici), pope 1513–21. Map 33, 35, fig. 670
 Leo XIII, b. 1810, pope 1878–1903. Map 42, 47
 Leo III, Byz. emp., 680–740; iconoclast. Map 16, p. 32
 Leo V, the Armenian, Byz. emp. 813–20. Map 16
 Leochares, Gr. sculpt., Athens, Delphi, 4th cent. B.C. Map 3
 Leodegar (St Léger), bp. of Autun, Fr. Map 17
 Léon (Legio), Sp.; gothic cath. Map e.p., *passim*, fig. 466, 469
 Léon, Fray Luis de, Sp. poet & mystic, 1627–91. Map 33, 35, p. 150
 Leon, Nicaragua, Central America. Map 52
 Léonard, f. mon. of Noblac nr. Limoges (S. Fr.), † 559. Map 17
 Leoncavallo, R., It. comp., Naples, 1858–1919. Map 42
 Léoncel, Fr., Drôme; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
 Leoni, P., It. sculp., worked in Escorial. Map 33
 Leontini (Lentini), Gr. town in Sicily. Map 1, 3
 Leontius (St), martyr, Tripoli (18 June). Map 13
 Leontius, theol.; Byzantium, Jerusalem; opponent of Monophysites. Map 11, 14

- Leopardi, Giacomo, It. poet, 1798-1837. Map 42
 Leopold I of Austria, Germ. emp., 1658-1705. Map 36
 Leopoldskron nr. Salzburg; castle. Map 38
 Leo the Gt. (St), pope 440-61, Doctor of the Ch. Map 11, p. 51
 Leptis Major (Lebda), Africa. Map e. p., 1, 5, 11, 15
 Leptis Minor (Lamta), Africa. Map 1
 Le Puy, Fr., Haute-Loire; rom. cath. Map 17, 19, 20, 21, 26, 48, fig. 326, 327
 Le Raincy, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; concrete ch. Map 50
 Lerida, Catalonia. Map 20, 21, 24, 27
 Lérins (Lerinum) (St Honorat-des-Lérins), island nr. Cannes, mon. centre. Map 11, 14, 17, p. 48
 Lermontov, M. J., Russ. poet & novelist, 1814-41. Map 42
 Le Roy, Fr. phil. b. 1870. Map 47
 Le Roy, Eugène, Fr. phil., Bordeaux. Map 42
 Le Sage, Alain R., Fr. wr., 1668-1747. Map 40, p. 186
 Les Andelys, Fr., Eure; late gothic ch. Map 27, 48
 Lesbos, Gr. Map e.p., 1, 3, 5, 15
 Lescar, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées. Map 48
 Lescot, Pierre, Fr. arch. (the Louvre etc.), 1515-78. Map 33, fig. 709
 Lescaure, Fr., Tarn; rom. portal. Map 48
 Espinasse, Mme. de, Fr. letter-writer, 1732-1776. Map 40
 Les Saintes-Maries, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
 Lessay, Fr., Manche; rom. abbey ch. Map 20, 21, 48
 Lesseps, F. de, builder of the Suez Canal; began Panama Canal; 1805-94. Map 52
 Lessing, G. E., Germ. dramatist & aesthetic theorist; Map 40, 41
 Lesterps, mon., Hte.-Vienne, Fr.; rom. ch. Map 20
 Lesvos, *see* Lesbos. Map 6
 Le Tellier, *see* Louvois
 Le Thor, Fr., Vaucluse; rom. ch. Map 48
 Le Thoronet, Fr., Var; OC abbey ch. Map 23, 48, fig. 369
 Leubus, mon. OC, Silesia. Map 23
 Leuce, island on coast of Thrace. Map 1
 Leucas, Gr. island. Map 2
 Leuchars, Scotland. Map 21
 Leucippus, Gr. phil. Miletus, 5th cent. B.C.; atomism. Map 2, 3
 Le Vaast, Fr., Pas de Calais. Map 48
 Le Vigen, Fr., Hte.-Vienne. Map 48
 Levschin, Platon, metropolitan, Russ. Map 40
 Lewes, mon., Sussex, Eng. Map 20, 22, 52
 Lex Frisonum, codification of Frisian Law. Map 18
 Lézat, Fr. mon., Hte-Garonne. Map 22
 Libanius, Gr. orator, Antioch. Map 11
 Libau, Latvia. Map 26
 Liberatore, Matteo, SJ, It. phil., 1810-92. Map 42
 Libon of Elis, builder of Temple of Zeus Olympia. Map 3
 Lichfield, Eng.; gothic cath. Map 17, 24, 26
 Lidner, Bengt, Swedish. poet, 1757-93. Map 41
 Liebana, mon. in Sp., Navarre. Map 14
 Liebenthal, Silesia. Map 38
 Liebermann, Max, Germ. painter, 1847-1935. Map 47
 Liebig, J. von, Germ. chem., 1803-73. Map 42
 Liebmann, Otto. Germ. phil., 1840-1912. Map 42
 Liège, Belgium. Map 18-22, *passim*
 Liegnitz, Silesia. Map 32, 38, 39
 Lierre, Belgium; ch. Map 37, 47
 Liesborn, Meister von, anon. Westphalian painter; altar and mon. ch. at Liesborn, nr. Münster. Map 27
 Liessies, Fr. OSB abbey, Nord. Map 33
 Lieu-Dieu, Fr. OC mon., Somme. Map 23
 Ligne, Chas. Joseph, Prince de, Austrian general & wr., 1735-1814. Map 41
 Liguori, A. M. de, f. of the Redemptorists, 1696-1787. Map 40
 Liguria, Rom. prov. between Marseilles & Genoa. Map 5
 Lii, Estonian wr., 1864-1913. Map 47
 Lilienfeld, OC mon., Austria. Map 23, 38
 Lille, Fr., Nord. Map 48
 Lillers, Fr., Pas-de-Calais; ch. Map 20, 21, 48
 Lilybaeum (Marsala), Sicily. Map 1
 Lima, Peru. Map 34, 52, fig. 895, p. 150
 Limbourg, the Brothers, decorators of the Book of Hours of Duc Jean de Berry; Poitiers. Map 27
 Limburg on the Haardt, OSB abbey in the Palatinate, f. by Conrad II in 1025; now a ruin. Map 20, 22
 Limburg on the Lahn, Nassau; 13th cent. cath. Map 24, 26
 Limne, Gr. Map 15
 Limoges, Fr., Hte.-Vienne, *see* Limoviges; centre of enamel-work, 12-16th cent. Map e.p., *passim*, fig. 517
 Limousin, L., enamel-worker, Limoges, 16th cent. Map 33
 Limoviges (Limoges). Map e.p.
 Linas, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
 Lincoln, Eng., *see* Lindum; gothic cath. Map e.p., *passim*, fig. 457, 532
 Lincoln, Abraham, president USA during Civil War. Map 52
 Lind, J., Eng. doct., † 1794. Map 40
 Lindau, Bavaria. Map 32
 Lindisfarne (Holy Island), mon. on island of coast of Northumberland; f. 635 by St Aidan. Map 16-18, 21, fig. 210
 Lindum (Lincoln), Britannia. Map e.p., 5
 Lingen, Lower Saxony. Map 37
 Linköping, Sweden. Map 25, 26
 Linnaeus, C., Swedish naturalist, 1707-78. Map 40
 Linz, Austria. Map 38, 39
 Liotard, J. E., Swiss painter, Paris, 1702-89. Map 40
 Lippi, Fra Filippo, Florentine painter. Map 27-29, p. 139
 Lippoldsberg, Westphalia. Map 21
 Lippo Memmi, religious painter at Siena, 1317-47. Map 25, fig. 563b
 Lipsius, Justus, Neth. philologist, 1547-1606. Map 33, p. 149
 Liptschitz, Fr. sculpt. Map 47
 Lisieux, Fr., Calvados; early gothic cath. Map 20, *passim*
 Lisbon, *see* Olisipo, Portugal. Map e.p., *passim*
 Lissus (Alessio), Illyria. Map 1
 Lister, Joseph, Eng. surgeon; antisepsis; 1827-1912. Map 47
 Liszt, Franz von, Hungarian comp. & pianist, 1811-86. Map 42
 Literature of '98', renaissance of Sp. lit. with Pio Baroja etc. Map 47
 Littré, M. P. E., Fr. philologist, 1801-81. Map 42
 Ljudger (St), missionary in Frisia, † 809. Map 18
 Liudprand, bp. of Cremona, hist., ca. 922-ca. 970. Map 18, 19
 Littlemore, nr. Oxford, Eng. Map 42
 Liverpool, Eng. Map 43, 44, 47
 Livingstone, David, Scots explorer in Africa, 1813-73. Map 34
 Livius Andronicus, Rome, 3rd cent. B.C. 1st latin dramatist. Map 4
 Livius, Titus, Rom. hist., *see* Patavium Map 5, p. 18
 Lizardi, Mexican wr., 1776-1827. Map 52
 Ljubastinja, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Llandaff, Wales, Glam.; gothic cath. Map 21, 24, 26
 Llauwit, mon., S. Wales. Map 17
 Loanda, Angola, Africa. Map 34
 Loarre, Sp. mon., Navarre. Map 20, 21
 Löbau, Saxony. Map 38
 Lobbes, OSB abbey, Hainaut, Belgium. Map 17, 18, 22
 Lobkowitz, chancellor of Bohemia under Rudolph II at outbreak of Thirty Years' War. Map 33
 Loccum, OC mon., Westphalia. Map 23
 Loc-Dieu, Dordogne, Fr. Map 23
 Loches, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; château. Map 27, 48
 Lochner, Stefan, painter, Cologne, † 1451. Map 27
 Locke, John, Eng. phil.; empiricist. Map 36, p. 178, 186
 Locri Epizephyrii, Gr. colony, S. It. Map 1, 3
 Locris (1), Gr., opposite N. Euboea. Map 3
 Locris (2), territory on Gulf of Corinth. Map 3
 Logronán, Fr., Finisterre. Map 48
 Lodève, Fr., Hérault. Map 48
 Lodge, Thos., Eng. wr., 1558-1625. Map 33
 Lodi, It., Lombardy. Map 22
 Lodz, Poland. Map 40, 46
 Loevestein; castle nr. Gorinchem, Neth. Map 37
 Logothete, Byz. treasury official. Map 16
 Logroño, Sp. mon., Old Castile. Map 20, 21
 Løgum, OC mon., S. Jutland. Map 23
 Loja, Sp., Andalusia. Map 32
 Lollards, followers of Wiclif. Map 25
 Lombardo, A., sculpt., Venice, ca. 1520. Map 31, 33
 Lombardo, Tullio, It. sculpt., Venice, ca. 1455-1532. Map 31, 33
 Lombards, Germ. tribe, after 568 in It.; conquered by Charlemagne in 774. Map 14, 17
 Lombez, Fr., Gers. Map 48
 Lombroso, Cesare, It. doct. & criminologist, 1835-1909. Map 47
 London, *see* Londinium. Map e.p., 20. *passim*, fig. 936, 985, p. 150
 Londinium (London), Britannia. Map e.p., 5
 Long, Crawford Williamson, US surgeon, 1815-78. Map 52
 Long Beach, oil derricks at, Fig. 969
 Longfellow, H. W., US poet, 1807-82. Map 52
 Longhi, Pietro, Venetian rococo painter, 1702-85. Map 40, fig. 928
 Longpont, Fr., Aisne. Map 23, 48
 Longuelune, Z., Fr. arch., 1669-1748, Dresden. Map 41
 Longus, Lesbos, late 2nd cent.; wr. pastoral novel 'Daphnis & Chloë'. Map 5
 Longvuelle, Fr. mon., Pas-de-Calais. Map 22
 Lonlay, Fr. mon., Manche. Map 22
 Lönnrot, E., Finnish publisher of folksongs & sagas, 1802-84. Map 42
 Lons-le-Saulnier, Fr., Jura; rom. abbey ch. Map 20, 48
 Loos, OC abbey, Fr., Nord. Map 23
 Lope de Vega, Sp. dramatist, 1562-1635. Map 33, p. 150
 Lopez Picó, Catalan poet, b. 1886. Map 47
 Lopez Portillo, Mexican novelist, 1850-1923. Map 52
 Loppersum, Groningen, Neth.; ch. Map 24
 Loqmariquer, Fr., Morbihan. Map 48
 Lorch, *see* Lauriacum, Austria. Map 17
 Lorentz, H. A., Neth. phys., 1853-1928. Map 47
 Lorenzetti, brothers, *see* Ambrogio L., & Pietro L. Map 25
 Lorenzo Giustiani (St), bp. of Venice. Map 27
 Lorenzo the Magnificent, of the Medici family; Florence became a cultural centre under his government. Map 27
 Loreto, It., Marche; pilgrim shrine. Map 28
 Lorrain, Claude, Fr. painter, 1600-82. Map 36, fig. 829, p. 170
 Lorsch, Hesse, nr. Worms; abbey f. 763; carolingian palace. Map 17, 18, 22, fig. 236, 244
 Lorzting, G. A., Germ. comp., 1801-51. Map 41
 Los Angeles, Calif., USA. Map 34, 52
 Lotharius, son of Lewis the Pious, Frankish Emp., 795-855. Map 18
 Loti, Pierre, Fr. wr., 1850-1923. Map 47
 Lotze, H., Germ. physiologist & phil., 1817-81. Map 42
 Loudun, Fr., Vienne. Map 35
 Louis, *see also* Lewes
 Louis (St), k. of Fr., 1214-70; undertook the 6th & 7th crusades, † at Tunis. Map 24
 Louis the Bavarian, Germ. emp., 1282-1347. Map 25
 Louis the German, son of Louis the Pious, k. of the E. Frankish Emp., 843-76. Map 18
 Louis the Pious, Frankish Emperor, 814-40. Map 18
 Louis I, k. of Bavaria. Map 41
 Louis VIII, K. of Fr. Map 24
 Louis XI, k. of Fr.; defeated Charles the Bold. Map 27, p. 118
 Louis XIII, k. of Fr. Map 36
 Louis XIV, k. of Fr. Map 36, fig. 818, p. 178
 Louis XV, k. of Fr., 1715-74. Map 40, p. 192
 Louis XVI, k. of Fr., 1773-92; executed 1793. Map 40, 41, p. 192
 Loukaris, Cyrill, patriarch of Constantinople, tried to assist Calvinism; murdered 1638 by the sultan. Map 36
 Lourdes, Fr., Htes-Pyrénées; pilgrim shrine. Map 42
 Louth, Eng. mon. OC, Lincoln. Map 23
 Louvain, Belgian Brabant. Map 24, *passim*, p. 118
 Louveciennes, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; château. Map 50
 Louviers, Fr., Eure. Map 48
 Louvois, François Michel Le Tellier, Marquis de, Fr. pol., Minister for War under Louis XIV; 1639-91. Map 36
 Löwe, J. K. G., Germ. comp., 1796-1869. Map 41
 Loyola, N. Sp. Map 35
 Lozeau, Canadian poet, 1878-1924. Map 52
 Lübeck, Germ. Map e.p., 21, *passim*
 Lublin, Poland. Map 40
 Lucan (M. Annaeus Lucanus), Rom. poet, 39-65. Map 5
 Lucas of Leyden, Neth. painter & engraver, 1494-1533. Map 33, fig. 699
 Lucca, It., Tuscany; rom. ch. Map 24, 27, 28, 32
 Lucentum (Alicante), Sp. Map 1
 Lucerne, Switz. Map 24, 32, 36, 38, 39
 Lucia (St), martyr, Syracuse (13 Dec.). Map 13
 Luciana, Rom. dist. of It., modern Calabria. Map 5
 Lucian of Samosata, sophist & satirist. Map 5
 Lucianus (St), martyr, Nicomedia (26 Oct.). Map 13
 Lucifer of Cagliari, extreme anti-Arian. Map 11
 Lucilius, C. L., Latin satirist, Rome, 180-102. Map 4
 Lucina, Catacomb of, on Appian Way. Map 10
 Luçon, Fr., Vendée. Map 48
 Lucretius, Titus L. Carus, Roman poet, 99-55 B.C. Map 4, p. 21
 Lucus Augusti (Lugo), Hispania (Sp.). Map 5
 Ludovico il Moro, duke of Milan, † 1508 as Fr. prisoner. Map 27
 Ludovisi, Throne of, Musea delle Terme, Rome. Map 2, fig. 28
 Ludwig, Otto, Germ. wr., 1813-65. Map 42
 Ludwigsburg, Württemberg. Map 38
 Lugano, Switz. Map 28, 32
 Lugdunensis, Gallia, Rom. prov. Map 5
 Lugdunum (Lyons), Gallia Lugdunensis. Map 5, 9, 13
 Lugdunum Batavorum (Leiden), Germania Inferior. Map 5
 Lugo, Sp., Galicia. Map 20, 21
 Luikgestel, Sp. enclave in United Provinces of the Neth. Map 37
 Luini, B., It. painter, principally at Milan. Map 33
 Luis de Granada, spiritual wr., 1505-88. Map 33, p. 150
 Lulli, J. B., It. comp., worked in Fr., 1632-87. Map 36
 Lund, episcopal see, Sweden; rom. cath. Map 20, 21, 24, 46
 Lüneburg, Lower Saxony; late gothic chs. Map 25, 27, 32
 Lupus, or Loup (St), doctor of the ch.; bp. of Troyes; Lerinum, Britannia; † ca. 479. Map 11, 17, 18

Lusitania, Rom. prov. after 138 B.C.; modern Portugal. Map 5
 Lustra, Lycaonia, Asia Minor. Map 8
 Lutetia Parisiorum (Paris), Gallia Lugd. Map e.p., 5, 11, 13
 Luther, Martin, Germ. reformer, Wittenberg, 1483-1546. Map 33, 35, fig. 756, p. 150, 192
 Lutterade, Neth. State Mine Maurits. Fig. 977
 Lutterworth, Eng. Map 25
 Luxeuil, Fr., Hte.-Saône; abbey of Merovingian period. Map 14, 17, 18, 48, p. 51
 Luz, Fr., Hts.-Pyrénées. Map 48
 Lvov, *see* Lemberg, Poland. Map 26, 35, 40
 Lyauté, L. H. G., Fr. High Commissioner in Morocco, 1854-1934. Map 47
 Lycabettus, Mons, Attica. Map 2
 Lycaonia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 5
 Lyceum, Athens. Map 2
 Lycia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 3
 Lycopoli, Egypt. Map 11
 Lycosura, Arcadia, temple of Persephone, 3rd cent. B.C. Map 4
 Lycurgus, Spartan lawgiver. Map 1
 Lydda (under Sept. Severus: Diospolis), Judaea. Map 6, 9, 11, 13
 Lydia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 1, 3
 Lydwina (St), Neth. mystic. Map 27
 Lyly, John, Eng. wr.; 'Euphues'; † 1606. Map 33, 36
 Lynch, painter, Mexico, b. 1851. Map 52
 Lyons, Fr., Rhône, *see* Lugdunum; gothic cath. Map e.p., 15, *passim*
 Lysias, Athenian orator. Map 2
 Lysimachia, Thrace. Map 4
 Lyssippus of Sikyon, sculpt., Athens. Map 2-4, fig. 50
 Lystra, Lycaonia, Asia Minor. Map 9, 11

M

Maassluis, Neth. Map 37
 Maastricht, *see* Trajectum, Neth. Map e.p., 20, 21, 24, 26, 37
 Mabillon, Jean, OSB, Maurist scholar, 1632-1707. Map 36, 40
 Mabus, *also* Hieropolis, Syria. Map 14
 Mabuse (Jean Gossaert), Neth. painter, 1478-1536. Map 33
 Macadam, J. L., Scots road surveyor, 1756-1836. Map 41
 Macao, China. Map 34
 Macarii, (1) H. Macarius Aegyptus; (2) Macarius the Alexandrian; both hermits in the Thebaid. Map 11
 Macaulay, T. B., Eng. Whig hist. & pol., 1800-59. Map 42
 Macbeth, k. of Scotland. Map 20
 Macchabees, the, Palestine, leaders of the Jewish rising against Syria, 166-135. Map 4, 5
 Macchabees, Fourth Book of the; Apocryphal book of the Bible. Map 5
 Macchiavelli, Niccolò (*or* Machiavelli), Florentine pol., hist. & wr., 1469-1527. Map 33, fig. 673 p. 149
 MacDowell, E., US doct., 1771-1830. Map 52
 Macedonia, territory N. of Gr. Map 3, 5, 9
 Macedonians, Byz. dynasty, 867-1081. Map 16
 Macerata, It., Marche. Map 36, 46
 Mach, E., Austrian phil., 1838-1916. Map 47
 Machado, A., Sp. poet, 1875-1939. Map 47
 Machado de Assis, Brazilian novelist, 1839-1908. Map 52
 Machaerus, Palestine. Map 6
 Macip (J. de Juanes), Sp. painter, Valencia. Map 33
 Macpherson, James, Scots poet; his 'Ossian' had gt. influence on early romanticism; 1736-96. Map 41
 Mactan, Philippines. Map 34
 Madaba, Transjordan; map in mosaics, 6th cent. Map 12, 15
 Madaura, Numidia. Map 5, 9
 Maderna, C., It. arch., completed St Peter's at Rome; 1556-1629. Map 36, fig. 765, 779
 Madrid, Sp. Map e.p., 27, *passim*
 Maecenas, Caius, Rom. pol. & patron of the arts & sciences, 65-8 B.C. Map 5
 Maerlant, Jacob van, Flemish poet, 1235-1300. Map 24
 Maeterlinck, M., Fr.-Belgian poet & wr., 1862-1949. Map 47
 Maes, N., Neth. painter, 1632-93. Map 37
 Maffei, S., It. dramatist, 1675-1755. Map 40
 Mafra, baroque mon. nr. Lisbon. Map 40
 Magdala (Medjdel), Galilee. Map 6
 Magellan, F. de, Portuguese explorer, 1480-1521. Map 34
 Magendie, Fr. doct., 1783-1855. Map 41
 Maghreb, arabic for Morocco. Map 16-18
 Magliabecchi, A., It. scholar, 1633-1714. Map 36
 Magna Grecia, S. It. Map 1
 Magnasco, A., It. painter, 1677-1749. Map 40
 Magnesia, Lydia. Map 4, 9, fig. 18
 Magnus, k. of Norway. Map 24
 Magny-et-Vexin, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Magyars, nomadic tribe, in Hungary since 892. Map 16-19
 Mahler, Gustav, Austrian comp., 1860-1911. Map 42
 Mahomet, f. of Islam, Mecca, 570-632. Map 16
 Maiferqat, *see* Martyropolis. Map 12
 Maikov, A. N., Russ. poet, 1821-97. Map 42
 Maillezais, Vendée, Fr.; rom. ch. Map 22
 Maillol, A., Fr. sculpt., 1861-1944.
 Maine de Biran, Fr. phil., 1766-1824. Map 42
 Mainstockheim, Bavaria. Map 38
 Maintenon, Fr., Eure-et-Loir. Map 48, 50
 Mainz, *see* Moguntiacum; rom. cath. Map e.p. 16-22, *passim*, fig. 343
 Maiolus (St), OSB, 4th abbot of Cluny. Map 19
 Maiorescu, Titu, Rum. wr. & pol., 1840-1917. Map 42
 Maisons-Laffite, Seine-et-Oise, Fr.; château. Map 50
 Maistre, J. de, Fr. wr., 1754-1821. Map 42
 Maître du Cœur d'Amour Espris, miniaturist. Map 27, fig. 634
 Makart style, 19th cent. style of interior decoration, named after Austrian painter Hans Makart, 1840-84. Map 42
 Malacca, Indo-China. Map 34
 Malaga, Sp., Andalusia; renaissance cath. Map 32, 36, 40
 Malagón, Sp., New Castile. Map 35
 Malalas, John, Byz. hist., Constantinople. Map 14
 Malatesta, ruling family in Rimini, It. Map 27
 Malatya, Melitene, Asia Minor. Map e.p.
 Malczewski, A., Polish poet, 1793-1826. Map 42
 Malebranche, N., Fr. phil. & theol., 1638-1715. Map 36
 Malherbe, F. de, Fr. poet, 1555-1628. Map 36, p. 150, 178
 Mallarmé, S., Fr. poet, 1842-98. Map 42
 Mallerdorf, Bavaria. Map 39
 Malling, Eng., Kent. Map 21
 Malmaison, nr. Paris, château. Map 50
 Malmédy, Belgium. Map 17, 22
 Malmesbury, Wilts., Eng.; OSB abbey f. 7th cent. Map 17, 18, 21
 Malmö, Sweden. Map 24, 26
 Malory, Sir Thomas, Eng. wr.; 'Morte d'Arthur'. Map 27
 Malouel, Jean, painter at Burgundian court. Map 27
 Malpighi, M., It. doct., discovered red corpuscles etc., 1628-94. Map 36
 Mals, Austria; carolingian ch. Map 18
 Malta, *see* Melita, Map e.p., 12, *passim*
 Malthus, T. R., Eng. clergyman & economist; theory of population; 1766-1834. Map 41
 Mamas (St), Caesarea, martyr. (17 Aug). Map 13
 Mamre, Palestine. Map 12, 13
 Mamun, Al, khalif, Bagdad. Map 16
 Man, Isle of, Eng. Map 18
 Manacor, Balearics; early christian ruins. Map 12, 15
 Manassija, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Manchester, Lancs., Eng. Map 43-46
 Mander, K. van, Neth. painter, 1548-1606. Map 33, 37
 Mandeville, Bernard de, b. Rotterdam, wr. in Eng., 1670-1733; 'Fable of the Bees'. Map 40
 Manéglise, Fr., Seine-Inf.; rom. ch. Map 21
 Manet, Edouard, Fr. impressionist painter, 1832-1883. Map 47, fig. 937, 940, p. 192
 Manetho, Egyptian hist. Map 4
 Mani, Persian theol., *see* Manicheism. Map 9
 Manicheism; dualist system, mixture of Christianity & paganism. Map 9
 Manierismo, artificial style in lit. & art. in 16th cent. Map 32
 Maniu, Rum. poet, b. 1891. Map 47
 Mann, Thomas, Germ. wr. b. 1875, now in USA. Map 42, 47
 Mannheim, Rhineland, Germ. Map 36, 38-40
 Manninen, Finnish poet, b. 1872. Map 47
 Manning, Henry E., Eng. R. C. archbp. of Westminster & Cardinal, 1808-92. Map 42
 Manosque, OC mon., Var, Fr. Map 23
 Manresa, Sp., Catalonia; baroque ch. Map 35
 Manrique, J., Sp. poet, 1440-79. Map 27
 Mansart, J. H., Fr. classical arch., 1646-1708. Map 36, fig. 770, 819
 Mansfield, Katherine, Eng. novelist, 1888-1923. Map 47
 Manson, Sir Patrick, Eng. doct., 1844-1922. Map 42
 Mansur, Al, khalif, Bagdad. Map 16
 Mansur, Al, *see* Almanzor. Map 20
 Mansura, Iraq. Map 16
 Mantegna, A., It. painter & engraver, Padua, Mantua. Map 27, 28, fig. 646, p. 139
 Mantes, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; early gothic cath. Map 21, 48, 50
 Mantua, It., Lombardy. Map 1, 5, *passim*, fig. 505, 654, p. 128, 139
 Manuel, Don, k. of Portugal. Map 27
 Manuelino, Portuguese renaissance style. Map 27, fig. 707
 Manzoni, Alessandro, It. wr., 1785-1873. Map 42, p. 197
 Mappalicus (St), martyr, Carthage (19 April). Map 13

Maracanda (Samarhand), Sogdiana. Map 4
 Maragall, Catalan poet, 1860-1911. Map 47
 Maranhão, Brazil. Map 34
 Marathon, *see* Miltiades. Map 1
 Maratti, Carlo, It. painter, 1625-1713. Map 36, 40
 Marbode, bp. of Rennes, theol. wr. & poet. Map 20
 Marburg, Thuringia; ch. Map 24-26, 39, 46, 47, fig. 474
 Marburger Schule (Marburg School), Neo-Kantian phil. movement (Cohen, Natorp). Map 47
 Marcel, G., Fr. phil., b. 1889. Map 47
 Marcellianus, *see* Marcus & Marcellianus
 Marcellinus & Peter (Sts), Rom. martyrs on Via Labicina (2 June). Map 10
 Marcellinus (St), pope, Rom. martyr in Catac. of Priscilla (26 April). Map 10
 Marcellus (St), martyr (30 Oct.). Map 13
 Marcellus (St), martyr, Apamea (14 Aug.). Map 13
 Marcellus (St), martyr, Cabillonum (4 Sept.). Map 13
 Marcellus, bp. of Ancyra, opponent of Arianism. Map 11
 Marchant, Guyot, Parisian printer, pub. Dance of Death 1485. Map 27
 Marcianopolis, Moesia. Map 11
 Marcigny, Fr., Saône-et-Loire. Map 22
 Marcillac, Fr., Lot. Map 22, 48
 Marcillac, Louise de, f. Filles de la Charité. Map 35
 Marcilly, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Marcion, heretic, Rome, did not believe in the God of the O. T.; ascetic teaching. Map 9
 Marcomanni, Germ. tribe, Bohemia, subjugated by Rome 166-80 B.C. Map 5
 Marconi, G., It. phys., 1874-1937. Map 47
 Marcoussis, Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 50
 Mark (St), the Evangelist, Alexandria. Map 8
 Mark the Deacon, biographer of Porphyrius, Gaza. Map 11
 Marcus Aurelius, Rom. Emp., 121-180, & stoic phil. Map 5, fig. 59, p. 36, 139
 Marcus & Marcellianus (Sts.), Roman martyrs on the Appian Way (18 June). Map 10
 Marées, Hans von, Germ. painter, 1837-87. Map 42
 Margaret (St), q. of Scotland, † 1093. Map 20
 Margaret, q. of Denmark, Norway & Sweden; under her rule these countries united in the Union of Kalmar. Map 25
 Margaret of Hainaut, duchess of Holland. Map 25
 Margiane (Merw), Bactria. Map 4
 Margaret Mary Alacoque (St), Fr., 1647-90. Map 35
 Maria Teresa, empress of Austria, 1740-80. Map 39
 Mariana SJ, J. de, Sp. theol. & hist., 1536-1623. Map 33, 36
 Marianus (St), martyr, Lambaesis (30 April). Map 13
 Mariaplain, nr. Salzburg. Map 38
 Mariazell, mon., Austria. Map 39
 Marib, capital Yemen. Map 16
 Marie, P., Fr. doct. Map 47
 Marie of Oignies (St), nr. Liège, f. of Beguines, Nivelles, 1177-1213. Map 24
 Marienbirnbaum, Bavaria. Map 38
 Marienburg, seat of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, E. Prussia. Map e.p., 24-26
 Marienmunster, mon., Westphalia. Map 22
 Marienrode, OC mon., nr. Hanover. Map 23
 Marienthal, OC mon. nr. Hildesheim. Map 23
 Marienwalde, OC mon., nr. Brandenburg. Map 23
 Marino, Cavaliere, It. baroque poet, 1569-1625. Map 33, 36, p. 149
 Marinus (St), martyr, Caesarea (3 March). Map 13
 Mariotte, E., Fr. phys., 1620-84. Map 36
 Maritain, Jacques, Fr. phil., b. 1882. Map 47
 Marius & Martha (Sts), Rom. martyrs on Via Cornelia (19 Jan.). Map 10
 Marius Mercator, eccl. wr. Rome. Map 11
 Marius Victor, early christian poet. Map 11
 Marivaux, P.-de, Fr. dramatist, 1688-1763. Map 40
 Markov, mon., Macedonia. Map 26
 Marlborough, John Churchill Duke of, Eng. general & pol., 1650-1722. Map 40
 Marlowe, Christopher, Eng. dramatist & poet, 1564-1593. Map 33
 Marmande, Fr., Lot-et-Garonne; late gothic ch. Map 48
 Marmoutier, mon. nr. Tours, f. by St Martin. Map 11, 22
 Marmoutier, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 21, 48
 Marnix, Philip of St Aldegonde, Neth. calvinistic pol. & wr., 1538-98. Map 33
 Marolles, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 22, 50
 Maronia, Thrace. Map 1
 Marot, Clément, Fr. poet, Geneva. Map 33
 Marot, Daniel, Fr. arch., 1663-1752 (at the Hague 1685). Map 37
 Marozia, Tuscan princess, dominated Rome 932. Map 18
 Marque, Catalonia. Map 19
 Marquette, P., discovered N. America; Great Lakes. Map 34
 Marrakesh, Morocco. Map 16
 Marsa Goua, *see* Apollonia, Cyrenaica. Map e.p., 12
 Marschner, H., Germ. comp., 1795-1861. Map 41
 Marseilles, *see* Massilia, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map e.p., 12, 17, 20, 48

- Marsilio Ficino, Florentine herm., trans. Plato. Map 27, fig. 647, p. 133
- Marsilius van Ingen, Neth. phil. & theol., at Paris & Heidelberg. Map 25
- Marsilius of Padua, It. eccl. & pol. wr.; his 'Defensor Pacis' an attack in the Papacy. Map 25
- Marsman, H., Neth. poet & essayist, 1899-1940. Map 24
- Marston, Roger, Eng. phil., Oxford. Map 24
- Martel, Charles, 689-741; defeated Mohammedans at Poitiers. Map 17, p. 59
- Martha (St), *see* Marius & Martha. Map 10
- Martial, Marcus Valerius, epigrammatist & poet, Rome, 40-104. Map 5
- Martianus Capella, last pagan wr. in N. Africa. Map 11
- Martigny, *see* Octodurum. Map e.p.
- Martini, Simone, leader of Siennese school of painting, 1284-1344. Map 24, 25, fig. 563a
- Martianus, Rom. martyr on Via Aurelia antiqua (16 Oct.). Map 10
- Martin (St), archbp. of Braga (Portugal), converted *Saxi* (Arians). Map 14
- Martin (St), bp. of Tours, 1st. 'confessor', patron of Fr. Map 11
- Martmer de la Rosa, F., Sp. pol. & poet, 1789-1862. Map 42
- Martvili, Armenia. Map 15
- Martyrologium Hieronymianum, list of martyrs in form of a calendar compiled ca. 600 in S. Gaul. Map 13
- Martyropolis (Maiferqat), Armenia. Map 11, 13, 15
- Maruthas, bp. of Martyropolis, hagiographer, † ca. 420. Map 13
- Marvell, Andrew, Eng. puritan poet & pol., 1621-78. Map 36
- Marx, Karl, Germ. socialist; Marxism. Map 42
- Mary Tudor, q. of Eng., 1553-58. Map 35
- Marzabotto, It., nr. Bologna; remains of Etrurian burial place. Map 1
- Masaccio, It. painter, early renaissance. Map 27, 29, fig. 647
- Mascate, Oman (Arabia). Map 34
- Masefield, John, Eng. Poet Laureate, b. 1875. Map 47
- Masillon, J. B., Fr. court preacher, 1663-1742. Map 36
- Maslama of Madrid, Arab. traveller. Map 16
- Masolino, It. painter, Florence, 1383-1447. Map 25, 27, fig. 657
- Massa Candida, the 153 of (Sts), Carthaginian martyrs (24 Aug.). Map 13
- Massaua, Eritrea. Map 34
- Massenet, J., Fr. comp., 1842-1912. Map 42
- Massieccio, N., It. novelist. Map 27, fig. 139
- Marsilia (Marseilles), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 1, 11, 13, 14
- Mas'udi, arab. hist. & geog. Map 16
- Matelič, mon., Serbia. Map 26
- Matera, It., Apulia. Map 24
- Mathias of Arras, arch., Prague; brought gothic to Bohemia. Map 25
- Mathis Nihart, formerly called Grünewald, Germ. painter, 1475-1520, Colmar. Map 27, fig. 732, 734, p. 153
- Matisse, Henri, Fr. painter, b. 1869. Map 47, fig. 951
- Matrona (St), martyr, Thessalonica (15 March). Map 13
- Matsijs, Quinten, Flemish painter, 1466-1530. Map 33, fig. 720, p. 150
- Mattheo da Viterbo, painter, Avignon. Map 25
- Mattsee, mon. nr. Salzburg. Map 39
- Maubeuge, Fr., Nord. Map 37
- Maubouisson, Fr. OC mon., Oise. Map 23, 50
- Maulbrona, OC abbey in Württemberg, f. 1146. Map 21, 42
- Maupassant, Guy de, Fr. wr., 1850-93. Map 42
- Mauretania Caesariensis, Rom. prov., N. Africa. Map 5, p. 21
- Mauriac, François, Fr. wr., b. 1885. Map 47
- Maurianum, Gallia Narb. Map 17
- Maurists, members of Congregation of St Maur, eccl. historians. Map 36, 40
- Maurice (St), martyr, Agaunum (22 Sept.). Map 13
- Maurice, Byz. Emp., Constantinople. Map 15
- Maurisstad, Pernambuco. Map 34
- Mauropus, J., Byz. wr., 11th cent., Constantinople. Map 16
- Maurras, Charles, Fr. wr. & pol., b. 1868. Map 47
- Maursmünster (Marmoutier), earliest mon. in Alsace, f. 590 by St Leobard; rom. ch. Map 17, 18
- Maurus (St), martyr, Parentium (22 Nov.). Map 13
- Mawarannahr, arabic for Transoxania (Turkestan). Map 16
- Maxima (St), martyr, Thuburbo (Africa) (30 July). Map 13
- Maximilian II, Emmanuel, k. of Bavaria, 1662-1726; helped in the liberation of Vienna, 1683. Map 39
- Maximilian (St), martyr, Theveste (12 March). Map 13
- Maximinus (St), bp. of Trier, 352; helped Athanasius during his exile. Map 11
- Maximus, bp. of Turin during invasion of the Huns; 380-465. Map 11
- Maximus (St), Rom. martyr on the Appian Way (2 May). Map 10
- Maximus, Confessor (St), b. at Constantinople; phil. & theol., doctor of the ch.; exiled to the Caucasus. Map 14, p. 51
- Maxwell, J. C., Scots math. & phys., 1831-79. Map 42
- Mayakovsky, Russ. poet, 1894-1930. Map 47
- Mayer, J. R. von, Germ. doct. & phys., 1814-78. Map 42
- Mayo, W. J. & C. H., US doct., f. Mayo Clinic. Map 52
- Mayor, Eng. archeol.; Paestum. Map 41
- Mazaca (later Caesarea), Cappadocia. Map 4, 8, 9
- Mazam, Fr. mon. OC, Hte.-Loire. Map 23
- Mazarin, Jules, Fr. cardinal, prime minister of Fr., 1602-1661. Map 36, fig. 809
- Mazzini, Giuseppe, It. revolutionary, 1805-72. Map 42
- Meaux, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; gothic cath. Map 17, *passim*, fig. 375
- Mecca, Arabia. Map 34
- Mécsk, Hungarian R. C. priest & poet, b. 1895. Map 47
- Medani, Mesopotamia (formerly Ctesiphon). Map 16
- Medellín, Colombia, Latin America. Map 52
- Medellín, Estremadura, Sp. Map 27
- Medemblik, Neth. Map 37
- Media Atropatene, territory SW of Caspian Sea. Map 4
- Media Magna, territory S. of Caspian Sea. Map 4
- Medina, *see* Jathrib. Map 16, p. 56
- Medina, Sp., Castile. Map 32, 34
- Medina del Campo, Sp. Castile. Map 35
- Medinat-Az-Zahra, nr. Cordova. Map 19
- Medingen, mon., Bavaria, f. 1246; centre Germ. mysticism. Map 25
- Mediolanum (1), Saintes, Aquitania. Map 5
- Mediolanum (2), Milan, It. Map 5, 9, 11, 13, 14
- Medma, Italia, Bruttii. Map 1
- Meersberg, L. Constance. Map 38
- Megara, nr. Athens. Map 1, 3
- Megara Hyblaea, Sicily. Map 1
- Megaspoleon, mon., Gr. Map 26
- Megasthenes, Gr. hist., 4-3 cent. B.C., embassy to India. Map 4
- Mehdiye, Tunis. Map 16
- Mehrerau, OC mon. nr. Bregenz (Austria). Map 22, 23, 39
- Mehun-sur-Yèvre, Fr., Cher; 15th. cent. château. Map 27
- Meillon, Fr. engraver; 17th cent. Fig. 811
- Meinong, A., Austrian phil., 1853-1920. Map 47
- Meissen, Saxony; porcelain industry. Map 27, 38, 39, 40
- Meister der Spielkarten, engraver, Mainz. Map 27
- Meister des Hausbuchs, engraver, Mainz. Map 27
- Meit, K., sculpt., Worms, † after 1544. Map 33
- Meknes, Morocco. Map e.p., 16
- Mekran, SE Persia. Map 16
- Melanchthon, Philip, Germ. reformer, collaborator with Luther, produced the Confession of Augsburg, 1497-1560. Map 33, 35, fig. 758
- Melania, f. convent at Jerusalem. Map 11
- Melanius (St), OSB, bp. of Rennes, † before 549. Map 17
- Melfi, Apulia, It. Map 20, 21
- Melinde, Kenya, Africa. Map 34
- Melita (Malta). Map e.p., 1, 8
- Melitene, Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Map 9, 11, 13
- Melk, baroque abbey in Austria. Map 38, 39, fig. 879-81
- Melkites, monophysite sect, Alexandria. Map 14
- Melle, Fr., Deux-Sèvres; rom. ch. Map 22, 48
- Melleraye, Fr. OC mon., Loire Infér. Map 23
- Mellifont, OC mon., Ireland. Map 23
- Melnik, mon., Macedonia. Map 26
- Melo, Francisco Manuel de, Portuguese hist. & poet, 1608-1666. Map 36
- Melozzo da Forlì, Rome, 1438-94. Map 27, 28, p. 118
- Melque, Sp., nr. Toledo; mosarabic ch. Map 19
- Melrose, OC mon., Scotland; ruins. Map 23, 27, 42
- Melun, Fr. Seine-et-Marne. Map 48, 50
- Melos (Milo), island in the Cyclades, where the Venus de Milo was discovered. Map 3, 8
- Melville, Herman, US novelist, 1819-91. Map 52
- Memel, E. Prussia. Map 26
- Memlinc, Hans, Neth. painter, Bruges, 1433-94. Fig. 633
- Memphis, Egypt. Map 1, 4, 8
- Mena y Medrano, Pedro de, Sp. sculpt., 1628-88. Map 36
- Menander, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens. Map 2, 4, p. 18
- Menapolis, Egypt, early christian pilgrim shrine (St Menas). Map 11, 13
- Ménars, Fr., Loir-et-Cher. Map 40
- Menat, Fr. mon., Puy-de-Dôme. Map 22
- Mencken, H. L., US critic, b. 1880. Map 52
- Mende, Fr., Lozère. Map 48
- Mendel, G. J., Austrian botanist; Mendelian hypothesis on heredity; 1822-84. Map 42
- Mendeliyev, D. I., Russ. chem., 1834-1907. Map 42
- Mendelssohn, Moses, Germ. phil. Map 40
- Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, Germ. comp. Map 42
- Mendoza, Argentine. Map 34
- Mendoza, Don A. de, 1st viceroy of Mexico. Map 52, p. 150
- Mengs, A. R., Germ. painter, worked at Rome, 1728-79. Map 41, p. 192
- Meninx (Djerba), island off the coast of Tripoli. Map 1, 12
- Menno Simons, Neth. mennonite leader, 1496-1561. Map 35
- Mentelin, J., 1st. printer at Strasburg. Map 27
- Menuthis, nr. Alexandria. Map 13
- Menzel, A., Germ. painter & engraver. Map 42
- Meppel, Neth. Map 37
- Merbaka, mon., Gr. Map 26
- Mercator (Gerard Kremer), Flemish geog. & cartographer, 1512-94. Map 33, p. 149
- Mercier, Fr. dramatist, 1740-1814. Map 40
- Mercier, Desiderius, Cardinal archbp. of Malines, phil., 1851-1926. Map 47
- Meredith, George, Eng. novelist, 1828-1909. Map 42
- Mereruela, OC mon., Castile, Sp. Map 21
- Mereskovski, D., Russ. wr., 1865-1941. Map 47
- Merevale, Eng. OC mon., Staffs. Map 23
- Mergentheim, Baden. Map 38
- Meriamlik, Asia Minor; early christian ruins. Map 12
- Merida, Mexico. Map 52
- Merida, Sp., Estremadura, *see* Emerita Augusta. Map e.p., 16, 21
- Merida, Venezuela, S. America. Map 52
- Merino, painter, Mexico, 1818-76. Map 52
- Meroë, Ethiopia. Map 4
- Merseburg, Thuringia. Map 17, 19, 20, 24
- Mersenne, Marin, Fr. math., 1588-1648. Map 36
- Merw (Mary), Turkmenia (Russia in Asia). Map 16, 34
- Mesa, J. de, Sp. painter, Seville. Map 36
- Méschinot, J., Fr. rhetorician, 15th cent. Map 27
- Mesembria (Misivri), Thrace. Map 1, 12, 15, 26
- Mesmer, F. A., Eng. phys.; animal magnetism. Map 41
- Mesmin, Fr. mon., Loiret. Map 22
- Mesopotamia, Rom. prov., after conquest in 200 by Septimius Severus. Map 4, 5
- Mesrop, Armenia, translated Bible into Armenian. Map 11
- Messane (Messina), Sicilia. Map 4
- Messenia, territory SW Peloponnese. Map 3
- Messina, *see* Messane, Sicily. Map 18, 21, 26, 36, 40
- Mestrovič, Ivan, Yugoslavian sculpt. Map 24
- Metapontum (Metaponto), It. Map 1, 3
- Metastasio, Pietro, It. poet, 1698-1782. Map 40
- Metchnikoff, Ilya, Russ.-Fr. doct., 1845-1916; Nobel Prize winner; discovered infl. of white corpuscles on bacteria. Map 47
- Meteora, mon., Macedonia. Map 26
- Methodius, apostle of the Slavs, † 885 in Moravia. Map 13
- Methodius of Olympus, early christian Gr. wr. Map 9
- Metodorus of Lampsacus, Gr. phil., Athens. Map 4
- Metsu, Gabriel, Neth. painter, Leiden 1629-1676. Map 37
- Metten, mon., Bavaria. Map 22
- Metternich, Clement W., Prince of, reactionary pol.; Austrian Foreign Minister. Map 41
- Mettis, Frankish for Metz, very ancient mon. centre. Map 17
- Mettlach, Palatinate. Map 19
- Metz, Fr., Moselle; gothic cath. Map 16, *passim*
- Metdon, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Meulan, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Mexico City. Map 34, 52, p. 150
- Meyer, C. F., Swiss-Germ. poet, 1825-98. Map 42
- Meyerbeer, G., Germ. comp., 1791-1864. Map 41, 42
- Meyerhof, O., Germ. physiologist, b. 1884. Map 47
- Mézières, Fr., Ardennes. Map 48
- Michaelbeuern, mon. nr. Salzburg. Map 39
- Michael Caerularius, patriarch of Constantinople, effected the Schism between the Latin & Gr. Ch., 1054. Map 16, 20
- Michaelis, Karin, b. 1865. Map 47
- Michael Psellos, Byz. hist. Map 20
- Michelangelo Buonarroti, It. sculpt., painter, arch. & poet; Florence; 1475-1564. Map 30, 33, fig. 676, 679, 686, 689, p. 128
- Michelet, Jules, Fr. hist., 1798-1874. Map 42
- Michelfeld, mon., Bavaria. Map 22, 39
- Michelozzo, It. sculpt. & arch., Florence, 1396-1472. Map 27
- Michelstadt, Württemberg. Map 18
- Micinski, Polish poet, 1871-1918. Map 47
- Mickiewicz, A., Polish novelist, wr. & poet, 1798-1855. Map 42
- Micros, Mexican wr., 1868-1908. Map 52
- Middelburg, Neth. Map 27, 32, 37
- Midwolde, Neth. Map 37
- Mierevelt, M. van, Neth. painter, 1567-1641. Map 37, fig. 853, 854, 868
- Mieris, Frans van, Neth. painter, 1635-1681. Map 37
- Miesko (Miezislav), k. of Poland; Christian. Map 19

Mignard, Pierre, Fr. baroque painter, 1610–95. Map 36

Migne, J. P., Fr. patrologist, 1800–75. Map 42

Milan (Mediolanum). Map e.p., 12, *passim*, fig. 558, 954

Miletus, Ionia. Map e.p., 1, *passim*, p. 18

Mileve (Mila), Numidia. Map 11

Milhaud, Darius, Fr. comp. Map 47

Mill, James, Eng. utilitarian economist & wr., 1773–1836. Map 42

Mill, John Stuart, Eng. utilitarian economist & wr., 1806–73; son of above. Map 42

Millais, John Everett, Eng. pre-Raphaelite painter, 1829–96. Map 42

Millet, J. F., Fr. painter at Barbizon, 1815–75. Map 42, fig. 824

Millikan, R. A., US phys. b. 1868. Map 52

Miltiades, victor at Marathon, 490 B.C. Map 1

Miltiades (St), *also* Melchiades, pope; martyr, on Appian Way (10 Dec.). Map 9, 10

Milton, John, Eng. puritan poet, 1608–74. Map 36, p. 170

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA. Map 52

Mimnermus, Gr. poet, Colophon, Asia Minor, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1

Mindelheim, Bavaria. Map 39

Minden, Westphalia. Map 18, 20, 26

Minkowski, H., Germ. math., b. 1864. Map 47

Minne, G., Flemish sculpt., 1866–1941. Map 47

Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. Map 52

Mino da Fiesole, It. sculpt. & arch., Florence, 1430–84. Map 27

Minot, C. S., US doct., 1852–1914. Map 52

Minsk, White Russ. Map 40

Mirabel, baroque castle nr. Salzburg. Map 38

Miranda, J. G. de, Sp. painter, 1677–1749. Map 40

Miranda, S. da, Portuguese poet, 1495–1558. Map 33

Mirecourt, Jean de, scholastic phil., Paris. Map 25

Mirepoix, Fr., Ariège. Map 48

Mirsa-Matruh, Egypt. Map 12

Misr, arab. name for Egypt. Map 16

Misr (town), Egypt, nr. Cairo. Map 16

Mistra, mon., Gr. Map 26, fig. 588–9

Mistral, F., Provençal poet, 1830–1914. Map 42

Mitchell, Margaret, US best-selling novelist, 1901–49. Map 52

Mitla, Mexico. Map 52

Mitrovica, *see* Sirmium, Serbia. Map e.p.

Mitylene, Lesbos, Gr. Archipelago. Map 1

Mnesicles, Gr. arch., Athens, built Propylaea. Map 2

Moabitis, E. of Dead Sea, Rom. prov. of Arabia after 105 B.C. Map 6

Modena, It., Emilia; rom. cath. Map 21, 28, 36, 40, 46

Modica, Sicily. Map 40

Modigliani, Amadeo, It. painter, 1884–1920. Map 47

Modon, Gr. Map 26

Moesia Inferior, Rom. prov.; modern Bulgaria. Map 5, 9

Moesia Superior, Rom. prov.; modern Serbia. Map 5, 9

Mogadishou, Somaliland, E. Africa. Map 34

Moguntiacum (Mainz). Map e.p.

Möhler, J. A., Germ. R. C. theol., 1796–1838. Map 42

Moirax, Fr., Lot-et-Garonne. Map 22, 48

Moissac, Fr. OSB abbey nr. Cahors (Tarn-et-Gar.); rom. sculpture. Map 20–22, 48, fig. 322

Mo'izz, al-, Fatimid; Cairo f. in his reign. Map 16

Moles, A. de, Fr. stained-glass worker, Auch, 16th cent. Map 33

Moleschott, J. Neth. phil., professor at Zürich & elsewhere, 1822–93. Map 42

Molesmes, OSB abbey, Côte-d'Or, f. 1075; Cîteaux f. from here. Map 20, 22.

Molfetta, It., Apulia. Map 21

Molière, Jean-Baptiste, Fr. dramatist, court poet of Louis XIV, 1622–73. Map 36, p. 178

Molina SJ, Luis de, Sp. theol., treated of problem of free will; 1535–1600. Map 33, 35, p. 150

Molinism, teaching of Molina. Map 35

Möller, N., Danish poet, b. 1859. Map 47

Molsheim, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 32, 36, 39, 48

Mombaer, Windesheim, 1460–1501; last representative of 'devotio moderna'. Map 27

Mombasa, Kenya. Map 34

Mommsen, Theodor, Germ. hist., 1817–1903. Map 42

Monasterboice, mon., Ireland. Map 17–19

Mondavio, It., Marche. Map 28

Mondovi, It., Piedmont. Map 36

Mondsee, mon. nr. Salzburg. Map 22, 39

Mone, Jean, court sculpt. to Charles V, Hal nr. Brussels, 1500–48. Map 32

Monemvasia, Gr. Map 26

Monet, Claude, Fr. impressionist painter, 1840–1926. Map 47

Monica (St), Africa, mother of St Augustine. Map 11

Monmouth, Eng. Map 45

Monnikendam, Neth. Map 37

Monophysites, heretical sect, believed Christ had only one nature; condemned at Council of Calcedon 451. Map 11, 14

Monothelism, heretical belief: Christ has two natures but only one will; condemned by Council of Constance 680. Map 14

Montréal, crusaders' foundation in Palestine. Map 26

Monreale, OSB mon., nr. Palermo; archiepiscopal see since 1174; cath. with mosaics; cloisters. Map 21, 26, fig. 349

Monrepos, Württemberg. Map 38

Mons, S. Antonii (St Antony's Mount), Egypt. Map 11

Montacute, Eng.; Hants; country house. Map 22

Montaigne, Michel E. de, Fr. wr., essayist, 1533–92. Map 33, p. 153

Montal, Fr., Lot. Map 32, 48

Montalembert, Charles de, Fr. wr., 1810–70. Map 42

Montalvo, Sp. wr. Map 27

Montalvo, wr., Ecuador, 1833–89. Map 52

Montañes, Juan, Sp. sculpt. Map 36, fig. 803

Montanism, early christian ascetic sect. Map 9

Montargis, Fr., Loiret. Map 48

Montauban, Fr., Tarn-et-Garonne; protestant centre. Map 33, 48

Montbéliard, Fr., Hte.-Saône; protestant enclave. Map 35, 48

Montceaux-l'Etoile, Fr., Saône-et-Loire; rom. ch. Map 48

Monte, P. de, Neth. comp., worked at Vienna, 1521–1603. Map 33, 36

Monte Cassino, between Rome & Naples, mother-house of the OSB order, f. 529 by St Benedict. Map e.p., 14, 16–20, 22, 26, p. 56

Montelios, Sp., Asturia. Map 17

Monte Oliveto, It., Tuscany. Map 28

Montepulciano, It., Tuscany. Map 28, 32, fig. 681 p. 139

Montereau, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50

Montero, Mexican painter, ca. 1830–60. Map 52

Monterrey, Mexico. Map 52

Monte S. Angelo, It., Apulia, sanctuary of St Michael. Map 17

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, baron de, Fr. wr. & jurist, 1689–1755; 'L'Esprit des Lois'. Map 40, p. 21, 186

Monte Verde, Jewish catacomb on the Via Portuensis. Map 10

Monteverdi, Claudio, It. comp., Venice. Map 36

Montevideo, Uruguay. Map 34

Montfaucon, Bernard de, OSB scholar, 1655–1741. Map 40

Montferrand, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; gothic ch. Map 48

Montferrand, Fr. arch., worked in Leningrad. Fig. 922

Montfoort, Neth. Map 37

Montfort-l'Amaury, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; windows. Map 50

Montgolfier, Jacques & Joseph, inventors of the balloon, 1783. Map 41

Montherlant, H. de, Fr. wr., b. 1896. Map 47

Monti, Vincenzo, It. poet, 1754–1828. Map 40

Monticelli, A. J. T., Fr. painter, 1824–86. Map 42

Montier-en-der, Fr., Hte.-Marne; early rom. ch. Map 19–21, 48

Montivilliers, Fr. mon., Seine-Infér. Map 21

Montlhéry, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50

Montmajour, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône, abbey ch. Map 21, 48

Montmorency, nr. Paris. Map 50

Montmorillon, Fr., Vienne; rom. frescoes. Map 21, 22, 22, 24, 48

Montoire, Fr. mon., Sarthe. Map 21

Montpellier, Fr., Hérault. Map 21, *passim*

Montreal, Canada. Map 34, 52

Montserrat, OSB abbey nr. Barcelona. Map 19, 27, 35

Mont-St-Michel, Fr., OSB abbey, Manche: Map 20–22, 24, 27, 48, fig. 437–39, p. 102

Mont-St-Vincent, Fr., mon. nr. Cluny. Map 22

Monulphus (St), bp. of Tongres, † 597. Map 17

Monza, It., Lombardy; capitol of Lombard emp. in N. It., f. 6th cent.; treasure in cath. Map 12, *passim*, fig. 144, 165

Moore, Henry, Eng. sculpt. Map 47

Moore, Thomas, Irish poet, 1779–1852. Map 42

Mopsuestia, Asia Minor. Map 11, 13

Mora, José de, Sp. sculpt., 1642–1724. Map 36

Morales, Luis de, Sp. painter, ca. 1510–1586. Map 33

More, Sir Thomas (St), Eng. hum., executed by Henry VIII; wr. 'Utopia'. Map 35 p. 150

Moréas, J., Gr. poet writing in Fr. language, 1856–1910. Map 47

Moreruela, Sp. mon. OC, nr. Valladolid. Map 23

Moret-sur-Loing, Seine-et-Marne, Fr.; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 22, 48, 50

Morgan, Charles, Eng. wr., b. 1894. Map 47

Morgan, John, US doct., 1735–89. Map 52

Morienvall, Fr., Oise; mon. early gothic ch. Map 20, 21 inset

Mörke, E., Germ. clergyman & poet, 1804–75. Map 42

Morimond, Fr. OC mon., Hte.-Marne. Map 23

Morlaas, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées. Map 22

Mormant, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50

Moro, Antonio, Sp. name of A. Mor van Dashorst, *q. v.* Map 33

Morosini, F., Venetian admiral & doge, 1618–94. Map 36

Morris, William, Eng. wr., artist & craftsman. Map 42, p. 192

Morse, Samuel, inventor of the telegraph, 1791–1872. Map 52

Morsott, N. Africa. Map 15

Morton, S., US doct. Map 52

Mor van Dashorst, A., Neth. painter, worked at Eng. & Sp. courts, 1519–75. Map 33, fig. 730

Moscow, Russ. Map e.p., 27, 32, 34, 47, fig. 595

Moser, L., late gothic painter, Weil, nr. Heidelberg. Map 27

Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), Sp.-Jewish Mosul, Mesopotamia. Map 16

Mouchans, Fr. mon., Gers. Map 22

Moulins, Fr., Allier. Map 27, 48, fig. 932

Moulins, Maître de, painter, Map 27, fig. 635

Mount Vernon, Virginia, USA; estate of George Washington. Map 52 inset

Mousa-ibn-Ali, Moorish arch., Toledo. Map 19

Moussorgski, M., Russ. comp. Map 42

Moutier d'Ahun, Fr., Creuse. Map 48

Moutiers-en-Tarentaise, Fr., Savoie. Map 22, 48

Mouzon, Fr., Ardennes; early gothic abbey. Map 48

Moyenmoutier, Fr., Vosges. Map 22

Mozambique, Portuguese E. Africa. Map 34

Mozarabic liturgy; catholic rite of the Visigoths in Sp. Map 17

Mozart, W. A., Austrian comp. Map 39–41, fig. 908 p. 192

Mozat, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. ch. Map 21, 22, 48

phil., Cordova, later Cairo, † 1204. Map 21

Much Wenlock, Eng. mon., Shropshire. Map 22

Mucius Scaevola, P., Rom. jurist, late 2nd cent. B.C. Map 4

Mudéjar, Sp. arch. style; gothic & renaissance forms mixed with Moorish elements. Map 27

Mülhausen, *also* Mulhouse, Fr., Ht.-Rhin. Map 25, 32, 38, 48

Mülheim, N. Rhineland. Map 35

Muiderslot, Neth. Map 37

Müller, J., Germ. doct., Berlin. Map 41

Müller, Karl Ottfried, Germ. classicist, philologist & archeologist, 1797–1840. Map 42

Müller, W., Germ. novelist & patriotic poet, 1794–1827. Map 42

Multatuli, *pseud.* of E. Douwes Dekker, Neth. wr., 1820–87. Map 42

Multscher, H., sculpt. & painter, Ulm, ca. 1400–67. Map 27

Munch, E., Danish dramatist, b. 1900. Map 47

München-Gladbach, Rhineland. Map 22

Munich. Map e.p., 22, *passim*, fig. 719

Münster, Fr., Ht.-Rhin. Map 48

Münster, Westphalia. Map e.p., 18, *passim*, fig. 476–77

Münster, S., Germ. cosmographer, Basel, 1489–1552. Map 33, p. 149

Münsterberg, H., Germ. phil. & psychologist; emigrated to USA; 1863–1916. Map 52

Münstereifel, Rhineland. Map 39

Münster in Graubünden, Swiss OSB abbey, f. by Charlemagne, ca. 780; old ch. Map 17, 18

Münzenberg, Germ. mon. nr. Mainz. Map 19

Münzer, Thomas, leader of revolutionary Christian movement & of Germ. peasant revolt, 1524. Map 35

Muqaddasi, Arab. wr. Map 16

Murano, It., Venice; cath. Map 16, 20, 26

Muratori, L. A., It. hist., 1672–1750. Map 40

Murbach, Fr., Ht.-Rhin. Map 21, 22, 39, 48

Murcia, Sp.; Renaissance cath. Map 27, 32, 36, 40

Muret, M. A., hum. theol., Fr. & It., 1526–85. Map 33

Muri, Swiss OSB mon., f. 1027. Map 20, 22, 38

Murillo, B. E., Sp. painter, baroque, 1617–82. Map 36, fig., 804

Murom, Russ. Map 26

Musaeus, Gr. epic poet, Alexandria, 5th cent.; wr. 'Hero & Leander'. Map 11

Musmyeh, Syria. Map 12

Musonius Rufus, C., Stoic phil., Rome, exiled by Nero, 65. Map 5

Musschenbroek, Petrus van, Neth. phys., 1692–1761. Map 40

Musset, Alfred de, Fr. novelist & poet, 1810–57. Map 42

Müstail, Swiss mon., S. of Chur; carolingian ch. Map 18

Mustansir, Al-, Fatimid, Cairo. Map 16

Muta, Transjordan. Map 16

Mutaqallim, Arab. phil. school, Aristotelian. Map 16

Mutawaqqil, Al-, khalif, persecuted Christians & Jews, Bagdad. Map 16

Mutazalim, Arab. theol. school; rationalistic, taught freedom of the will; in conflict with orthodoxy of Koran. Map 16

Mutianus Rufus (Konrad Muth), Germ. hum., at first a supporter but later an opponent of Luther; Erfurt, 1470–1526. Map 33

Mycenae, Peloponnese. Map e.p., 1
 Mylae (Mazazzo), Sicily. Map 1
 Mynyw, Wales, mon. f. by St David. Map 14
 Myra, Lycia, Asia Minor; episcopal town of St Nicholas. Map 9, 11, 13, 14, 15
 Myriobiblon, *see* Photius. Map 18
 Myron, Gr. sculpt., Athens, ca. 450 B.C. Map 2
 Myrtis, Gr. lyric poetess, Boeotia. Map 1
 Mysia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 3, 5
 Mytilene, town on Lesbos. Map 3
 Mzchet, Armenia. Map e.p., 5

N

Naarden, Neth. Map 37
 Nabataei, tribe & town N. of Red Sea, 2nd-1st cent. B.C. Map 4, 5
 Nabo (St), martyr, Mediolanum (12 July). Map 13
 Naevius, Gnaeus, Lat. ep. & dram. poet, Rome, † 201 B.C. Map 4
 Nagasaki, Japan. Map 34
 Nägeli, Karl von, Germ. botanist, 1817-91. Map 42
 Nagidus, Cilicia. Map 1
 Nagorićino, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Naissus, Moesia. Map 11, 14
 Nájera, Sp., Navarre. Map 20-22, 32
 Nájera, Mexican poet, 1859-95. Map 52
 Namur, Belgium. Map 37
 Nancy, Fr., Meurthe-et-Moselle. Map 27, 32, 38, 40, 46, 48
 Nangis, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Nanking, China. Map 34
 Nansen, F., Norwegian explorer, 1861-1930. Map 47
 Nantes, Fr., Loire-Infér. Map 15, *passim*
 Nanteuil-le-Houdon, Fr., Oise. Map 50
 Nantouillet, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Nantua, Fr., Ain. Map 22, 48
 Naples, *see* Neapolis. Map e.p., 12 *passim*
 Napier, John, Scots math., inventor of logarithms, 1550-1617. Map 36
 Napoca (Klausenburg), Dacia. Map 5
 Napoleon Bonaparte, emp. of Fr., 1804-14. Map 41
 Narbo, or Narbona (Narbonne), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 1, 4, 5, 11, 13
 Narbonensis, Gallia, Rom. prov. S. E. Fr. Map 5
 Narbonne, *see* Narbo, Fr., Aude; gothic cath. Map e.p., 15, 16, 24-26, 48, p. 59
 Narnia, It., Umbria. Map 13
 Naron, Sp. mon., Galicia. Map 22
 Naronia, Dalmatia. Map 5
 Narses, Nestorian, f. of school of Nisibis. Map 11
 Narthex, vestibule at entrance to basilica. Map 21
 Narva, Estonia. Map 26
 Nasir-i-Khusraw, Persian poet under the Sassanids. Map 16
 Natoire, C. J., Fr. painter, 1700-77. Map 40
 Natopir, P., Germ. phil., 1854-1924, f. 'Marburger Schule' with Cohen. Map 47
 Nattier, J. M., Fr. rococo painter, 1685-1766. Map 40
 Naturns, mon., Tyrol; carolingian frescoes. Map 17, 18
 Naucratis, Egypt. Map e.p., 1, 4
 Naumburg, Thuringia; celebrated sculptures in cath. Map 24, 26, fig. 431, p. 105
 Navarre, Margaret de, sister of Francis I, 1492-1549. Map 33, 35
 Navarrete, J. F., Sp. poet, 1526-79. Map 33
 Naxos, Gr. island. Map 3, 5, 6, 26
 Nazareners, group of Germ. & Austrian painters, ca. 1810 at Rome. Map 42
 Nazareth (Nāsira), Galilee. Map 6, 26
 Nazareth, OC mon., Friesland, Neth. Map 23
 Nazarius (St), martyr, Portus Mammetum (12 June) Map 13
 Nazarius & Celsus (Sts.), martyrs, Mediolanum (28 July). Map 13
 Nazianzus, Asia Minor. Map 12
 Nea Anchialos, N. Greece; early christian ruins. Map 12
 Nea Moni, Gr. mon., Chios. Map 26
 Neamtu, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
 Neapolis (Naples), It. Map e.p., 1, *passim*
 Nearchus of Crete, admiral to Alexander the Gt., 352 B.C., found sea-route to India by the Euphrates. Map 4
 Nebuchadrezzar (Nebuchadnezzar, Nabuchadonossor), k. of New Babylonian Emp., conquered Palestine. Map 1
 Necho, pharaoh, 609-595. Map 1
 Neer, A. van der, Neth. painter, 1603-1677. Map 37
 Negeb, territory S. Palestine. Map 15
 Negri, A., It. poetess, b. 1870. Map 47
 Niehart von Reuenthal, Bavarian troubadour. Map 24
 Neisse, Silesia. Map 32, 38, 39
 Neiva, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
 Nejd, Arabia. Map 16
 Nekrasov, N., Russ. poet & journalist, 1821-78. Map 42
 Nemausus (Nîmes), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 5, 13
 Nemesius (St), Rom. martyr on Via Latina (25 August). Map 10

Neocaesarea (Niksar), Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 9, 11, 13
 Nepos, Cornelius, Latin hist., Rome, 1st cent. B.C. Map 4
 Nerchinsk, E. Siberia. Map 34
 Neresheim, mon., Württemberg; baroque ch. Map 22, 38, 39, fig. 885
 Nereus & Achilleus (Sts), Rom. martyrs in catacomb of Domitilla, nr. Appian Way (12 May). Map 10
 Nerez, Macedonia. Map 26
 Neri, Filippo (St), Rome, 1515-95. Map 35
 Nero, Lucius Domitius, Rom. emp. Map 8
 Nerval, Gérard de, *pseud.* of Gérard de Labrunie, Fr. wr., 1808-53. Map 42
 Nervo, Mexican poet, 1870-1919. Map 52
 Nesactium, Histria (Istria). Map 12
 Nestorians, heretical sect, recognized two persons in Christ: God & man. Still exist in Syria, Iraq & Persia. Map 11, 14, 16
 Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, leader of Nestorians. Map 11
 Nettesheim, Agrippa von, Germ. phil., opponent of belief in witchcraft, 1486-1535. Map 33
 Neuburg, Bavaria. Map 39
 Neuhaus, Bavaria. Map 38
 Neumann, Balthasar, Germ. baroque arch. 1687-1753. Map 38, p. 192
 Neumark, J. von, chancellor of Charles IV, hum., Prague. Map 25
 Neuss, Rhineland. Map 20, 24, 37, 39
 Neustift, It., S. Tyrol. Map 38
 Neuvy-St-Sépulchre, Fr., Indre; round rom. ch. Map 20, 48
 Neuwied, Rhine province. Map 38
 Neuwiller, Fr., Bas Rhin; rom. ch. Map 48
 Neuzelle, OC mon., Saxony. Map 23
 Nevers, Fr., Nièvre; cath. Map 18, 20, 21, 26, 27, 48
 New Abbey, OC mon., Scotland. Map 23
 Newark, New Jersey, USA. Map 52 inset
 Newbottle, Eng. OC mon., Durham. Map 23
 Newcastle, Eng., Northumberland. Map 43-45
 Newhaven, Conn., USA. Map 52 inset
 Newman, John Henry, Eng. Anglican clergyman, later R. C. & cardinal. Map 24, p. 203
 New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. Map 34, 52
 Newton, Isaac, Eng. math. & phys., 1642-1727. Map 36, 40, p. 170, 178
 New York, USA. Fig. 934, 961-962, 966
 Nicander Phoenix, Gr. poet, Colophon, 3rd. cent. B.C. Map 4
 Niccolini, J. B., It. dramatist, † 1861. Map 41
 Niccolò di Segna, It. painter, Siena, ca. 1340. Map 25
 Niccolò Pisano, It. sculpt., Pisa. Map 24
 Nicea (Iznik), Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 4, 5, 11, 16, 17, 26
 Nicea, Council of, 1st general council; condemned Arianism. Map 9, 11
 Nicea, 2nd. Council of, condemned Iconoclasm. Map 17
 Nicephorium Mesopotamia. Map 4
 Nicephorus (St), patriarch of Constantinople, 758-829, defended veneration of images. Map 16, 17
 Nicephorus Phocas, Byz. emp., 963-69. Map 16
 Nicetas, bp. of Remesiana (in modern Yugoslavia). Map 11
 Nicetas the Goth (St), martyr (15 September). Map 13
 Nicholas I, pope, 858-867. Map 18
 Nicholas II, pope; transferred papal elections to college of cardinals. Map 20
 Nicholas V, pope, f. of Vatican Library. Map 27
 Nicolas d'Autrecourt, scholastic phil., Paris. Map 25
 Nicolas de Clémanges, hum. theol., Paris; 1363-1437. Map 27
 Nicolas d'Oresme, Fr. scholar, Lisieux, 1323-82; math. & monetary theorist. Map 25
 Nicolas (St), Myra (6 December). Map 13
 Nicole, Pierre, Jansenist, teacher of phil. at Port Royal, 1625-95. Map 35
 Nicolle, C., Fr. bacteriologist, 1866-1936. Map 47
 Nicomedes, Catacomb of, on Via Nomentana. Map 10
 Nicomedia, Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 4, 5, 9, 11, 13
 Niconium, S. Russ. Map e.p., 1
 Nicopolis, Bulgaria. Map 26
 Nicopolis, Epirus. Map 5, 9, 11, 12, 15
 Nicosta, Cyprus. Map 26, fig. 446-47
 Nidaros, Trondheim, Norway; gothic cath. Map 20, 21, 24
 Niebuhr, B. G., Germ. hist. 1776-1831. Map 42
 Niederaltaich, mon., Bavaria; baroque. Map 22
 Niederhaslach, Fr., Bas Rhin. Map 25, 48
 Niemcewicz, J. U., Polish wr., 1757-1841. Map 41
 Niemöller, Martin, Germ. prot. theol. b. 1892. Map 47
 Nienburg, OSB mon. nr. Magdeburg, f. 970. Map 20
 Nietzsche, F., Germ. phil., prof. at Basel. Map 42
 Nieuw Amsterdam (New York). Map 34
 Nievelt, Willem van, Neth. poet, ca. 1540. Map 33
 Nightingale, Florence, Eng. nurse, organized care of wounded soldiers in the Crimea; 1820-1910. Map 42

Nigidius Figulus, Rom. phil. & grammarian, † 45 B.C. Map 4
 Nikolaiev, *see* Olbia, S. Russ. Map e.p.
 Nikon, Russ. patriarch. 1605-81. Map 36
 Nikorzmina, Armenia; Old Georgian ch. Map e.p.
 Nils Hermansson; bp. of Linköping. Map 25
 Nilus (St), monk, f. abbey of Grottaferrata, It., † 1005. Map 19
 Nilus the Ascetic (St), Ancyra, eccl. wr. Map 11
 Nil volentibus arduum, Neth. poetic group, imitating Fr. classicism. Map 37
 Nîmes, Fr., Gard, *see* Nemausus; Roman monuments. Map 48
 Ninian (St), built mon. of Candida Casa, SW Scotland. Map 11
 Niniveh, Mesopotamia. Map e.p., 11, 16
 Ninotsminda, Armenia, ch. Map 12
 Ninove, Belgium, E. Flanders; baroque ch. Map 37, fig. 836
 Ninus (Niniveh), Mesopotamia. Map 5
 Nishapur, capitol of Khorasan. Map 16
 Nisibis (Nisibin), Mesopotamia, *see* Antiochia Mygdonia. Map e.p., 4, 5, 11, 13-15
 Niš, *see* Naissus, Serbia. Map e.p.
 Niviala (Nivelles), Belgium. Map 17
 Nivelles, Belgium; rom. ch. Map 19-21.
 Nizier (St), bp. of Lyons, 513-73. Map 17
 Nobel, Alfred, Swedish industrialist, instituted Nobel Foundation, 1833-96. Map 47
 Nobili, Roberto, SJ, It. missionary in the Indies, 1577-1656. Map 34
 Nobiliacus, mon. nr. Limoges, Fr. Map 17
 Nobre, Portuguese poet, 1867-1900. Map 47
 Nocera, It. nr. Naples; 6th cent. baptistery. Map 15
 Noëtus of Smyrna, denied doctrine of the Trinity. Map 9
 Nogent-le-Rotrou, Fr., Eure-et-Loire. Map 22
 Nogent-sur-Seine, Fr., Aube. Map 32
 Noirlac, Fr., Cher, OC abbey. Map 21, 23, 48
 Nola, It. Map 1, 12, 13
 Nombre de Dios, Panama, Central America. Map 52
 Nominalism, phil. movement in scholasticism which denied the reality of general concepts Map 25
 Nonaque, Fr. mon., Aveyron. Map 23
 Nonna (St), mother of St Gregory Nazianzes, Cappadocia. Map 11
 Nonnus of Panopolis, Egyptian poet, 5th cent. Map 11
 Noort, Olivier van, Neth. navigator, circumnavigated the globe; 1558-1627. Map 34
 Nora, Asturia, Sp. Map 19
 Norbert (St), 1080-1134, archbp. of Magdeburg; f. mon. of Prémontré. Map 21
 Norden-Flycht, Swedish poetess, 1718-63. Map 40
 Nordenskiöld, A. E., Swedish explorer, discovered NE passage; 1832-1901. Map 34
 Nördlingen, Bavaria; late gothic town. Map 25, 27, 33
 Noremberg, Coenraet van, Neth. arch., Bois-le-Duc ('s-Hertogenbosch). Map 37
 Noricum, Rom. prov.; modern Austria. Map 5
 Norman, arch. style; romanesque arch. style in Eng. Map 20, 21, fig. 305, 312
 Norrey, Fr., Calvados; gothic ch. Map 24
 Northampton, Eng. Map 22, 45
 Norwich, Eng., Norfolk; rom. gothic cath. Map 20, *passim*
 Nothnagel, H., Germ. doct., 1841-1905. Map 47
 Notke, B., Germ. painter, 15th cent. Map 27
 Notker, Balbulus, OSB, monk of St Gall, head of mon. school, † 1022. Map 19, p. 65
 Noto, Sicily. Map 40
 Notre Dame de l'Épine, Fr., nr. Châlons-sur-Marne; late gothic ch. Map 27, 48
 Nottingham, Eng. Map 43-46
 Noyons, Fr., Indre-et-Loire. Map 27, fig. 636
 Novion-le-Vineux, Fr., Somme; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset
 Novalis, Germ. poet, 1772-1801. Map 42
 Novara, It. Piedmont. Map 12, 19
 Novatian, antipope in time of Cornelius, Rome. Map 9
 Novatian, catacomb of, on the Via Tiburtina. Map 10
 Novgorod, Russ., early trading centre; many chs. Map e.p., 16, 26, 40, fig. 599
 Noyon, Fr., Oise; early gothic cath. Map 17, 21 inset, 24, 27, 35, 48
 Nuceria (Nocera), It. Map 11
 Nueva Galicia, on the Rio Grande del Norte, N. America. Map 52
 Numenius, phil., Apamea (Syria), 2nd. cent. Map 5
 Numidia, Algeria, kingdom of (Jugurtha 118-106), after 46 B.C. Rom. prov. Map 4, 5
 Nuno Gonsalves (or: Nuño Gonçalves), Portuguese painter, 15th cent. Map 27, fig. 618, p. 123
 Nuremberg, Bavaria. Map e.p., 26, *passim*
 Nursia, It., NE of Rome. Map 11, p. 51
 Nydala, OC mon., Sweden. Map 21, 23
 Nijeklooster, OC mon., Friesland, Neth. Map 23
 Nijkerk, Gelderland, Neth. Map 37
 Nijlars, Bornholm. Map 21
 Nijmegen, Gelderland, Neth. Map 18, 19, 32, 37, fig. 267

Nymphæum, Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea). Map 1
Nymphenberg, Bavaria. Map 38
Nyssa, Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Map 11, 12

O

Oakhams, Eng. Map 21, 45
Oakland, Calif., USA. Map 52
Oakridge, Tenn., USA. Map 52, fig. 968
Oaxaca, Mexico. Map 52
Obazine, OC mon., Corrèze, Fr. Map 23
Obdorsk, on the River Ob, Siberia. Map 34
Oberaltaich, mon. in Bavaria. Map 22, 39
Obermarchtal, Württemberg. Map 38, 39
Ober-Siebenbrunn, Austria. Map 38
Oberwesel, Rhineland; gothic ch. Map 25
Obra, OC mon., Poznan. Map 23
Obradović, Serbian wr., 1742-1811. Map 40
Obrecht, Jacob, Neth. comp. Map 27
O'Casey, Sean, Irish dramatist, b. 1884. Map 47
Ochsenhausen, Bavaria. Map 39
Ockham, William of, Eng. OFM, taught at Oxford, see Nominalism. Map 25, p. 105
O'Connell, Daniel, pol. & agitator for Irish freedom, 1775, 1847. Map 42
Ocotepc, Mexico. Fig. 896
Ocotlán, Mexico. Map 52
Octodurum (Martigny), Raetia (Switz.). Map 17, 19
Odenburg, mon., Palatinate. Map 22
Odenburg, Austria. Map 12
Odense, Denmark. Map 35
Odessus (Varna), Moesia. Map 1, 5
Odilo (St), abbot of Cluny, 962-1048. Map 19, 20, p. 72
Odo, abbot of Cluny. Map e.p., 19
Oea (Tripoli), Tripolis (N. Africa). Map 5, 11
Oecolampadius, J., Swiss hum. & reformer, 1482-1531. Map 35
Ohlenschläger, Adam, Danish poet, 1779-1850. Map 42
Oeneseidemus of Cnidos, Gr. hist., wr. 1st. hist. of phil. Map 4
Oenoanda, Lycia, Asia Minor. Map 5
Oenomaus, Gr. phil., Gadara, 2nd. cent.; cynic. Map 5
Oersted, H. C., Danish phys., † 1851. Map 41
Oesterling, Swedish poet, b. 1884. Map 47
Ofen, Hungary. Map 25-27, 33, 36
Offenbach, Hesse. Map 32
Offenbach, Jacques, Germ. comp. at Paris under Nap. III; operetta; 1819-80. Map 42
Ohm, Georg S., Germ. phys. (electricity), 1787-1854. Map 42
Okeghem, Jan van, Neth. comp., pupil of Dufay. Map 21
Okhotsk, E. Siberia. Map 34, p. 170
Okhrida, Macedonia, in 11th cent. capital of W. Bulgarian Emp. Map 16, 26
Oksanen, pseud. of A. E. Ahlquist, Finnish philologist & poet, 1826-99. Map 42
Olaf, the White, Viking, f. kingdom of Dublin, Ireland. Map 18
Olaf II Haraldsson (St), k. of Norway, went with Vikings to Eng., converted at Rouen 1014. Interred at Trondheim. Map 20
Olaf Trygvesson, k. of Norway 995-1000, converted to Christianity 999. Map 19, 20
Olba (Ura), Asia Minor. Map 4
Olbia (Euboea), Liguria. Map 1
Olbia (Nikolayev), colony of Mitilene in S. Russ. Map 1
Olbia (Terranova), Sardinia. Map 1
Oldbach, Julius, Germ. painter, 1804-30. Map 42
Oldenbarneveldt, J. van, Neth. pol., 1547-1619, state pensionary of Holland. Map 37, fig. 854, p. 186
Oldenburg, Lower Saxony. Map 32
Oldenstädt, mon. nr. Hamburg. Map 22
Oldenzaal, Overijssel, Neth.; ch. Map 21, 37
Oldham, Eng. Map 44
Old Sarum, Wilts., Eng. Map 20
Oleg the Viking, successor of Rurik, moved his residence to Kiev. Map 16
Olekminsk, Siberia. Map 34
Olevianus, Caspar, Germ. prot. theol., 1536-87. Map 35
Olga S. Helena, Russ. grand duchess. Map 19
Olier, J. J., f. of the Sulpicians; 1608-57. Map 35, 36, p. 178
Olinda, Brazil. Map 34
Olisipo, (Lisbon), Lusitania, Portugal. Map e.p., 5, 11
Oliva, OC mon., nr. Danzig. Map 23, 36
Oliveira-Martins, J. P. de, Portuguese wr. & hist., 1845-94. Map 42
Ollas, Léon. Sp. Map 19
Ollé-Laprune, Léon, Fr. R. C. phil., 1839-98. Map 42
Olmütz, Moravia. Map 36, 38, 40, 46
Olonetz, Russ. Map 26
Oloron, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées. Map 48
Olympia, Elis, Gr.; Olympic games after 776 B.C. Map e.p., 1, 3, 12, p. 13

Olympiodrus, exegete, Alexandria. Map 14
Olympus, Mount, Thessalonica. Map 1
Olympus, Lycia, Asia Minor. Map 9
Olynthus, Macedonia. Map 1
Om, OC mon., Jutland. Map 23
Omaha, Nebraska, USA. Map 52
Omar-ibn-al Fârid, Arab. mystic poet, Cairo. Map 16
Omar Khayam, persian poet. Map 16
Omayyads, Islamic dynasty, 661-750 at Damascus, then at Cordova. Map 16
Omer (St) (S. Audomar), f. mon. of St Omer, ca. 660. Map 17
Omsk, Siberia. Map 34
Oña, mon. N. of Burgos, Sp. Map 22
Oñate, Sp. Map 32
O'Neill, E., US dramatist. Map 52
Onesicritus of Astypalae, cynic. Map 3
Onesiphorus (St), martyr, Smyrna (6 Nov.). Map 13
Oosterbeek, Neth.; carolingian ch. Map 19
Oostzanen, J. C., van Neth. painter, Amsterdam, 1465-1533. Map 33
Ophel, hill on which Jerusalem was originally situated. Map 7
Opis, see Antiochia. Map 4
Opitz, Martin, Germ. baroque lyric poet, 1597-1639. Map 36
Oporto, Portugal. Map 21
Oppenheim, Palatinate. Map 25
Oppianus, Rom. poet under M. Aurelius. Map 5
Optatus (St), bp. of Mileve, N. Africa, Father of the Ch., ca. 370. Map 9, 11
Opzomer, C. W., Neth. phil. & jurist, 1821-92. Map 42
Oran, Morocco. Map e.p.
Orange, see Arausio, Fr., Vaucluse. Map e.p., 33, 36, 4
Oratory, Fr. religious congregation f. in 1611 by P. de Bérulle. Map 35
Orbais, Fr., Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 48
Orgagna, A., Florentine painter, sculpt. & arch. Map 25
Orchomenus, Arcadia, Gr. Map 1
Orival, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
Orel, Russ. Map 26
Orense, Galicia, Sp. Map 21
Orester (St), martyr, Tyana (9 Nov.). Map 13
Origen, 1st great christian wr., Alexandria, later at Caesarea. Map 9
Orihuella, nr. Murci, Sp. Map 36
Orion, Fr., Deux-Sèvres. Map 48
Oristano, Sardinia. Map 21
Orkney Islands, off coast of Scotland. Map 18
Orlando di Lasso, S. Neth. comp., † 1594, worked in Munich. Map 33
Orléans, Fr., Loiret. Map 16, *passim*, p. 118
Orléansville, Algeria, N. Africa; early christian chs. Map 12
Orley, Barend van, Flemish painter, ca. 1492-1542. Map 33
Ormuz, Persia. Map 34
Oropus, Attica, Gr. Map 3
Orosius, Paul, Christian hist., Africa. Map 11
Orozco, J. C., Mexican painter, b. 1883. Map 52
Ors, Eugenio d', Sp. wr., b. 1882. Map 47
Orsera, Istria. Map 12
Orsoy, N. Rhineland. Map 37
Ortega y Gasset, J., Sp. phil. & essayist, b. 1883. Map 47
Ortiz de Castro, Mexican arch. Map 52
Orval, OC abbey in Belgian Luxembourg; ruin. Map 23, 48
Orvieto, Umbria, It.; gothic cath., frescoes. Map 24-28, fig. 562, p. 139
Oseberg (Drakkar), Viking burial ship, 9th cent., found nr. Oslo fjord. Map 18
Osler, Sir William, Eng.-US doct., 1849-1919. Map 47
Oslo, Norway. Map e.p., 24, 26
Osnabrück, Westphalia. Map 18, 24-26
Osrhoene, northern part of Rom. prov. in Mesopotamia. Map 5, 9
Ossiach, abbey in Carinthia, Austria. Map 22, 39
Ostabat, Sp. Pyrenees. Map 20, 21
Ostade, A. van, Neth. painter, 1610-1685. Map 37, fig. 857
Ostberg, Ragnar, Swedish arch. Fig. 960
Osterburken, Odenwald, site of discovery of Mithraic relief. Map 9 fig. 90
Osterhafen, Bavaria. Map 38
Ostia, It., Rome. Map 5, 11, *passim*
Ostrogoths, see Goths, f. kingdom in It. under Theodoric the Gt. Map 11
Ostrow, mon., Bohemia. Map 22
Ostwald, W., Germ. chem., 1853-1932. Map 47
Osuna, Andalusia, Sp. Map 36
Oswald (St), k. of Northumbria, Eng., † 642, assisted in the spread of Christianity. Map 17
Otfried von Weissenburg, Germ. poet. Map 18
Otloh of St Emmeran, OSB, hagiographer. Map 20
Otranto, Apulia, It. Map 21
Ottawa, Canada. Map 52
Ottmarsheim, Fr., Ht.-Rhin; carolingian ch. Map 20, 48
Otto I, Germ. k., 951 k. of It., 962 emp. Map 16, 19, p. 72

Otto II, Germ. k., Holy Roman Emp. Map 19
Otto III, Germ. k., Holy Rom. Emp. Map 19
Ottobeuren, mon., Bavaria; baroque ch. Map 22, 38
Otto von Freising, bp. of Freising, 1137-58, hist. Map 21
Oudegem, E. Flanders, Belgium. Map 37
Oudenaarde, E. Flanders, Belgium. Map 37
Oudewater, Neth. Map 37
Oudshoorn, Neth. Map 37
Ouisstreham, Fr., Calcadors, rom. ch. Map 48
Oundle, Northampton, Eng. Map 45
Ourfa, Mesopotamia. Map 12
Ouro Preto, Brazil. Map 34
Ourscamp, abbey, Fr., Oise; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 23, 48
Ouwater, A. van, religious painter, Haarlem, Neth., ca. 1430-1460. Map 27
Overbeck, J., Germ. painter, worked at Rome, 1789-1869. Map 42
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso), Latin poet, 43 B.C.-18 A.D. Map 5
Oviedo, Asturia, Sp.; gothic cath. Map 16-21, *passim*
Ovrutsk, Ukraine; ch. Map 26
Oxenstierna, J. G., Count; Swedish poet, 1750-1818. Map 41
Oxford, Eng. Map 20, 21, *passim*
Oxyrhynchus, Egypt. Map 8, 11-13
Ozanam, A. Frédéric, Fr. wr. & R. C. social thinker, 1813-53. Map 42

P

Pablos, Juan, printer, Mexico, 16th cent. Map 52
Paccioli di Borgo, It. hum. Map 27
Pacheco, Francisco, Sp. painter, Seville, 1571-1654. Map 33
Pachelbel, J., Germ. comp., precursor of Bach; 1653-1710. Map 39
Pacher, M., Austrian painter & engraver, ca. 1435-1498. Map 27
Pachomius (St), f. 1st mon. (at Tabenna, Egypt). Map 11
Pacianus (St), bp. of Barcelona. Map 11
Pacuvius, M., Latin tragic dramatist, Rome, b. 220 B.C. Map 4
Paderborn, Westphalia. Map 18, 20, 24, 26, 32, fig. 266, 475
Padovanino, It. painter, Venice. Map 36
Padua, It., Lombardy, see Patavium. Map e.p., 24-28, *passim*, fig. 508, 762, p. 139
Paeonius, Gr. sculpt. Map 3
Paestum, Gr. Posidonia, Lucania, It. Map 3, fig. 10, 12, p. 13
Pagani, nr. Naples, It. Map 40
Paganini, N., It. violinist & comp. Map 41
Paine, Thom., Eng. radical wr., 1737-1809. Map 52
Paisley, Scotland. Map 22
Palacio Valdés, Sp. wr., 1853-1938. Map 47
Palacky, František, Czech. hist., 1798-1876. Map 42
Palaikastro, Crete. Map 1
Palaiopolis, Corfu. Map 12
Palamas, Gr. poet, b. 1859. Map 47
Palatine, the, one of the seven hills of Rome. Map 51
Palencia, Sp., Old Castile, gothic cath. Map 20-22, *passim*
Palenque, Mexico; Aztec monuments. Map 52
Palermo, Sicily, see Panormus; chs. & mosaics. Map e.p., 16, *passim*, fig. 116, 504, 508, 573
Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da, It. comp. of ch. music, 1525/6-94. Map 33, 35, p. 149
Palissy, Bernard, Fr. potter; ca. 1510-89. Map 33
Palladio, Andrea, It. arch.; 1518-80. Map 33, fig. 159, p. 149
Palladius, bp. of Helenopolis (Bithynia), eccl. wr. Map 11
Pallavicini-Sforza, P., SJ, cardinal, hist., 1607-67. Map 36
Palm, J. van der, Neth. clergyman & preacher, 1763-1840. Map 42
Palma, Sp., Majorca; gothic cath. Map 1, 24-27, 32, 33
Palma Vecchio, Jacopo, It. painter, Venice, ca. 1480-1528. Map 33
Palmyra, ruined city in Syria, 2nd-3rd cent. Map e.p., 5
Palos, harbour in Sp., Andalusia. Map 27, 33, 34
Paludan, J., Danish wr., b. 1896. Map 47
Paludan-Müller, F., Danish wr., 1809-76. Map 42
Pamiers, Fr. Ariwge. Map 48
Pamphilus (St), martyr, Caesarea, defender of Origen (1 June). Map 9, 13
Pamphilus, Catacomb of, on Via Pinciana. Map 10, fig. 117
Pamphylia, territory S. Asia Minor. Map 3, 5
Pamplona, Sp., Navarre; gothic cath. Map 16, 20, *passim*
Panaetius of Rhodes, Gr. stoic phil., Rome, Athens, 180-110. Map 4
Panama, Central America. Map 34, 52
Panathenaea, Athenian festival, begun 566 B.C. Map 1

- Pancratius, catacomb of, nr. Via Aurelia Antiqua. Map 11
- Papeas, Palestine. Map 11
- Pannartz (from Prague?), worked as printer in mon. of Subiaco, It.; ca. 1464. Map 27
- Pannini, G. F., It. painter, 1691–1765. Map 40
- Pannonia, Rom. prov., modern Hungary. Map 5, 9
- Panopolis, Egypt. Map 11
- Panormus, Palermo, Sicily. Map e.p., 1, 11
- Pantaenus (St), Alexandria. Map 9
- Pantaleimon (St), martyr, Nicomedia (27 Aug.). Map 13
- Panticapaeum (Kerch), colony of Miletus, Crimea., Map e.p., 1, 4, 5, 8
- Panzini, A., It. wr., 1863–1939. Map 47
- Papenbroch, Daniel, S. Neth. theol., Bollandist, 1628–1714. Map 37
- Paphlagonia, territory in Asia Minor. Map 3, 5
- Paphos (Bafa), Cyprus. Map 1, 8, 9
- Papias, bp. of Hierapolis, Phrygia, early christian wr. Map 9
- Papias (St), Rom. martyr on Via Nomentana (29 Jan.). Map 10
- Papin, Denis, Fr. phys., prof. at Magdeburg, 1647–1714. Map 36, 40
- Papini, Giovanni, It. wr. Map 47
- Papianus, Aemilius, Rom. jurist, put to death by Caracalla 212. Map 5
- Papylus (St), martyr, Pergamum (13 June). Map 13
- Para, Brazil. Map 34
- Paracelsus, Swiss doct., 1493–1541. Map 33
- Paraclet, Le, nr. Troyes (Héloise). Map 21
- Paradies, OC mon., Poznan. Map 23
- Paramaribo, Surinam. Map 34
- Paramuthia, Gr., Epirus. Map 15
- Paray-le-Monial, OSB priory, Saône-et-Loire; rom. ch. Map 21, 22, 36, 48
- Paré, A., Fr. surgeon, 1510–90. Map 33, p. 16
- Parentino (Parenzo), Illyria; intact 6th cent. basilica. Map e.p., 11, 13
- Parenzo, Istria, nr. Trieste. Map e.p., 12, 15 fig. 189, p. 51
- Parini, G., It. poet, 1729–99. Map 40
- Paris, Fr., Seine, see Lutetia Parisiorum. Map 15, 48, *passim*
- Parler, Peter, arch. & sculpt., †1397 in Prague. Map 25
- Parma, It., Emilia; cath. & baptistery. Map 21, 24 *passim*, fig. 760
- Parmegianino, F., It. painter, 'manierismo'; 1504–40. Map 33, fig. 777
- Parnassians, school of Fr. poets, 1852–93. Map 42
- Paros, Gr. Map 1, 3, 8, 15
- Parrhasius, Gr. painter, Athens, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
- Parthians, Persian tribe. Map 5
- Parthenay, Fr., Deux-Sèvres. Map 21, 48, fig. 310
- Parthenius (St), martyr on Appian Way (19 May). Map 10
- Parthenius of Nicea, poet, 73 B.C. prisoner of war at Rome. Map 5
- Parthia, territory SE of Caspian Sea. Map 4
- Patashapura, nr. the Indus. Map 4
- Pasargadae, Persis, old capital of Persian Emp. Map 4
- Pascal, Blaise, Fr. phys., math., phil., theol. wr., 1623–1662. Map 35, 36, p. 149, 178
- Paschalis I, pope, 817–24. Map 18, fig. 248
- Paschalis II (St), pope; cistercian monk. Map 21
- Paschasius Radbertus, wr. at Corbie, contemp. with Charlemagne. Map 18
- Pascoli, G., It. elegiac poet, 1855–1912. Map 42
- Passau, Bavaria; baroque cath. Map 17, 33, 38, 39
- Pasteur, Louis, Fr. chem., 1822–1895. Map 47
- Pasteurs du désert, persecuted Huguenot clergy under Louis XIV. Map 35
- Pastrana, Sp., Castile. Map 35
- Patavium (Padua), Venice; Map e.p., 5, 11, 13, 14
- Patenier, J., S. Neth. landscape painter, at Antwerp after 1515, † 1524. Map 33
- Pater, J. B. J., Fr. rococo painter, 1695–1736. Map 40
- Paterson, New Jersey, USA. Map 52 inset
- Patinos, island in Gr. Archipelago. Map 8, 26
- Patmore, Coventry, Eng. poet & critic, 1823–96. Map 42
- Patrae (Patras), Achaia. Map 13
- Patrick (St), Apostle of Ireland. Map 11
- Patrocles, admiral to Seleucus I, explored Caspian Sea. Map 4
- Patroclus (St), martyr, Civ. Tricassinorum (9 Feb.) Map 13
- Pattala, India. Map 4
- Patzcuaro, Mexico. Map 52
- Pau, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées. Map 32, 48
- Paula (St), followed St Jerome to Palestine, f. convents in Bethlehem. Map 11
- Paulicians, sect within Byz. Ch., 7th–12th cent.; dualists, denied Godhead of Christ. Map 16
- Paulinus, bp. of Nola, S. It., during the invasion of the Goths. Map 11
- Paulinus of Aquileia (St), patriarch of Aquileia, poet at court of Charlemagne, † 802. Map 18, p. 72
- Paulinus of Rome, OSB, bp. of York, & later of Rochester, † 644; missionary in Eng. Map 17
- Paulinzella, OSB abbey, Thuringia, f. 1106; romanesque ruin. Map 21, 22
- Paul (St), of Tarsus; Damascus; † 67 at Rome. Map 6, 8, 9
- Paul (St), martyr, bp. of Narbo, 3rd cent. (22 March). Map 13
- Paul III, pope 1534–49. Map 33, fig. 695
- Paul IV, pope 1555–59; Counter Reformation. Map 35, p. 153
- Paul of Samosata, bp. of Antioch. Map 9
- Paul the Deacon, OSB, hist., ca. 720–99. Map 17, 18
- Paul the Silent, poet under Constantine. Map 14, p. 51
- Paumann, K., organist & comp., † 1473 at Munich. Map 27
- Pausanias, Gr. art hist., 2nd cent. Map 5
- Pavia, It., Lombardy. Map 14, *passim*
- Pavlov, Ivan P., Russ. physiologist, 1849–1936. Map 47
- Payerne, Switz.; rom. ch. Map 21, 22, 48
- Peacock, bp. of Chichester, Eng.; theol., † 1460. Map 27
- Peary, R. E., US polar explorer, 1856–1920. Map 34
- Pécs, Hungary. Map 12, 27, 33
- Peckham, John, archbp. of Cant., ca. 1240–92; taught theol. at Oxf. & Paris. Map 24
- Pedir, Sumatra. Map 34
- Pedralba, nr. Valencia. Map 25
- Pedret, Catalonia; ch. Map 19
- Pedro de Alcantara, OFM, (St), reformer of the Franciscan order, Sp. Map 35
- Pedroso, Sp., Old Castile. Map 35
- Peele, George, dramatist, London, 1558–96. Map 33
- Péguy, Charles, Fr. poet, 1873–1914. Map 47
- Pelagia (St), martyr, Antioch (9 June). Map 13
- Pelagius, monk, Rome, denied original sin & predestination; Pelagianism. Map 11
- Pelagius I pope 556–61. Map 14
- Pella, Macedonia. Map 3, 4
- Pella, Decapolis, Transjordan. Map 6, 8, 9
- Pellico, Silvio, It. patriot & wr., 1798–1854. Map 42
- Pelplin, OC mon., West Prussia. Map 23, 25
- Pelusium, Egypt. Map 4, 11
- Peñalba, Sp. Map 19
- Pencz, G., Germ. portrait painter, Nuremberg, ca. 1500–50. Map 33
- Penn, William, Eng. quaker, colonizer of Pennsylvania. Map 52
- Pennethorne, Sir James, Eng. arch., 1801–71. Map 41
- Peñuela, Sp., Andalusia. Map 35
- Pepys, Samuel, Eng. diarist & naval administrator, 1633–1703. Map 36
- Pera, nr. Constantinople. Map 26
- Peraea, territory in Palestine. Map 6
- Percier, Charles, Fr. arch., 1764–1838; collaborated with P. F. L. Fontaine, 1762–1853; Empire Style. Map 41
- Pereda, J. M., Sp. wr., 1833–1906. Map 42
- Peregrinus Proteus, Parium, 2nd. cent. Map 5
- Pereyaslav, Ukraine. Map 26
- Perz de Castañeda, A., built cath. in Mexico City. Map 52
- Pérez Galdós, B., Sp. wr. of hist. novels etc. Map 42
- Pergamum, Mysia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 4, *passim*, p. 18
- Perge, Pisidia, Asia Minor. Map 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12
- Pergolesi, A., artist. Map 41
- Pergolesi, G. B., It. comp., 1710–36. Map 40
- Peri, J., It. comp., 1561–1633. Map 33, 36
- Pericles, Gr. pol., Athens, 461–29. Map 2
- Périgueux, Fr., Dordogne; ch. Map 20, 21, 35, 48, fig. 310
- Perinthus (Eregli), Thrace. Map 1
- Peripatetics, phil. school of Aristotle, Athens. Map 2, 4
- Perk, J., Neth. poet, 1859–1881. Map 47
- Perkin, Sir W. H., Eng. chem. 1838–1907. Map 52
- Perm, Russ. Map 34
- Pernambuco, Brazil. Map 34
- Perosi, Dom Lorenzo, It. comp. Map 47
- Perpendicular; Eng. late gothic arch. style. Map 27, fig. 625
- Perpetua & Felicitas (Sts), martyrs, Carthage (7 March). Map 13
- Perpignan, Fr., Pyrénées-Orientales; gothic cath. Map 27, 33, 36, 48
- Perrault, Charles, Fr. wr. of fairy tales, 1628–1703. Map 36
- Perret, A., Fr. arch., b. 1874. Map 47
- Persepolis, Persia, see Antiochia. Map e.p., 4
- Pershire, Eng., mon. nr. Worcester. Map 21
- Persius (A. Persius Flaccus), Rom. satyrical poet, 34–62. Map 5
- Perugia (=Perusia), It., Umbria, see Perusia. Map 17, *passim*
- Perugino, P. V., It. painter, 1446–1524. Map 27, 28, 33
- Perusia (Perugia), Etruria. Map 1, 15
- Perustica, mon., Macedonia. Map 26
- Peruzzi, Baldassarre, It. arch. & painter, 1481–1537. Map 30, 33
- Pesara, It. Marche. Map 28
- Pescia, It., Tuscany. Map 28
- Pessinus, Phrygia. Map 5
- Pest, Hungary. Map 36
- Pestalozzi, J. A., Swiss educationalist, 1746–1827. Map 41
- Petavius, vere Pétau, Fr. theol. & chronologist, 1583–1652. Map 36
- Petelia (Pianette), Bruttii, It. Map 1
- Peter the Gt., Czar of Russ., 1682–1725. Map 36
- Peterborough, Eng. OSB abbey, Norfolk; rom. gothic cath. Map 19–21, *passim*
- Peterhausen, OSB abbey nr. Constance. Map 19, 22, 39
- Petőfi, Alex., Hungarian national poet, 1823–49. Map 42
- Petrarch, F., It., poet, hum. & scholar, 1304–1374. Map 25, fig. 639, p. 105, 149
- Petrescu, Rum. wr., b. 1892. Map 47
- Petri, Lars 1st Lutheran archbp. of Sweden (from 1531), † 1573. Map 35
- Petrograd, name for St Petersburg after 1914; now Leningrad. Map 47
- Petronilla (St), Rom. martyr in catacomb of Domitilla, on Via Appia (31 May). Map 10
- Petronius Arbiter, Latin satirical poet, in Rome under Nero, † 66. Map 5
- Petropavlovsk, E. Siberia. Map 34
- Peter (St), the Apostle. Map 6, 8, 9
- Peter Ablard, Fr. scholastic phil. & poet. Map 21
- Peter Chrysologus (St), Doctor of the Ch., bp. of Ravenna. Map 11
- Peter Damiani (St), Doctor of the Ch., b. Ravenna. Map 20
- Peter Hispanus, phil. & doct., Paris. Map 24
- Peter Lombard, scholastic phil. & theol.; taught at school of Notre Dame. Map 21
- Peter of Pisa, grammarian at court of Charlemagne † before 799 (?). Map 18
- Peter of Tarentaise, OP, theol., Paris, archbp. of Lyons; became pope as Innocent V. Map 24
- Peter the Venerable (St), abbot of Cluny; trans. Koran into Latin. Map 21
- Pettenkofer, M., Germ. doct. 1818–1901. Map 42
- Peutinger, K., Germ. archeol., Augsburg, 1465–1547. Map 33, p. 149
- Peyrissas, Fr., Hte.-Garonne; mon. Map 22
- Pfäfers, mon., Switz. Map 22, 39
- Pfister, A., printer in Bamberg (Germ.), 1460. Map 27
- Pforr, Franz, Germ. painter, 1788–1812. Map 42
- Pforta, OC mon., Thuringia. Map 23
- Phaeno, Negeb, Palestine; early byz. ruins. Map 15
- Phaestus, Crete. Map 1
- Phalaris, tyrant of Akragas, deposed 554 B.C. Map 3
- Phana, Gr., Chios. Map 12
- Phanagoria, colony of Teos, modern Kerch. Map 1
- Pharan, Egypt, Sinai. Map 11, 13, 15
- Pharnacia (Kiresun), Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 4
- Phaselis, Lycia. Map 1
- Phasis (Poti), Caucasia. Map 1
- Phidias, Gr. sculpt., Athens 5th cent. B.C. Map 2, 3, fig. 18, 19, 23, 24, 29
- Phigalia, Arcadia. Map 3
- Philadelphia, Cilicia. Map 4
- Philadephia (Rabbath-Ammon), Decapolis. Map 1, 5, 6
- Philadelphia, Lydia, Asia Minor. Map 4, 8, 9
- Philadelphia, Penn., USA. Map 34, 52
- Philibert (St), f. mon. of Jumièges nr. Rouen, Fr.; † after 685, Noirmoutier. Map 17
- Philemon, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens, Syracuse, 361–263. Map 4
- Philinus, Gr. doct., Cos, 240 B.C. in Alexandria. Map 4
- Philip de Monte, Neth. comp., 1521–1603 († at Vienna). Map 27
- Philip of Macedon, k. of Macedonia, 359–336, father of Alexander the Gt. Map 4
- Philip (St), Rom. martyr in catacomb of Priscilla, on Via Salaria (10 July). Map 10
- Philip the Chancellor (Philip de Grève), theol. wr., Paris. Map 24
- Philip the Deacon (St), venerated at Hierapolis in Phrygia. Map 13
- Philippe Auguste, k. of Fr. Map 24
- Philippe le Bel (Philip IV), k. of Fr., 1268–1314. Map 24
- Philippe le Hardi (Philip III), k. of Fr., 1245–85. Map 24
- Philippe VI Valois, k. of Fr. Map 25
- Philippeville, Algeria. Map e.p.
- Philippi, Macedonia. Map 8, 9, 11, 12, 15
- Philippopolis (Plovdiv), Thrace. Map 26
- Philias of Cos, Gr. poet, Alexandria 340–285. Map 4
- Philo of Alexandria, Jewish-hellenic phil. 20 B.C. –50 A.D. Map 5
- Philocles, Gr. tragedian, Athens. Map 2
- Philostorgius, eccl. hist., Constantinople; Arian. Map 11
- Philostratus, Rome, 170–ca. 245. Map 5
- Philoteria, hellenistic foundation, Palestine. Map 4
- Philoxenus, metropolitan of Mabug (Mesopotamia), leader of monophysites. Map 14
- Phocaea (Phokia), Ionia, Asia Minor. Map 1, 8

- Phocas (St), martyr, Sinope (14 July, 22 Sept.) Map 13
- Phocis, territory in Central Gr. Map 3
- Phocylides, Gr. moralist, Miletus, ca. 544 B.C. Map 1
- Photice, Epirus. Map 11
- Photius, Byz. secretary of State & patriarch, Constantinople; wr. 'Myriobiblon'. an enormous compilation. Map 16, 18
- Phra, also Prophtasia (Farra), Arachosia (Persia). Map 4
- Phrygia, territory, Asia Minor. Map 3, 5, 9
- Phrygia ad Hellespontum, territory nr. Hellespont. Map 3
- Phrynicius, Gr. tragedian, Athens, 5th cent B.C. Map 1
- Physiocrats, school of Fr. economists; late 18th cent. Map 40
- Piacenza, It., Lombardy. Map 21, 22, 24, 27, 28
- Pian di Mugnone, It., Tuscany. Map 28
- Picarale, arch.; cath. at Syracuse. Map 40
- Picasso, P., Sp.-Fr. painter, f. of cubist movement, b. 1881. Map 47, fig. 949
- Picenum, Rom. dist. of It. Map 5
- Pico della Mirandola, It. phil. & hum., 1463-1494. Map 27
- Pictavi (Poitiers), Gallia. Map e.p., 11
- Picts, earliest inhabitants of Scotland. Map 11
- Piedra, Sp. OC mon., Castile. Map 21, 23
- Pienza, It., Umbria. Map 27, 28
- Pierce, US phil. Map 52
- Piermarini, G., It. arch., 1734-1808. Map 41
- Pierné, H. C. G., Fr. comp., 1863-1937. Map 47
- Piero della Francesca, It. painter; ca. 1416-92. Map 27, fig. 645, 650, p. 134, 139
- Pierre d'Ailly, see Ailly. Map 25
- Pierre de la Rue, Neth. comp.; † 1518 at Courtrai. Map 27
- Pierrefonds, Fr., Aisne; château. Map 48
- Pierson, Allard, Neth. phil. & art hist., 1831-96. Map 42
- Pietism, religious movement, tending to rigorous asceticism. Map 36, 39, 40
- Pietro d'Abano, Padua, doct., natural phil., persecuted as heretic; † ca. 1315. Map 25
- Pietro Lorenzetti, painter, Siena; frescoes in Lower Ch. at Assisi. Map 25
- Pietro Orseolo, doge of Venice. Map 18
- Pigalle, J. B., Fr. sculpt., 1714-85. Map 40
- Pignatellis, catacomb of, on Appian Way. Map 10
- Pigouchet, Parisian printer. Map 27
- Pilate, Pontius, Rom. governor of Judea. Map 7, 8
- Pilgrim Fathers, Eng. emigrants, f. New England (USA), 1620. Map 36
- Pilniak, Boris, Russ. wr., b. 1894. Map 47
- Pilon, G., Fr. sculpt., 1537-90. Map 33
- Piloty, Germ. painter, Munich. Map 42
- Pindar, Gr. lyric poet, Athens, Syracuse, 5th cent. B.C. Map 1-3
- Pinerolo, It., Piedmont, centre of Waldenses. Map 35
- Pinsk, Russ. Map 26, 40
- Pinturicchio, It. painter, Siena; frescoes; ca. 1454-1513. Map 27, 33, fig. 656
- Piolenc, mon., Vaucluse, Fr. Map 22
- Piombo, S. del. It. painter at Venice & Rome, 1485-1547. Map 33
- Pionius (St), martyr, Smyrna (1 Feb.) Map 13
- Pippin, or Pepin, mayor of the palace, after 752 k. of Frankish Emp. Map 17, fig. 221, p. 59
- Piraeus, harbour of Athens. Map 3
- Pirandello, Luigi, It. dramatist, 1867-1937. Map 47
- Piranesi, G. B., It., engraver, 1720-78. Map 40
- Pirdop, Bulgaria. Map 12, 15, 26
- Pirkheimer, Willibald, hum., Nuremberg, 1470-1530. Map 33
- Pirmin (St), abbot & bp., f. mon. of Reichenau, 724. Map 17
- Pirna, Saxony. Map 27
- Pisa, It., see Pisae; rom. cath. Map e.p., 16, passim, fig. 361
- Pisae (Pisa), Etruria. Map e.p., 1, 11
- Pisanello, It. painter, 1380-1456. Map 27, fig. 649, p. 139
- Pisidia, territory Asia Minor. Map 3
- Pisistratides (Hippias, Hipparchus), tyrants, Athens. Map 1
- Pispir, Egypt, mou. centre. Map 11
- Pissarro, Camille, Fr. impressionist painter, 1831-1903. Map 47
- Pistoia, It., Tuscany; rom. & renaiss. chs. Map 21, 27, 28, 32, 40, fig. 678
- Pitsunda (Pityus Phasis), Caucasia. Map e.p., 1
- Pittsburg, Penn., USA. Map 52, fig. 953
- Pius II, pope 1458-64 (see Silvio). Map 27
- Pius V (St), pope 1566-72; promulgated decrees of the Council of Trent. Map 35
- Pius VII, pope, 1800-23. Map 42
- Pius X, pope 1846-78; Vatican Council (papal infallibility). Map 42
- Pius X, pope 1903-14, b. 1835. Map 47
- Pius XI, pope 1922-39, b. 1857. Map 47
- Pius XII, pope 1939-, b. 1876. Map 47
- Pizarro, F., Sp. conquistador of Peru (1532), 1475-1541. Map 34, 34, 52
- Placentia (Piacenza), Gallia Cisalpiua. Map 13
- Placidia, Galla, Rom. empress, married Athaulf, k. of the Goths; after d. of Honorius governed emp. from Ravenna; patroness of eccl. art; 389-450. Map 11, fig. 170
- Planck, Max, Germ. phys. (quantum theory), 1858-1947. Map 47
- Planès, Fr. Pyr. Orient. Map 48
- Plantagenet, Eng. royal house. Map 24
- Plantijn, or Plantin, Christoffel, printer-publisher at Antwerp, ca. 1520-89. Map 33
- Plasencia, Sp., Castile; cath. Map 32
- Plassenburg, Bavaria. Map 32
- Platen, A. von, Germ. poet, 1796-1835. Map 42
- Plateresco ('silversmith style'), Sp. Renaiss. style. Map 32, fig. 710
- Platina, It. hum., hist.; librarian of Vatican Library, 1481. Map 27, p. 118
- Plato, Gr. phil., Athens & Syracuse, 428-347; f. of the Academy. Map 2, p. 13, 56
- Platon (St), martyr, Ancyra (22 July). Map 13
- Plautus, T. Maccius, Rom. comic dramatist, 251-184. Map 4
- Pléiade, La, group of Fr. 16th cent. poets, inc. Ronsard. Map 33
- Plemp, Cornelis, Neth. Latin poet in circle of Vondel & Hooft. Map 37
- Pleydenwurff, Germ. painter, Nuremberg, 1472. Map 27
- Pliny the Younger (Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus), nephew of Pliny the Elder, Rom. governor of Bithynia & wr., Rome, 61-125. Map 5, 9
- Pliny the Elder, wr. Rome, 23-79. Map 5
- Plock, W. Russ. Map 35
- Plogonnec, Fr., Finisterre. Map 48
- Plotinus, Hellenistic phil., Rome, 205-270; neoplatonist. Map 5, 9, p. 32
- Plougastel-Daoulas, Fr., Finisterre. Map 48
- Plovdiv, see Philippopolis, Macedonia. Map e.p., 26
- Pludonis, Latvian poet, b. 1874. Map 47
- Plutarch of Chaeronea, Gr., hist. & phil. Map 5, p. 149
- Plymouth, Eng., Devon. Map 34, 43, 44
- Pnyx, hill, Athens. Map 2
- Poblet, Sp. OC mon., Catalonia, f. 1151; abbey is intact. Map 21, 23, 24
- Poe, Edgar Allan, US wr., 1809-49. Map 52
- Poetovio (Pettau), Pannonia. Map 9
- Poggio Bracciolini, F., It. hum. wr., hist., 1380-1459. Map 27
- Poggio a Caiano, It., Tuscany. Map 28
- Poincaré, H., Fr. math. & phys., 1854-1912. Map 47
- Poitiers, A., S. Neth. wr., 1605-74. Map 37, p. 59
- Poissy, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 50
- Poitiers, see Pictavi, Vienne, Fr.; gothic cath. Map e.p., 14, passim, fig. 296-98, 444-45
- Pola, It., Istria. Map e.p., 5, 11, 12
- Pola de Lena, Asturia; ch., 9th cent. Map 18, fig. 230
- Pole, Reginald, Cardinal & papal legate to Eng., archbp. of Canterbury, 1500-58. Map 35
- Polemon, Gr. phil., Athens, 314-270. Map 2, 4
- Polemonium (Bulemán), Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 4
- Poletti, It. arch., Rome. Map 41
- Poliziano, see Angelo. Map 27
- Pollaiuolo, It., jeweller, engraver & painter, 1433-98. Map 27, p. 139
- Polo, Marco, Venetian traveller to China, 1254-1323. Map 34
- Polocz, Russ. Map 26
- Polonski, J. P., Russ. poet, 1820-98. Map 42
- Polybius, Gr.-Rom. hist., 166 B.C. at Rome as Gr. hostage. Map 4
- Polycarp (St), martyr, Smyrna (26 Jan.), Map 9, 13
- Polycletus, Gr. sculpt., Argos & Epidaurus, 470-420. Map 3
- Polyeuct (St), martyr, Melitene (13 Feb.). Map 13
- Polygnotus, Gr. painter, Athens, 475-445. Map 2, p. 18
- Pombal, Sebastiao de, Portuguese pol., prime minister 1751-77. Map 40
- Pombeiro, mon., Galicia, Sp. Map 22
- Pommersfelden, Bavaria; baroque castle. Map 38, 40
- Pompei, nr. Naples, Rom. town excavated in 18th cent. Map 4, 5, 40, fig. 88, p. 18
- Pompeius, or Pompey, Rom. general & pol., 106-47. Map 4
- Pompeius Trogus, Latin hist. Map 5
- Pomponazzo, Pietro, It. hum. phil. & theol., Padua & Bologna, 1462-1525. Map 27
- Pomponius Leto, It. scholar, Rome. Map 27
- Pomponius Mela, Sp. wr. Map 5
- Pomponne, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
- Pomposa, 8th-12th cent. basilica at the mouth of the Po. 17, 20
- Poncé, Fr., Sarthe. Map 48
- Pondicherry, Fr. possession in India. Map 34
- Pont-à-Mousson, Fr., Moselle; late gothic ch. Map 48
- Pontanus, It. hum. wr., Latin poetry. Map 33
- Pont-Audemer, Fr., Eure; late gothic ch. Map 48
- Pont de Duzou, Fr., Ardèche. Fig. 987
- Pont du Gard, Rom. aqueduct, nr. Nîmes. Map 5, fig. 62
- Pontevedras, Sp., Galicia. Map 32
- Pontianus, catacomb of, on Via Portuensis. Map 10
- Pontidas, It. mon., Lombardy. Map 22
- Pontigny, Fr. OC abbey, Yonne, daughter-house of Cîteaux, f. 1141; early gothic ch. Map 21, 23, 48
- Pont-l'Évêque, Fr., Calvados. Map 48
- Pontoise, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 50
- Pontoppidan, Hendrik, Danish wr., 1857-1943. Map 47
- Pontorino, Jacopo, It. painter ('manierismo'), 1494-1557. Map 33
- Pontus, territory in Asia Minor; in 1st cent. B.C. emp. of Mithridates, later Rom. prov. Map 4, 5
- Poot, H. C., Neth. arcadian poet, 1689-1733. Map 40
- Popayan, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
- Pope, Alexander, Eng. poet 1688-1744. Map 40, 41
- Popović, J. S., Serbian wr., 1806-56. Map 42
- Pöppelmann, M. D., Germ. baroque arch. at Dresden. Map 38
- Poppelsdorf, nr. Bonn. Map 38
- Poppo of Stavelot (St), abbot of Stavelot, 978-1048. Map 22
- Populonia (Piombino), Etruria, It. Map 1
- Porcius Festus, governor of Judaea 60-62. Map 6
- Porphry, Rome, 232-304, Gr. neoplatonist phil., biographer of Plotinus. Map 5
- Porphry (St), bp. of Gaza, destroyed temple at Marmion 401. Map 11, 16
- Porrentruy, Switz. Map 38, 39
- Porta, Carlo, It. poet, Milan, 1776-1821. Map 42
- Porta, G. della, It. sculpt. & arch. (early baroque), 1539-1604; completed cupola of St Peter's at Rome. Map 33
- Portendick, W. coast of S. Africa. Map 34
- Porto, Portugal. Map 32
- Porto Nieve, Ecuador, S. America. Map 52
- Porto Seguro, Brazil. Map 34
- Portotorres, Sardinia. Map 21
- Port Royal, Canada. Map 34
- Port-Royal, Fr., Seine-et-Oise, OC mon., in 17th cent. a centre of Jansenism; destroyed in 1710 on the orders of Louis XIV. Map 35, 36, 50
- Portsmouth, Eng., Hants. Map 43, 44
- Port Sunlight, Eng., Cheshire. Map 47
- Portus (Porto), Etruria. Map 11-13, 20
- Portus Hercules Monoeci (Monaco), Liguria. Map 1
- Portus Namnetum (Nantes), Gallia Lugd. Map 13
- Poseidonia, see Paestum. Map e.p., 1, 3
- Posidippus of Cassandrea, Gr. comic dramatist, Athens, 3rd cent. B.C. Map 4
- Posidonius, Gr. phil., hist., Rhodes. Map 4
- Positivism, phil. movement started by A. Comte; only concerned with 'positive' facts. Map 42
- Poskenniemi, Finnish poet, b. 1885. Map 47
- Possevino SJ, leader of Counter Reformation, Poland. Map 35
- Possidius (St), Calama, N. Africa. Map 11
- Post, P., Neth. arch., 1608-1669. Map 37
- Postel, abbey, Belgium. Map 37
- Potemkin, G. A., Russ. pol., 1739-91. Map 40
- Potgieter, E. J., Neth. wr., 1808-1875. Map 42
- Pothier, J., Fr. OSB, musicologist, 1835-1923. Map 47
- Pothinus (St), 1st bp. of Lyons, martyr. Map 9
- Potidaea, Macedonia. Map 1
- Potosi, Bolivia. Map 34
- Potsdam, nr. Berlin. Map 35, 40, 42
- Potter, P., Neth. painter, 1625-54. Map 37
- Poulenc, F., Fr. comp., b. 1899. Map 47
- Pound, Ezra, US poet & critic, b. 1885. Map 52
- Pourbus the Elder, F., painter at Antwerp, 1545-81. Map 33, fig. 823
- Poussin, N., Fr. painter, 1594-1665. Map 36, fig. 823
- Poznan, Poland. Map e.p., 26, 32, 46
- Prague, Bohemia; baroque city. Map e.p., 19, 20, passim
- Pradier, J. J., Swiss sculpt., worked in Paris, † 1852, Map 41
- Praeneste (Palestrina), It. Map 3, 13
- Praetextatus, catacomb of, on Appian Way. Map 10
- Praetextatus, Vettius Agorius, prefect of Rome in 367, led pagan opposition. Map 11
- Prandauer, J., Germ. arch. & sculpt., ca. 1658-1726. Map 38, fig. 884-86, p. 192
- Prati, Giovanni, It. late-romantic poet, 1815-84. Map 42
- Prato, It. Tuscany; chs. Map 28
- Pravia, Asturia, Sp.; pre-rom. ch. Map 17, 18
- Praxagoras, Gr. doct., Cos. Map 4
- Praxiteles, Gr. sculpt.; Hermes, Aphrodite of Cnidos. Map 2, fig. 34
- Preller, F., Germ. painter, 1804-78. Map 42
- Prémontré, mother-house of the Premonstratensian order, f. by St Norbert in 1120, nr. Laon. Map 21, 40
- Prenzlau, nr. Stettin; gothic ch. Map 27
- Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; group of Eng. Victorian painters f. 1848 (inc. D. G. Rossetti). Map 42
- Preslav, former capital of the Bulgars, now in ruins. Map 16, 17, 26, p. 59

Presles, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Prešburg (Bratislava), Moravia. Map 27, 38, 39, 46.
 Preti, Mättia, It. painter, 1613-99. Map 36
 Breuilly-sur-Claise, Indre-et-Loire, Fr.; rom. abbey chs. Map 21, 48
 Prévost, Abbé, Fr. wr., 1697-1763. Map 40
 Przemyl, Poland. Map 35
 Priene, Ionia; well-preserved hellenistic town. Map e.p., 4, 12, p. 16
 Priesca, Asturia. Map 18
 Priestly, Joseph, Eng. theol. & phys., 1733-1804. Map 40
 Prima Porta, nr. Rome. Fig. 67
 Primasius, bp. of Hadrumetum, N. Africa. Map 11
 Primaticcio, Francesco, It. painter & arch.; manierismo; 1504-70; worked at Fontainebleau. Map 33
 Primeft, OC mon. nr. Breslau. Map 23
 Primus & Felicianus (Sts), Rom. martyrs on Via Nomentana (9 June). Map 10
 Princeton, New Jersey, USA. Map 52 inset
 Prior, Matthew, Eng. poet, 1664-1721. Map 40
 Priscilla, Catacomb of, on Via Salaria. Map 10, fig. 122
 Priscillian, burnt for heresy. Map 11
 Proba, christian poetess, Rome, 4th cent. Map 11
 Probus (St), martyr, Anazarbus (11 Oct) Map 13
 Probus, M. Aurelius, Rom. emp. 276-282, completed Aurelian wall. Map 5, fig. 164
 Processus & Martinianus (Sts), catacomb of, on Via Aurelia antiqua. Map 10
 Proclus (St), patriarch of Constantinople. Map 11
 Proclus, neoplatonist phil. & theol., Athens. Map 11, 16
 Procopé, Finnish poet writing in Swedish language, 1868-1927. Map 47
 Procopius (St), martyr, Scythopolis (8 July). Map 13
 Procopius (St), orator, Gaza, † ca. 528; O. T. exegete. Map 11, 14
 Procopius and Companions (Sts), martyrs, Caesarea (8 July). Map 13
 Procopius of Caesarea, Gr. hist., 500-62. Map 14, p. 51
 Proculus (St), martyr, Bononia (1 June). Map 15
 Prodicus of Ceos, sophist, Athens, attacked by Plato. Map 2, 3
 Prohaeresius, prof. at Athens, 4th cent. Map 11
 Prokopovič, Feofan, Russ. archbp. of Novgorod, 1681-1736. Map 36
 Prokoviev, S., Russ. comp., b. 1891. Map 47
 Propertius, S. Aurelius, Latin lyric poet, Rome, 50-15. Map 5
 Prosper of Aquitaine (St), theol. Map 11
 Protágoras, Gr. phil., Athens, 480-410, sophist. Map 2, 3
 Protus (St), Rom. martyr in catacomb of Bassilla (11 Nov.). Map 10
 Proudhon, P.J., Fr. anarchist & utopian socialist, 1809-65. Map 42
 Proust, Marcel, Fr. wr., 1871-1922. Map 47
 Provaglio d'Isèo, It. mon., Lombardy. Map 22
 Providence, Rhode Island, USA. Map 52 inset
 Provins, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic chs. Map 21 inset, 48
 Prudentius, early christian poet, Caesaraugusta, Hispania. Map 11
 Prud'hon, Pierre, Fr. painter. Map 41
 Prüfening, OSB abbey nr. Regensburg, f. 1109 by Otto of Bamberg. Map 20-22, 39
 Prüm, OSB abbey nr. Trier, f. 720. Map 18-20, 22
 Prusa (Bursa), Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 4, 5
 Przybyszewski, Polish poet and dramatist, 1868-1927. Map 47
 Psellus, Michael, Byz. wr., Constantinople. Map 16
 Pseudo-Isidore, Decretals of, 9th cent. forgery of decretals relating to eccl. law. Map 18
 Pskov, Russ.; old commercial centre; old chs. Map e.p., 16, 26
 Psycharis, Yannis, Gr. wr., 1854-1928. Map 42
 Ptolemies, Egyptian dynasty after death of Alexander the Gt. Map 4, p. 18
 Ptolemy I Soter, general of Alexander the Gt., after whose death he became k. of Egypt. Map 4
 Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Alexandria, f. Museum & Library there. Map 4
 Ptolemy III Euergetes, Alexandria, 247-221. Map 4
 Ptolemais (1), Cilicia. Map 4
 Ptolemais (2), Egypt. Map 4
 Ptolemais (3), (Tolmeta). Libya. Map 4, 11, 15
 Ptolemais (4), (Acco), Syria. Map 6, 8
 Puccini, G. It. comp. Map 42
 Puebla, Mexico; cath. Map 34, 52, p. 150
 Puente de la Reina, Sp., Navarra. Map 20
 Puerto Seguro, Brazil. Map 34
 Pufendorf, Samuel, Germ. jurist & hist. Map 36
 Puget, P., Fr. baroque sculpt., 1622-94. Map 36
 Pugin, A. W. N., Eng. neo-gothic arch., 1812-52. Map 42
 Pulci, It. poet at the court of the Medici, 1432-84. Map 27
 Pura, Gedrosia. Map 4
 Purcell, Henry, Eng. comp., 1658/9-95. Map 36

Pusey, E. B., Eng. Anglican theol., later leader of Oxford Movement, 1800-82. Map 42
 Pushkin, A., Russ. poet, 1799-1837. Map 42
 Puteoli (Pozzuoli), It., St. Paul at, (Acts. 28, 13). Map 8, 9, 11-13
 Putinas, Latvian wr., b. 1894. Map 47
 Putna, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
 Puvis de Chavannes, Pierre, Fr. painter, 1824-98. Map 42, fig. 933
 Puyguilhem, Fr., Dordogne. Map 32, 48
 Pydna (Kitra), Macedonia. Map 1
 Pijper, Willem, Neth. comp., 1894-1947. Map 47
 Pyrgi (S. Severa), Etruria. Map 1
 Pyrrho of Elis, Gr. phil. Athens, sceptic. Map 3, 4
 Pythagoras, Gr. phil. & math., Croton, 570-497. Map 1, p. 13
 Pyxus (Policastro), Lucinia, It. Map 1

Q

Qadisya, Irak, nr. Qufa. Map 16
 Qafsa (Gafsa), Tunis. Map 16
 Qalat Simân, nr. Antioch, Syria. Map e.p., 12, 13
 Qennisrin, Syria; early christian ruins. Map 14, 16
 Qerratin, Syria. Map 15
 Quattrocento, It. for '15th cent.' as stylistic term; It. early renaissance. Map 27, fig. 646
 Quattro coronati, martyrs, Pannonia (8 Nov.). Map 13
 Quebec, Canada. Map 34, 52
 Quedlinburg, mon. by Halberstadt, f. by Otto I in 936. Map 19-21, p. 72
 Quellijn, Artus (Quellinus), Senior & Junior, Flemish sculptors, 17th cent. Map 37
 Quentell, printer, Cologne. Map 27
 Quercia, J. de, It. sculpt., ca. 1367-1438. Map 27, p. 139
 Queretaro, Mexico. Map 52
 Quesada, J. de, Sp. conquistador of Nueva Granad, governor in S. America, ca. 1497-1579. Map 52
 Quevedo, Francisco de, Sp. baroque wr., 1580-1645. Map 36
 Qufa, nr. Euphrates; Islamic foundation. Map 16
 Quibéron, Fr., Morbihan. Map 22
 Quiloa, Tanganyika, Africa. Map 34
 Quimper, Fr., Finisterre; gothic cath. Map 24, 26, 48
 Quimperlé, Fr., Finisterre; rom. ch. Map 22, 48
 Quincey, Thomas de, Eng. wr., 1785-1859. Map 42
 Quinet, Edgar, Fr. wr., hist. & liberal pol., 1803-75. Map 42
 Quintana, Sp. poet & patriot during the Napoleonic period, 1772-1857. Map 42
 Quintanilla de las Vinas, Asturia, Sp.; 8th cent. ch. Map 17
 Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus), wr., Rome, 35-95. Map 5
 Quintinus (St), martyr, St-Quentin (31 Oct.). Map 13
 Quintus (St), Rom. martyr, on Via Latina (10 May). Map 10
 Quirinus (St), martyr, Siscia (4 June). Map 13
 Quito, Ecuador, S. America. Map 34, 52
 Quodvultdeus (St), bp. of Carthage during Vandal occupation. Map 11
 Qura'isch, family of Mahomet. Map 16
 Qur'an, or Koran, sacred book of Islam. Map 16
 Qusta ibn Luqa, Arab translator of Aristotle. Map 16

R

Rabelais, François, Fr. wr., 1497-1553; 'Gargantua & Pantagruel' etc. Map 33, p. 149
 Rabi, US phys. Map 52
 Rabitch, Serbian poet, 1876-1938. Map 47
 Rabula, bp. of Edessa, trans. N. T. into Syrian (Pésitta). Map 11
 Rabula, Codex of, Syrian gospel MS with miniatures, 586. Map 15, fig. 196
 Racine, Jean, Fr. dramatist, 1639-99. Map 36, p. 178
 Radekund (St), wife of Clotaire I, f. mon. at Poitiers. Map 14
 Raetia, Rom. prov., Bavaria-E. Switz. Map 5, 9
 Rafaello, Sanzio (or Raphael), It. painter & arch., 1483-1520. Map 33, fig. 638, 655, 669, 670, 675, 691, 692, p. 149
 Ragusa, Sicily. Map 40
 Raimón (St), archbp. of Toledo. Map 21
 Raimondi, Marcantonio, It. engraver, Bologna, ca. 1480-1520. Map 33
 Rainaldi, Carlo, It. arch., 1611-91. Map 36, fig. 768
 Raknhang, territory in Viking era, W. Sweden. Map 18
 Rakow, Poland; centre of Socinians. Map 35, 36
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, Eng. sailor, explorer, & wr. 1552-1618. Map 34, 52
 Rambouillet, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 48, 50
 Rambouillet, Hôtel de, 1st. literary salon in Paris. Map 36
 Rameau, J. P., Fr. comp., 1683-1764. Map 40
 Ramiro I, k. of Aragon, 1035-63. Map 18

Ramon Lul, theol., missionary, mystic wr., Palma, Majorca. Map 24
 Ramon y Cajal, Sp. doct., Santiago, 1852-1934. Map 47
 Rampillon, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 50
 Ramsay, Sir William, Eng. phys., 1852-1916. Map 47
 Ramuz, C. F., Swiss wr., 1878-1947. Map 47
 Rancé, Armand Jean le Bouthillier de, f. of the Trappists, 1626-1700. Map 35
 Randaninis, Catacomb, Jewish burial place on the Appian Way, Rome. Map 10
 Ranke, Leopold von, Germ. hist., 1795-1886. Map 42
 Raoul de Cambrai, chanson de geste. Map 21
 Raphael, see Rafaello.
 Rapisardi, M., It. wr., 1844-1912. Map 42
 Raqqa, Mesopotamia. Map 16
 Raskolniki, schismatic sect separated from Russ. Orthodox ch. after 1654. Map 36
 Ras-Siâga, Transjordan; early Byz. ruins. Map 12
 Rastatt, Baden. Map 38
 Rastrelli, B. F., It. arch., worked in Russ., 1700-71. Map 40
 Rathenau, Walther, Germ. industrialist, pol. & wr. on social & economic questions, 1867-1922. Map 47
 Ratiaria, Moesia. Map 11
 Ratramnus (St), OSB, monk at Corbie, theol. wr., ca. 850. Map 18
 Raude, Jon & Eric, bp. of Nidaros, Trondheim. Map 24
 Ravanica, mon. in Serbia. Map 26
 Ravel, Maurice, Fr. comp., 1875-1937. Map 47, p. 192
 Ravenna, It.; 4th-6th cent. monuments. Map e.p. 11-21, 25, fig. 149, 154, 167, 173, 182, 188, 193, 194, 201, p. 48
 Ravenstein, Neth. Map 37
 Ravesson, F., Fr. phil., 1813-1900. Map 42
 Ravesteyn, Jan van, Neth. painter, The Hague, 1570-1657. Map 37
 Rayleigh, Lord, Eng. phys., 1842-1919. Map 47
 Raymond VII de Toulouse, count of Provence, leader of the Albigenses, defeated by Louis IX. Map 24
 Razi, Rhazes al, Arab. phil. & doct.; successor of Hippocrates & Galen. Map 16
 Ré, OC mon. on island, Fr., Charente-Inf. Map 23
 Reading, Berks., Eng. Map 45
 Reading, Penn., USA. Map 52 inset
 Reael, L. J., Governor General of Neth. E. India Company, poet, 1583-1637. Map 33, 37
 Réaumur, René A. F. de, Fr. phys., 1683-1757. Map 40
 Rebais, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset, 48
 Reccared, k. of the W. Goths, Sp. Map 14
 Recesvinth, k. of the Visigoths, Sp. Map 17, fig. 220
 Récif, see Pernambuco. Map 34
 Reconquista, i. e. the reconquest of Moorish Sp. by Christianity. Map 24
 Reculver, Kent, Eng.; pre-rom. ch. Map 17
 Redon, mon., Morbihan, Fr. Map 22
 Rees, N. Rhineland. Map 37
 Regensburg (Regina Castra), Bavaria; gothic cath. Map e.p. 16, *passim*, p. 72
 Reger, Max, Germ. comp., 1873-1916. Map 47
 Regina (St), martyr, Alesia, (7 Sept.). Map 13
 Regiomontanus, Germ. astron., Nuremberg, 1436-1476. Map 27
 Regius, Henricus, Neth. phil., Utrecht; Cartesian & later materialist. Map 37
 Régnier, H. de, Fr. poet & wr., 1864-1936. Map 47
 Reichenau, on L. Constance, abbey f. 724. Map e.p., 16-18, 20, 22, 39, fig. 249, 258, p. 59, 65
 Reichenbach, Bavaria. Map 39
 Reid, Thomas, Scots phil., 1710-96. Map 40
 Reimarus, H. S., Germ. theol. & phil., 1694-1768. Map 40
 Reims, Fr., Marne; gothic cath. Map 16, *passim*, p. 105
 Reinken, Jan, Germ. comp., 1623-1722. Map 39
 Reinold, Germ. scholar, Kiel. Map 41
 Reji (Riez), Gallia; baptistery. Map 11
 Rémaclus (St), abbot of Solignac (Aquitaine, S. Fr.), 632; later bp. of Maastricht, † 670. Map 17
 Remagen, Rhineland. Map 42
 Rembrandt Harmensz. van Rijn, Neth. painter, 1606-1669. Map 37, fig. 860-867, 871-872, p. 178
 Remesiana, Moesia. Map 11
 Remi (Reims), Gallia (Fr.). Map 11, 13
 Remigius, (St), bp. of Reims, 440-535; converted Clovis. Map 11
 Remigius of Auxerre, OSB, theol. & musician, † 908. Map 19
 Remiremont, Fr., Vosges. Map 48
 Renan, E., Fr. wr., rationalist theol. Map 42, p. 203
 Renata, Duchess of Ferrara, Calvinist, 1510-75. Map 35
 René, le roi, Duke of Anjou, later k. of Naples; 1409-80; wr. Map 27
 Reni, Guido, It. painter (baroque), 1575-1642. Map 36
 Rennes, Fr., Ille-et-Vilaine. Map 22 35, 40, 46, 48,

Renoir, Pierre Auguste, Fr. impressionist painter, 1841–1919. Map 47, fig. 938–941, p. 192

Renouvier, Charles, Fr. phil., 1815–1903. Map 42

Renswoude, Utrecht, Neth. Map 37

Repton, Derby, Eng. Map 45

Res'aina, Monophysite centre in Mesopotamia. Map 14, 16

Respighi, O., It. comp., 1879–1936. Map 47

Restennet Priory, Scotland. Map 21

Rétaud, Fr., Charente Infér.; rom. ch. Map 48

Réthel, Fr., Ardennes; late gothic ch. Map 48

Rethel, A., Germ. romantic painter, 1816–59. Map 41

Retz, Cardinal de, opponent of Mazarin during the Fronde, † 1679. Map 36

Reuchlin, J., Germ., Hebrew scholar, 1455–1522. Map 33

Reuter, Fritz, Germ. dialect poet & wr. from Mecklenburg, 1810–74. Map 42

Reval, Esthonia. Map e.p., 26

Revelt, Nicholas, & Stuart, James, Eng. archaeologists; Athens 1751–54. Map 41

Revius, J., Neth. poet & clergyman, 1586–1658. Map 37

Reyes, Mexican wr., b. 1889. Map 52

Reykjavik, Iceland. Map 18, 37

Reymont, Wladislaw, Polish wr., 1868–1925. Map 47

Reynolds, Sir Josuah, Eng. painter, 1723–92. Map 40

Rhamnus, Attica, Gr. Map 3

Rhegium (Reggio), Calabria, It. Map 1

Rheinau, Switz. Map 38, 39

Rheinhardtbrunn, mon. in Thuringia. Map 22

Rheinweinsdorf, Bavaria. Map 38

Rhenen, Utrecht, Neth. ch. Map 37

Rhizus (Rize), Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 1

Rhode (Rosas), Hispania (Sp.). Map 1

Rhodes, island in Asia Minor; monuments from time of the crusaders. Map e.p., 1, *passim*, p. 18

Riazan, Russ. Map 26

Ribadeneira, Pedro de, SJ, Sp. ascetic wr., Madrid 1526–1611. Map 33

Ribiero, B., Portuguese pastoral novelist, † 1552. Map 33

Ribera, de, Sp. painter, worked in Naples, 1588–1652. Map 36, fig. 799, 805, p. 168

Ricci, Matteo, SJ, missionary in China, 1552–1610; astron. & sinologist. Map 34

Richard II, duke of Normandy. Map 19

Richard of St Vannes (St), mon. reformer, Verdun. Map 22

Richard the Lionheart, k. of Eng., leader of the 3rd. crusade. Map 21

Richard Rolle of Hampole, Eng. theol. & mystic wr., ca. 1290–1349. Map 25

Richardson, H. H., US arch., 1838–86. Map 52

Richardson, Samuel, Eng. novelist, 1689–1761. Map 40

Richard of Mediavilla, OFM, scholastic theol., Oxford, † ca. 1300. Map 24

Richard of St Victor, scholastic theol. & mystic, prior of St Victor, Paris. Map 21

Richarius (St), presbyter, † 645, buried at St Riquier on the Somme. Map 17

Richelieu, Jean Armand du Plessis, duc de, Fr. pol., cardinal, leader of Fr. politics from 1624–1642. Map 36, fig. 811

Richelieu, Fr., Indre-et-Loire. Map 48

Richet, Charles, Fr. doct. Map 47

Richmond, Virginia, USA. Map 52

Richter, A.L., Germ. painter, 1803–84. Map 42

Riddagshausen, OC mon., Braunschweig. Map 23

Riegersburg, Austria. Map 38

Riehl, Alois, Germ. phil., 1844–1924. Map 42

Riemenschneider, Tilman; late gothic sculpt., Würzburg. Map 27

Rievaulx, OC abbey nr. York, f. 1132. Map 21, 22

Riez, Fr., Basses Alpes. Map 12, 48

Riga, Latvia. Map e.p., 26, 40

Rigaud, Fr. painter, 17th cent. Fig. 831

Rilke, Rainer Maria, Austrian poet, 1875–1926. Map 47

Rimbaud, J. N. Arthur, Fr. poet, 1854–91. Map 42

Rimini (Ariminum), It. Map e.p., 27, 28, 32, 33

Rimski-Korsakov, N. A., Russ. comp., 1844–1908. Map 42

Ring, Ludger Tom, painter, Münster, † 1547. Map 33

Ringerike, territory in Viking era, Norway. Map 18

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Map 34, fig. 967

Rio Grande, Brazil. Map 34

Rio Hacha (Rioacha), Colombia, S. America. Map 52

Rio, Horteja del, Sp. phil. Map 47

Riom, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; Ste Chapelle. Map 27, 43

Ripoll, OSB abbey in Catalonia, f. ca. 880; rom. abbey ch. Map 19–21, p. 72

Ripon, nr. York, Eng. OSB abbey f. ca. 650. Map 17, 21

Riva, Trentino, It. Map 15, 28

Rivarol, Antoine de, Fr., journalist & philologist, 1753–1801. Map 40

Riviera, Diego, Mexican painter, b. 1886. Map 52

Roanoke, Virginia, USA. Map 52

Robbia, Andrea della, It. sculptors' family of the renaissance. Map 27

Robert d'Abriess (St), penitential preacher, f. mon. at Fontevault. Map 21

Robert Grosseteste, Eng. phil., prof. at Oxford, bp. of Lincoln. Map 24

Robert of Melun, schol. phil., bp. of Hereford, Eng. Map 21

Robert of Molesme (St), f. mon. at Molesme. Map 20

Robinson, E. A., US poet, 1869–1935. Map 52

Rocamadour, Fr., Lot. Map 48

Roche, Yorks., OC mon., Eng. Map 21

Rocheftort, Fr., Charente-Infér. Map 48

Rochevoucauld, de la, Fr. wr. & phil., 1613–80. Map 36

Rochester, Kent, Eng.; cath. Map 17, 20, *passim*

Rochester, New York, USA. Map 52 inset

Rochester, Minnesota, USA. Map 52

Rococo, 18th cent. style. Map 40

Roda, Catalonia, Sp. Map 21

Rode, Danish poet, b. 1870. Map 47

Rode, Hinne, *see* Hinne. Map 35

Rodenbach, A., Flemish poet, 1856–80. Map 42

Rodez, Fr., Aveyron; gothic cath. Map 17, *passim*

Rodin, Auguste, Fr. sculpt., 1840–1917. Map 47, fig. 950

Rodriguez, Ventura, Sp. arch., 1717–85. Map 40

Roëlas, Juan de las, Sp. eccl. painter, Seville, 1560–1625. Map 33

Roermond, Limburg, Neth. Map 24, 27, 37, 42

Roeskilde, Seeland, Denmark; cath. Map 21, 24, 26, 32, 40

Rogaland, territory in Viking era, Norway. Map 18, 19

Roger II, *see* Ruggero II

Roggeveen, Jacob, Neth. navigator, discovered Easter Island, † 1729. Map 34

Rohr, Bavaria; baroque ch. Map 38, 39

Rohan, Heures de, 15th cent MS, Paris. Map 15

Rojas Rorrilla, Francisco de, Sp. dramatist, 1607–61. Map 36

Rokitansky, K., Austria pathologist, 1804–78. Map 42

Roland, legendary hero from circle of Charlemagne; killed nr. Roncesvalles by Saracens in 778. Map 18

Rolland, Romain, Fr. wr., 1868–1944. Map 47

Rollo, duke of Normandy, converted to Christianity. Map 19

Roma, OC mon., Sweden. Map 21, 23, 25, 32

Romainmôtier, mon. in Switz. map 20–22, 48

Romano, Giulio, It. arch. & painter, Mantua, 1492–1546; pupil of Raphael. Map 28, 33

Romanov, Russ. dynasty of czars from 1613 onwards. Map 36

Romanovo-Borisoglebsk, nr. Rybinsk, Russ. Map 26, fig. 596

Romans, Fr., Drôme; rom. portal. Map 21, 48

Romanos the Singer (St), Gr. hymn wr., Emesa (Syria), Constantinople. Map 14

Romanus, (St), martyr, Antioch (18 Nov.) Map 13

Rombouts, T., Neth. painter, Antwerp. Map 37

Rome (Roma), It. Map e.p., 1, *passim*

Romerike, territory in Viking era, nr. Oslo. Map 18

Romney, George, Eng. portrait painter, 1734–1802. Map 40

Romuald, (St), f. of the Camaldolenses, It., † 1027. Map 20

Romsey, Hants., Eng.; rom. ch. Map 21

Roncesvalles, W. Pyr. Map 16, 20, 48

Ronsard, Pierre de, Fr. poet, 1524–85. Map 33, p. 149

Röntgen, W. C., Germ. phys., 1845–1923. Map 47

Roquenot, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50

Rosa, Salvator, It. painter, Naples, 1615–73; late baroque. Map 36

Roscellin de Compiègne, schol. phil. & theol. Map 20

Roscrea, Irish mon. Map 14, 21

Rosegger, Peter, Austria wr., 1842–1918. Map 42

Rosheim, Fr., Bas-Rhin; rom. ch. Map 21, 48

Rosière, OC mon., Jura, Fr. Map 23

Rosmini-Serbatì, A., It. priest, phil. & pol., 1797–1855. Map 42

Ross, Adrian, Eng. doct. Map 47

Rossano, Calabria, It.; earliest Gr. illuminated gospel MS. Map 15, 21

Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, Eng. poet & painter; f. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, 1828–82. Map 42

Rossetti, G., It. poet, Map 42

Rossi, G. B. de, It. archaeologist, discovered several catacombs, 1822–94. Map 42

Rossini, G. A., It. comp. Map 41, 42

Rosso, G. B., It. painter & decorator, worked in Fontainebleau, † 1531. Map 24

Rostand, Edmond, Fr. poet & dramatist, 1868–1918. Map 47

Rostock, Mecklenburg. Map 26, 27, 32, 33, 46, p. 186

Rostov, Russ. Map e.p.

Rothari, k. of the Lombards. Map 17

Rothenburg, Bavaria; late gothic town; brick chs. Map 24, 27, 32

Rotomagus (Rouen), Gallia. (Fr.) Map e.p., 11

Rotterdam, Neth. Map 37, 40, fig. 956

Rottman, K., Germ. painter, 1797–1850. Map 42

Rotworowski, Polish dramatist, 1844–1938. Map 47

Rouault, Georges, Fr. painter, b. 1871. Map 47

Rouen, *see* Rotomagus, Seine-Inf.; gothic cath. Map e.p., 17, *passim*

Rouergue, territory round Rodez, Fr., Aveyron. Map 48

Rouffach, Fr., Ht.-Rhin. Map 48

Roumanille, J., Provençal poet, 1818–91. Map 42

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, Fr. wr. & phil., 1712–78. Map 40, p. 123, 186

Rousseau, T., Fr. painter, Barbizon school, 1812–67. Map 42

Roussillon, Fr., Pyr.-Orient. Map 47

Roux, P., Fr. doct., 1853–1933. Map 47

Rowlandson, Thomas, Eng. painter & caricaturist, 1756–1827. Map 40, 42

Royat, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. chs. Map 48

Royaumont, OC mon., Seine-et-Oise. Fr. Map 23

Royce, Josiah, US phil., 1855–1916. Map 52 inset

Rozoy, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50

Rubens, Peter Paul, Flemish painter, 1577–1640; baroque. Map 36, 37, fig. 833, 835, 838, 839, p. 178

Rubió y Ors, Joaquin, Sp., Catalan poet, 1818–99. Map 42

Rubliov, A., Russ. monk, icon-painter. Map 27, fig. 597, p. 123

Rubrucq, Fr.-Flanders, birthplace of Willem van Rubrucq. Map 34

Rückert, F., Germ. romantic poet, 1788–1866. Map 42, 47

Rudagi, Persian lyric poet. Map 16

Rude, F., Fr. sculpt., 1784–1855. Map 41, fig. 929

Rüdiger, Germ. scholar, Leipzig. Map 39

Rudolf II, Germ. emp. 1576–1612, patron of the arts. Map 33, 36

Rudolf of Habsburg, Germ. emp. Map 24

Rue, Fr., Somme; ch. of S. Esprit. Map 27, 48

Rueda, OC mon., Aragon, Sp. Map 21, 23

Rueda, Lope de, Sp. touring actor, 1500–66. Map 33

Ruffec, Fr., Charente; rom. ch. Map 22, 48

Rufina & Secunda (Sts), Rom. martyrs on Via Cornelia (10 July). Map 10

Rufinus, eccl. wr., Aquileia. Map 11

Rugby, Warwick, Eng. Map 45

Ruggero II (or Roger II), Norman k. of Sicily. Map 21, fig. 577

Rüggerberg, mon., Switz. Map 22

Ruiz de Alarcón, Sp. dramatist, † 1639. Map 33

Runeberg, J. L., Swedish-Finnish poet, 1804–77. Map 42

Runge, P. O., Romantic painter, Hamburg, 1777–1810. Map 42

Ruodlieb, chivalric romance in Latin verses, composed ca. 1050 by a monk of Tegernsee. Map 20

Rupertsburg, mon., Palatinate. Map 21

Rusafah, Syria; tomb of St Sergius. Map 12

Rusguniae (Matifou), Mauretania, N. Africa. Map 15

Ruskin, John, Eng. wr. on art & social questions. Map 42, p. 192

Ruspae, N. Africa. Map 11, 14

Russell, Bertrand, Eng. math. & phil., b. 1872. Map 47

Russell, G. W., Irish poet & painter, 1867–1935. Map 47

Rusuccurru (Tigzirt), Mauretania, N. Africa. Map 1, 15

Rusuti, Filippo, worker in mosaics, Rome. Map 25

Rutherford, Ernest, Eng. nuclear phys., 1871–1937. Map 47

Ruthwell, Scotland. Map 17

Ruusbroec, Jan, S. Neth. mystic wr., 1293–1381. Map 25

Ruvo, Apulia, It. Map 24

Ruysdael, Jakob van, Neth. landscape painter, 1628–82. Map 37, fig. 846

Ruysdael, Salomon van, Neth. landscape painter, 1600–70. Map 37, p. 186

Ry, Simon Louis du, Fr. arch., 1726–99. Map 41

Rybinsk, Russ. Map 26

Ryd, OC mon. Schleswig. Map 23

Rydberg, J. R., Swedish phys., 1854–1919. Map 42

Ryes, mon. in Normandy (Calvados). Map 20

Rijnberk, N. Rhineland. Map 37

Rijnsburg, Neth. Map 37

Rijp, De, Neth. Map 37

Rzewuski, Henryk, Count, Polish wr., 1791–1866. Map 42

S

S. Angelo in Formis, It. Map 13

Saxons, Germanic tribe in Germ. & E. Neth. Map 17, 18

S. Creus, Catalonia, OC mon. Map 14

S. Cristina de Lena, mountain ch. in Asturias, Sp. Map 12

S. Domingo, on Hispaniola (Haïti), Central America. Map 34

S. Eulalia de Bóneda, N. Sp. Map 5

S. Florian, baroque abbey, Austria. Map 22, 23

S. Francisco, Calif., USA. Map 34, 52, fig. 944, 964

- S. Galganor, OC mon., Tuscany, It. Map 23, fig. 502
 S. Gall (Sankt Gallen), Fig. 326
 S. Gimignano, Tuscany, It. Map 27, 28
 S. Jorge del Mina (Elmina), Guinea, Africa, Map 34
 S. Juan de Baños, León, Sp.; 7th cent. ch. Map 17
 S. Juan de las Abadesas, mon., Catalonia, Sp. Map 21
 S. Juan de la Peña, mon., Navarre, Sp. Map 21, 22
 S. Luis Potosi, Mexico. Map 52
 S. Martino, OC mon. nr. Rome. Map 23
 S. Miguel Allende, Mexico. Map 52
 S. Miguel de Escalade, Asturia, Sp.; mozarabic ch. Map 19
 S. Niccolò OC mon., Sicily. Map 23
 S. Paulo, Brazil. Map 24
 S. Pedro de la Nave, Asturia, Sp.; remains of Visigothic ch. Map 17
 S. Salvador, *see* Guanahani, Map 34
 S. Thomé, India. Map 34
 S. Yuste, Estremadura, Sp. Map 32, 35
 Saadi, Persian poet, Shiraz. Map 16
 Saalburg, Rom. frontier post in the Taunus (Germ.), excavated 1869-1929. Map 5
 Saalfeld, mon., Thüringia. Map 22
 Saalis-Seewis, Germ. poet in the circle of Klopstock, 1762-1834. Map 41
 Saarbrücken, the Saar. Map 38
 Saaz, Bohemia. Map 72
 Saaz, Johannes van, pseudonym of the author of 'Der Ackermann aus Böhmen', a dialogue between Man and Death. Map 27
 Sabatinus, Lacus, lake in Latium. Map 27
 Sabbas (St), f. mon. nr. Jerusalem, 439-532. Map 11
 Sabellius, leader of heretical sect (Sabellians), Rome. Map 9
 Sabina (St), martyr, at Interamna nr. Rome. (29 Aug). Map 13
 Sabratha (Zooagha), Libya. Map 1, 5, 15
 Saccaca (Sjakka), Syria. Map 5
 Sachetti, G. B., It. arch. from Turin, † Madrid, 1764; built at La Granja (Sp.) in collaboration with Juvarrá. Map 40
 Sachs, Hans, Germ. poet. from Nuremberg, 1494-1576. Map 33
 Säckingen, Baden. Map 17
 Sacramentarium Gelasianum, liturgical MS, Rome, ca. 700. Map 14
 Sacramentarium Gregorianum, missal presented to Charlemagne by Pope Hadrian I. Map 18
 Sacramento, Calif., USA. Map 52
 Sacro Speco, mon. at Subiaco, It. Map 22
 Sacy, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Sadoveanu, Rum. wr., b. 1880. Map 47
 Saebý, Seeland, Denmark; ch. Map 21
 Saemund, Icelandic priest, hist., † 1133. Map 20
 Saenredam, Pieter, Neth. painter, 1597-1665. Map 37, fig. 850
 Sagalassus (Aghlasun), Pamphylia, Asia Minor. Map 5, 12, 15
 Saguntum (Sagunto), Hispania (Sp.). Map 4, 5
 Sahagún, OSB abbey in León (Sp.). Map 20, 21
 Sahagún, Bernadino de, Sp. missionary & hist., Mexico, † 1590. Map 52
 Sahak, introduced Armenian as liturgical language in Armenia. Map 11
 Sailer, J. M., SJ theol., 1751-1832. Map 41
 Saint-Cyran, abbé de, in the Port-Royal circle, Fr. Map 19
 Sainte-Beuve, Charles, A. de, Fr. literary hist. & critic, 1804-69. Map 42
 Saintes, Fr., Charente-Infer. Map 20, 21, 48
 Saint-Saëns, C., Fr. comp. Map 42
 Saint-Simon, Claude Henri de, Fr. utopian socialist, precursor of the 'technocrats', 1760-1825. Map 42, p. 178
 Saint-Simon, Louis de Hovurai de, Fr. courtier, wr. of Mémoires concerning Louis XIV and the court of Versailles, 1675-1755. Map 40
 Salamanca, *see* Salmantica, Sp., Map e.p., 20, *passim*, fig. 339, 340, 710, p. 123
 Salamis, nr. Athens, Gr. Map 1
 Salamis (1), nr. Athens, naval battle of, 480 B.C. Map 1, 3
 Salamis (2), Cyprus. Map 1, 8, 9
 Salces, Fr., Pyr.-Orient. Map 48
 Sale, A. de la, Fr. wr., 1383-1469. Map 27
 Salem, Decapolis, Transjordan. Map 6
 Salem, OC mon., Baden. Map 23, 38
 Salerno (Salernum), Campania, It. Map e.p., 16-21, *passim*
 Sales, François de, (St), doctor of the Ch., bp. of Geneva, Annecy; 1567-1622. Map 33, 35
 Salesians, members of religious congregation for the care of youth, f. in 1859 by Don Bosco at Turin. Map 42
 Saliens, royal house of Germ. kings & emps. Map 20
 Salisbury, Wilts., Eng.; gothic cath. Map 21, 24, 26, 35, 43
 Sallust (Gaius Crispus Sallustius), Rom. hist., 86-34. Map 4
 Salmantica (Salamanca), Hispania. Map 5
 Salmasius, Claudius, classical philologist, Leiden, 1588-1653. Map 37
 Salmerón, Alfonso, SJ, Sp. theol., companion of Ignatius Loyola. Map 35
 Salmydessus (Media), Thrace. Map 1
 Salodurum (Solothurn), Switz. Map 17
 Salomon ben Jehuda ibn Gebiro (*also* Avicbron), Jewish poet & phil. at Cordova, Sp. Map 20
 Salon, Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map 48
 Salona, Dalmatia; early christian cemeteries, ruins. Map 5, 11-13, 17, fig. 206
 Salta, Argentine. Map 34
 Salt Lake City, Utah, USA. Map 52
 Saluces, Piedmont, It. Map 35
 Salutati, OP hum., Florence. Map 27
 Salvianus, eccl. wr., Lerins. Map 11
 Salzburg (Juvavum), Austria; baroque city; cath. Map e.p., 12, *passim*, p. 72
 Samanides, dynasty of the Islamic emp., Khorasan (capital Bokhara). Map 16
 Samaria, Palestine, territory and town. Map 1, 6, 9, 13, p. 56
 Samarkand, Usbekistan (Russ. in Asia). Map 34
 Samarobriya, *see* Amiens. Map 13
 Sambacus (Zsamboki), Hungarian poet writing in Latin, 1531-84. Map 33
 Sammichele, Michele, It. arch., Verona, 1484-1549. Map 33
 Samos, island in Gr. Archipelago. Map e.p., 1
 Samosata (Samsat), Mesopotamia. Map e.p., 11
 Samothrace, island in Gr. Archipelago. Map 1, 3, 4, fig. 39
 Samson (St), 1st bp. of Dol, Brittany. Map 14
 Samtchuk, Ukrainian wr., b. 1905. Map 47
 Sana, Yemen (Arabia). Map 16
 Sanchez, François, Portuguese-Fr. phil. & med., 1632. Map 36
 Sancier, island of coast of Canton, China. Map 34
 Sancrocottus, Hindu k., 315-291; destroyed emp. of Alexandre the Gt. in India. Map 4
 Sanctis, Francesco de, It. literary critic, 1817-83. Map 42
 Sand, George, Fr. wr., 1803-76. Map 42
 Sangallo, A. da, It. arch., 1483-1546; successor of Raphael as arch. of St. Peter's at Rome. Map 33, fig. 28, 30, 681
 Sangershausen, mon. nr. Erfurt, Germ. Map 21, 22
 Sanguesa, Sp. mon., Navarra; rom. portal. Map 20, 21
 Sannazaro, Jacopo, It. poet, Naples, 1456-1530. Map 27
 Sansovino, J., It. arch. & sculpt., Venice, 1486-1570; 'manierismo'. Map 28, 31, 33, fig. 685
 Sanssouci, castle of Frederick the Gt. nr. Berlin. Map 40
 Santa Fé, Argentine. Map 34
 Santa Fé, New Mexico, USA. Map 34, 52
 Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
 Santa Marta, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
 Santameri, mon. Gr. Map 26
 Santander, Sp. Map 46, 47
 Santarem, gothic mon., Portugal. Map 20, 27, 32
 Santos Crez, OC mon., Catalonia, Sp. Map 23
 Santayana, George, US phil. & wr. of Sp. origin. Map 47
 Santeul, Jean de, Fr. poet writing in Latin, 1630-97. Map 40
 Santiago, Chile. Map 34
 Santiago, Cuba. Map 52
 Santiago de Compostela, prov. Coruña, Sp., famous pilgrim shrine, *see* Compostela; rom. ch., baroque façade. Map 20, 27, 32, 36
 Santonas, *see* Saintes. Map 13
 Sappho, Gr. poetess, Lesbos, ca. 600 B.C. Map 1, p. 13
 Saragossa, *see* Zaragoza, Sp.
 Sarai, on the Volga, Russ. Map 34
 Sardes (Sart), Lydia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 1, 4, 8, 9, 11
 Sardica (Sofia, Bulgaria), Thrace. Map 11
 Sardinia, Rom. prov. Map 5, 13
 Sarepta, Phoenicia. Map 6
 Sargent, J. S., US painter, 1856-1925. Map 52
 Sarlat, mon., Dordogne, Fr. Map 22
 Sarmates, nomadic tribe in S. Russ., drove out the Scythians ca. 200 B.C. Map 4
 Sarmiento, Argentine pol. & wr., 1811-88. Map 52
 Sarmizegetusa, Dacia. Map 5
 Saronne, Lombardy, It. Map 28
 Sarrebourg, Fr., Moselle. Map 48
 Sarto, A. del, It. painter of the High Renaissance, 1486-1530. Map 29, 33
 Sartre, J. P., Fr. phil. & wr., b. 1906. Map 47
 Sarug, Mesopotamia. Map 14
 Sassanides, Persian dynasty (336-651). Map 5, 11, 14, 15, 16
 Sassoferato, It. baroque painter, 1605-85. Map 36
 Satala (Sadagh), Armenia. Map 5
 Satie, Erik, Fr. comp., 1866-1925. Map 47
 Saturninus (St) (1), martyr, in Catacomb of Thraso on the Via Salaria (29 Nov.) Map 10
 Saturninus (St) (2), martyr, Tolosa, 1st. bp. of Toulouse (12 May). Map 13
 Saul, Downpatrick, Ireland. Map 11
 Saulieu, Fr., Côte-d'Or; rom. ch. Map 48
 Sault-Ste Marie, Canada. Map 52
 Saumur, Fr., Maine-et-Loire. Map 35, 36, 48
 Saussure, H. B. de, Swiss phys., 1740-99. Map 40
 Sauvelade, OC mon., Basses-Pyrénées, Fr. Map 23
 Sauxillanges, Puy-de-Dôme, Fr. Map 22
 Savannah, Georgia, USA, Map 34, 52
 Savaria (Stein-am-Anger), Pannonia. Map 5
 Savart, Félix, Fr. phys., 1791-1841. Map 41, 42
 Savennières, Fr., Maine-et-Loire. Map 48
 Savilliano, mon., Piedmont, It. Map 22
 Savinus (St), martyr, Spoletum (7 Dec.). Map 13
 Savonarola, OP at Florence, leader of theocratic & democratic rising against the Medici; 1452-98. Map 27, 35, p. 118, 134
 Sawley, OC mon., Lancs., Eng. Map 23
 Saxe, Maréchal de, *i. e.* Maurice Comte de Saxe; military commander, 1696-1750. Map 40
 Saxons, Germanic tribe in Holstein, migrated to Eng. in 5th. cent. Map 11
 Sbeitla, Negeb, Palestine; early byz. ruins. Map e.p., 15
 Sbigniew Olesnicki, bp. of Cracow, Polish pol. Map 27
 Scaliger, J. J., philologist, 1540-1609; prof. at Leiden. Map 33, 37, p. 149
 Scamozzi, Vincenzo, It. arch., Venice, 1592-1616. Map 33, fig. 759
 Scandalion, mon. in Palestine. Map 26
 Scarbantia, Pannonia. Map 11
 Scarlatti, A., It. comp., Naples, 1659-1725. Map 36, 40
 Scarlatti, D., It. comp., 1685-1757. Map 40
 Sceaux, château nr. Paris, Seine. Map 50
 Scève, Maurice, Fr. lyric poet, Lyons, precursor of Ronsard and the Pléiade. Map 33
 Schadow, J. G. von, Germ. sculpt., 1764-1850. Map 41
 Schaffhausen, mon. in Switz. Map 20, 22, 39
 Schall, J. A., SJ, missionary in China, 1591-1666; also math. & astron. Map 34
 Scharnebeck, OC mon. nr. Hamburg. Map 23
 Schaufelein, H. L., Germ. painter, Nordlingen, Bavaria, ca. 1480-1540. Map 33, fig. 697
 Schedel, H., hum. hist., Augsburg, Nuremberg. Map 27
 Scheeben, M., Germ. priest & theol., 1835-88. Map 42
 Scheffel, J. V., von, Germ. late romantic poet, 1826-86. Map 42
 Scheler, Max, Germ. phil., 1874-1928. Map 47
 Schelling, F. W. J., von, Germ. phil. Map 41, p. 192
 Schemarum, Caucasia. Map 14
 Schenute, f. of mon. at Athripe (Egypt) and of Egyptian national church. Map 11
 Schermerhorn, Neth. Map 37
 Scherpenheuvel, pilgrim shrine, baroque ch., Belgian Brabant. Map 37
 Scheveningen, Neth. Map 37
 Scheyern, OSB abbey nr. Regensburg. Map 21, 22, 24
 Schiedam, Neth. Map 27
 Schiller, J. C. F. von, Germ. poet & dramatist. Map 41, p. 192
 Schinkel, K. F., Germ. arch. & painter, 1781-1841. Map 41, 42
 Schlaun, J. C., Germ. arch., 1694-1773. Map 40
 Schlegel, A. W., Germ. romantic wr. & art historian, 1767-1845. Map 42
 Schlegel, F. von, Germ. wr. & philologist, 1772-1829. Map 42
 Schleiden, M. J., Germ. doct., 1804-1881. Map 42
 Schleiermacher, F. E. D., Germ. prot. theol. & phil., 1768-1834. Map 42
 Schleissheim, nr. Munich. Map 38
 Schleswig. Map 25, 26, 32
 Schlierbach, Austria. Map 38
 Schlosshof, Austria. Map 38
 Schlisselburg, Russ., nr. St Petersburg. Map 40
 Schlüter, Andreas, Germ. sculpt., 1664-1714. Map 36, 40
 Schmalkalden, Thuringia. Map 32, 35
 Schmitt, G. A., Germ. musician, 1827-1902. Map 47
 Schnellenberg, Westphalia. Map 38
 Schnitzler, A., Austrian novelist, 1862-1931. Map 47
 Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Julius, Germ. painter, worked in Rome, 1794-1872. Map 42
 Schöffer, Peter, engraver & printer, Mainz; his 'Psalterium' (1457) is the 1st printed book. Map 27
 Schola Palatina, palace school of Charlemagne. Map 18
 Scholasticum, name for theol.-phil. systems in Middle Ages. Map 21
 Scholten, J. H., Neth., prot. theol., 1811-85. Map 42
 Schönau, OSB abbey on the Rhine. Map 21, 23, 38
 Schönborn, L. F. von, master builder, Karlsruhe, Map 38
 Schönborn-Alleben, Austria, nr. Vienna. Map 38
 Schönbrunn, residence, Austria, nr. Vienna. Map 38
 Schönenberg, Württemberg. Map 38
 Schongauer, Martin, painter & engraver, Colmar, 1430-91. Map 27, p. 123
 Schönsperger, Hans, printer, Augsburg; in 1517 printed the book 'Theuerdank'. Map 27, fig. 697
 Schöntal, OC mon., Württemberg. Map 23, 38
 Schoonhoven, Neth. Map 37
 Schopenhauer, Arthur, Germ. phil., 19th cent. Map 23

Schotten, mon., Vienna. Map 39
 Schubert, Franz, Austrian comp. Map 41
 Schuerman, A. M. van, theol. & poetess from the circle of Voetius, Utrecht, 1607-78. Map 37
 Schultze, E. G., Germ. phil., Göttingen, 1761-1833. Map 41
 Schumann, R., Germ. comp., 1810-56. Map 42
 Schussenried, Württemberg. Map 38
 Schutz, H., Germ. comp. Map 36
 Schwann, T., Germ. doct., 1810-82. Map 42
 Schwarzbach, mon., Baden. Map 22
 Schwarzhendorf, frescoes in ch. nr. Cologne. Map 21
 Schweidnitz, Silesia. Map 39
 Schweinfurt, Bavaria. Map 32
 Schweitzer, Albert, prot. theol. & phil., doct., musician; b. 1875; since 1913 head of mission hospital at Lambarene. Map 47
 Schwenkfeld, Kaspar, Silesian reformer, f. religious sect, † 1561. Map 35
 Schwind, M. von, Germ. painter, 1804-71. Map 42
 Schwyz, canton in Switz. Map 38
 Scidrus, Lucania, It. Map 1
 Scili (N. Africa), martyrs of, 180. Map 9, 13
 Scipio Africanus, P. C., Rom. pol., stoic; 185-129. Map 4
 Scone, Scotland. Map 21
 Scopas, Gr. sculpt., after 394 in Tegea, later in Halicarnassus. Map 2, 3
 Scorel, Jan van, Neth. painter, 1495-1562. Map 33, fig. 728, p. 150
 Scoti (or Scots), tribe, originally from Ireland; inhabited Scotland together with the Picts. Map 11
 Scott, Sir Walter, Scots wr. (historical novels), 1771-1832. Map 42
 Scribe, A. E., Fr. dramatist, 1791-1861. Map 42
 Scudéry, Madeleine, Fr. novelist, 1607-1701. Map 36
 Scylax, navigator, Caryanda. Map 1
 Scylletium, Bruttii, It. Map 1
 Scythae (Scythians), S. Russ., nomadic tribe. Map 1, p. 21
 Scythopolis (Bethsân), Decapolis (Transjordan). Map 6, 13
 Seattle, Washington, USA. Map 52
 Sebaste, Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 11, 13
 Sebaste, the 40 martyrs of, (Sts) (10 March). Map 13
 Sebastian (St), martyr, Rome, on the Appian Way (20 Jan.) Map 10, 13
 Sebastopol, Crimea. Map e.p., 12
 Sebenico, Dalmatia. Map 26, 32
 Seckau, Stiermarken, Austria; cath. Map 24
 Secrétan, Charles, Swiss phil., 1815-95. Map 42
 Sedbergh, Yorks., Eng. Map 45
 Sedulius Scotus, wr. & scholar of Irish origin, ca. 850. Map 18
 Seedorf, Switz. Map 38, 39
 Seon, Bavaria; mon. Map 22
 Séez, Fr., Orne; gothic cath. Map 24, 25, 48
 Segesta, doric temple, Sicily. Map e.p., 2, 3
 Seghers, Hercules, Neth. painter, ca. 1590-1645. Map 37, fig. 847
 Segobriga (Cabo de Griega), Sp. Map 15
 Segovia, Tarraconensis; gothic cath., Sp. Map e.p., 5, *passim*, p. 123
 Segusio (Susa), Liguria. Map 5
 Seicento, It. for 17th cent.; used as stylistic term. Map 36
 Seistan, E. Persia. Map 16
 Seitenstetten, Austria. Map 38, 39
 Selby, OSB abbey in Yorks., Eng.; gothic ch. Map 20, 21, 24
 Sélestat, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 39, 48
 Seleucia, on the Tigris, residence of Seleucis I, f. ca. 310 B.C.; later Seleucia-Ctesiphon. Map e.p., 4, 5, 11, 15
 Seleucia, Syria. Map 5
 Seleucia, Cilicia; early christian ruins. Map 4, 11, 12, 13
 Seleucids, dynasty of Seleucus I (Syria). Map 4
 Seleucus I, diadochus, ruled from the Euphrates to India, † 280 B.C. Map 4
 Seleucus of Babylon, geographer. Map 4
 Seligenstadt, OSB mon. in Hesse, f. ca. 830 by Einhard. Map 18
 Selinus (Selinante); ruins of doric temples. Map e.p., 1, 3
 Selles, Fr., Loir-et-Cher. Map 48
 Selz, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 22
 Semarobriga, *see* Amiens. Map 5
 Semipalatinsk, Kazakstan (Russ. in Asia). Map 34
 Semmelweis, I. F., Austrian doct., 1818-65. Map 42
 Semmering, mountain pass in Austria; one of the earliest tunnels. Map 46
 Semper, Gottfried, Germ. arch., 1803-79. Map 41
 Sena (Siena), It. Map 1
 Sénanque, Fr., Vaucluse; OC mon. Map 21, 23, 48
 Senavente, mon. in Léon, Sp. Map 21
 Seneca, Lucius Annaeus, phil., Rome, 4 B.C.-65 A.D.; stoic. educator of Nero, at whose command he was put to death. Map 4, 5, p. 21, 150
 Senlis, Fr., Oise; gothic cath. Map 2, 24, 26, 48, fig. 374

Senones (Sens), Gallia. Map 11, 22
 Sens, Fr., Yonne; gothic cath. Map e.p., 17, *passim*, fig. 377, 382, 385, p. 105, 123
 Seo de Urgel, cath., *see* Urgel. Map 14
 Septa, Mauretania, N. Africa. Map 11
 Septimius Severus, Rom. emp., b. 209, ruled 222-235. Map 5
 Sequence, mediaeval liturgical song. Map 18
 Sergiopolis, Syria, nr. Euphrates. Map 13, 15
 Sergius, Syrian monophysite priest, Rešaina (Mesopotamia). Map 14
 Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople under Heraclius. Map 14
 Seripando, Girolimo, cardinal, took part in Council of Trent, 1493-1563. Map 35
 Serpotta, Sicilian sculpt. Map 40
 Serrant, Fr., Maine-et-Loire. Map 48
 Serres, Macedonia. Map 26
 Servandoni, J. N., Fr. arch., ca. 1695-1766. Map 41
 Servatus Lupus, OSB, abbot of Ferrières, † after 862. Map 18, p. 65
 Servet, Michael, Sp. theol., denied the doctrine of the Trinity, burnt by Calvin 1553. Map 35
 Sesamus (Amasra), Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 1
 Sessa Aurunca, nr. Naples, It.; rom. ch. Map 21
 Sestus, Thrace. Map 1
 Sétif, *see* Sitifis. Map e.p.
 Settimo, Tuscany, It.; rom. ch. Map 21
 Seurat, Georges P., Fr. painter, 1859-91. Map 47, fig. 943
 Seurin (St) (St Severinus), bp. of Bordeaux, ca. 405. Map 17
 Severini, Gino, It. painter, b. 1883. Map 47
 Severinus (St), apostle of Noricum. Map 11
 Severus of Antioch, patriarch, leader of the monophysites. Map 11
 Sévigné, Mme. de, Fr. letter wr., 1626-96. Map 36
 Seville, Andalusia, Sp.; gothic cath. Map e.p., 17, *passim*, p. 123
 Sèvres, Fr.; porcelain. Map 40
 Sextus Empiricus, Rom. phil., 2nd cent.; sceptic. Map 5
 Sforza, ruling family of Milan, 1450-1535. Map 27
 Shadwell, Thomas, Eng. wr., 1642-92. Map 36
 Shafi, al, Arabic jurist, Cairo. Map 16
 Shaftesbury, third Earl of, Eng. wr. & phil., 1671-1713. Map 40
 Shakespeare, William, Eng. dramatist & poet, 1564-1616. Map 33, 36
 Shash, Turkestan. Map 16
 Shaw, George Bernard, Irish dramatist & wr. Map 47
 Sheffield, Eng. Map 44, 46
 Shelley, Percy Bysshe, Eng. poet, 1792-1822. Map 42
 Sherborne, mon., formerly an episcopal see, Dorset, Eng. Map 17, 21, 27, 43, 45
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, Irish dramatist, wr. & pol., 1751-1816. Map 40
 Sherrington, Sir Charles Scott, Eng. doct., b. 1857. Map 47
 Shibam, Arabia. Map 16
 Shi'ites, Mohammedan sect. Map 16
 Shiraz, Persia. Map 16
 Shirley, James, Eng. dramatist, 1596-1666. Map 36
 Siagu, Tunis. Map 15
 Sibelius, J., Finnish comp., b. 1865. Map 47
 Sibir, Siberia. Map 34
 Sibkelo, OC mon., Overijssel, Neth. Map 23
 Sicca Veneria (El Kef), Numidia (N. Africa). Map 11, 15
 Sichern, Samaria. Map 6
 Sicilia, Rom. prov. Map 5, p. 13
 Sicilian Vespers, rising of Sicily against its Fr. rulers on Easter Monday 1282. Map 24
 Sicyon, nr. Corinth. Map 1, 2
 Side Pamphylia, Asia Minor. Map 1, 8
 Sidi Ogba, f. of Kairouan. Map 16
 Sidney, Sir Philip, Eng. poet & prose wr., 1554-86. Map 33
 Sidon, Syria. Map 1, 4, 6, 8, 9
 Sidonius Apollinaris (St), bp. of Clermont, poet, 432-89. Map 11
 Siegen, Nassau, Germ. Map 39
 Siena, It., *see* Sena. Map 24-28, *passim*, fig. 497-500, 506, 559, 560, p. 105
 Sienkiewicz, H., Polish wr., 1846-1916. Map 42
 Sierra, Mexican wr., 1848-1912. Map 25
 Sieveking, Amalie, Germ. prot. philanthropist, 1794-1859. Map 42
 Siger of Brabant, Neth. phil., Paris. Map 24
 Signa, Tuscany, It. Map 28
 Signac, Paul, Fr. painter, 1863-1935. Map 47
 Signorelli, Luca, It. renaissance painter; 'Last Judgement' at Orvieto. Map 27, 28, fig. 663, p. 139
 Siguenza, Castile, Sp.; gothic cath. Map 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36
 Sigurd, Apostle of Norway, ca. 1000 arrived in Norway as missionary with Olaf Trygvesson. Map 19
 Sigurd Eindridessón, bp. of Nidaros (Trondjem). Map 24
 Sigy, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
 Silchester, Hamps., Eng.; remains of early christian basilica. Map 12

Silesius, Angelus? *vere* Johannes Scheffler, Germ. mystic poet, 1624-77. Map 36, 39
 Silistria, Rum. Map 12
 Sillanpää, F. E., Finnish wr., b. 1888. Map 47
 Siloë, Pool of, Jerusalem (Luke 13.4; John 9, 7-11). Map 7
 Siloe, Diego de, Sp. arch. Granada; cath. ca. 1525. Map 33
 Silos, OSB abbey in N. Sp., f. 6th cent., restored 11th cent. Map 21
 Silvane, OC mon., Fr., Vaucluse. Map 21, 23, 48
 Silva Gaio, Portuguese poet, 1860-1934. Map 47
 Silvanès, OC mon., Fr., Aveyron. Map 23, 48
 Silves, Portugal. Map 25
 Silvester (St), pope during reign of Constantine the Gt., Rome. Map 9, 10
 Silvester II, pope. Map 19, 20
 Silvio, Enea, It. hum. & wr., 1405-64; *see* Pius II. Map 27
 Simancas, Castile, Sp.; archives. Map 32
 Simeon (St), bp. of Jerusalem, crucified. Map 9
 Simeon Metaphrastas, secretary of state, Constantinople; wr. of saints lives; ca. 975. Map 19
 Simeon Stylites (St), nr. Antioch. Map 11-13
 Simmel, Georg, Germ. cultural phil., 1858-1918. Map 47
 Simon de Montfort, Crusader, Bordeaux, 1160-1218; leader of Albigensian Crusade. Map 24
 Simonides, Gr. poet, Syracuse, 556-468. Map 1, 3
 Simon Marmion, Fr. late gothic painter. Map 27
 Simonsz., Menno, f. of the Mennonites, at Witmarsum, Friesland, Neth. Map 35
 Simplicius, Gr. phil., Athens; last neoplatonist. Map 14
 Simplicius (St), martyr on the Via Portuensis (29 July). Map 10
 Sinai, mon., Egypt. Map 11, 13-16, fig. 101
 Sinclair, Upton, US novelist, b. 1878. Map 52
 Sinclair Lewis, US wr. Map 52
 Sind, area to E. of the Indus, India. Map 16
 Sinda-Fu, China. Map 34, p. 51
 Singidunum (Belgrade), Moesia. Map 11-13
 Sinigaglia, Marche, It. Map 28
 Sinope (Sinób), Paphlagonia, Asia Minor. Map e.p., 1, 4, 9, 11, 14, 16
 Sinope, Fragment of, early byz. MS. Map 15
 Sinzig, Rhineland. Map 24
 Sion, Jerusalem. Map 7
 Siponto, Apulia, It. Map 21
 Siris, Lucania, It. Map 1
 Sirmium (Mitrovitza), Pannonia. Map 5, 11
 Siscia (Siszeç), Pannonia. Map 11, 13
 Sisley, Alfred, Fr., impressionist painter, 1839-99. Map 47
 Sisteron, Fr., Basses-Alpes. Map 48
 Sithiu, abbey f. by St Omer, 660, Fr. Flanders. Map 17
 Sitifis (Sétif), Mauretania, N. Africa. Map 5, 11, 15
 Sitten, Switz., earliest Swiss bishopric. Map e.p., 17, 18
 Sixtus III (St), pope. Map 11
 Sixtus IV, pope; Sixtine Chapel. Map 27, p. 118
 Skalholt, Iceland. Map 20
 Skarga, Piotr, Polish preacher, 1536-1612. Map 35
 Skellig Michael, Ireland. Map 14
 Skjöldborg, Danish wr., 1861-1936. Map 47
 Skoda, Joseph, Austrian doct., 1806-81. Map 42
 Skram, Amalia, Norwegian poetess, 1847-1905. Map 42
 Skripou, mon., Gr. Map 26
 Skuian, Albania. Map 26
 Skylitzes, scholar, Constantinople. Map 20
 Slaglille, Seeland, Denmark. Map 21
 Slavejkov, Bulgarian poet, 1866-1912. Map 47
 Sligo, OC mon., Ireland. Map 23
 Słodtz, S., Flemish sculpt., worked in Fr. 1655-1726. Map 40
 Sloten, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Sluis, Zeeland, Neth.; town hall. Map 37
 Sluter, Claus, sculpt., Dijon, 1350-1406. Map 27
 Slyke, D. D. van, US doct., b. 1883. Map 52
 Smaragdus, OSB abbot of St-Mihiel mon., wr. in the circle of Charlemagne, † ca. 830. Map 18
 Smetana, B., Czech comp., 1824-84. Map 42
 Smith, Adam, Eng. economist, 1723-90. Map 40, p. 192
 Smith, Theobald, US bacteriologist, Albany, b. 1859. Map 52
 Smolensk, early Slavonic foundation, flourished 12th cent.; Russ. Map e.p., 16, 26
 Smyrna (Izmir), Asia Minor. Map 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 26
 Sneek, Neth. Map 37
 Snoilsky, Carl, Swedish poet. Map 42
 Snorri Sturluson, Icelandic scholar, wr. of the prose Edda. Map 24
 Snijders, F., Flemish painter, 1579-1657. Map 37
 Sobieski, Jan, polish general, later k., 1624-96. Map 36, 39, p. 153
 Socinians, religious sect, f. by Fausto Sozzini; denied the Trinity. Map 35
 Socrates, Gr. phil., Athens, 469-399. Map 2, p. 13
 Socrates, Byz. eccl. hist. Map 11
 Söderblom, N., Swedish prot. theol., archbp. of Upsala, 1866-1931. Map 47

Sodoma, (Giovanni Bazzi), painter, Venice, Siena, Rome, 1477-1551. Map 28, 30, 33
 Södra Asarn, Sweden. Map 24
 Soederberg, Swedish wr., b. 1869. Map 47
 Soest, Westphalia; ch. Map 20, 24, 25, 27, 33, fig. 344, 548
 Sofia (Sardica), Bulgaria. Map e.p., 15, 26
 Sogdiana, territory in Turkestan. Map 4
 Soignies (Zinnik), Hainaut, Belgium; rom. ch. Map 21
 Soissons, Fr., Aisne; gothic cath. Map 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 48
 Solari, Cristoforo, It. arch. at Milan (cath.), † 1527. Map 33
 Solari, Santino, arch. at Salzburg (Cath., Schloss Hellbrunn), 1576-1646. Map 38
 Solesmes, Fr. OSB mon., Sarthe. Map 27, 32, 42, 47, 48
 Soli (1), Cyprus. Map 1
 Soli (2), Cilicia. Map 4
 Solignac, Fr., Hte.-Vienne. Map 1, 17, 22, 48
 Solimena, F., It. painter (Naples), 1657-1747; rococo. Map 36, 40
 Solitude, Württemberg. Map 38
 Solms, Amalia van, wife of Frederik Hendrik, 1602-75. Map 37
 Solon, Athenian lawgiver, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1
 Solothurn, Switz.; cath. Map 36, 38
 Solovitsky, mon. on island in White Sea. Map e.p., 26, 34
 Soloviev, V., Russ. phil., 1853-1900. Map 47
 Somaschi, It. mendicant order, f. in Somasca in 1532 by Girolamo Emiliani. Map 35
 Sonnenburg, convent, Tyrol. Map 22
 Sonntagsburg, Austria. Map 38
 Sophene, part of Rom. prov. of Armenia. Map 5
 Sophists, phil. school, Athens. Map 2
 Sophocles, Gr. tragedian, Athens, 5th cent. B.C. Map 2
 Sophron, Gr. poet, Syracuse, 5th cent. B.C. Map 1
 Sophronius (St), patriarch of Jerusalem, Father of the Ch. Great opponent of Monothelism. Map 14
 Sopoćani, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Soranus, Gr. doct., Ephesus, 2nd. cent. Map 5
 Sorgues, Fr., Vaucluse. Map 48
 Soria, New Castile, Sp. Map 21, 32, 35
 Sorø, OC mon., Seeland, Denmark. Map 21, 23
 Sostris of Cnidos (also Sostratus), builder of the Pharos at Alexandria. Map 4
 Soteris (St), Rom. martyr on Via Appia (10 Feb.) Map 10
 Soto, Dominic de, Sp. theol. & phys., † 1560. Map 35
 Soto, H. de, Sp. explorer in Peru & Florida, 1500-42. Map 33, 34
 Soufflot, J. G., Fr. arch., 1713-80. Map 41, fig. 890
 Souillac, Fr., Lot; portal. Map 19, 21, 48
 Soumarokov, Russ. dramatist, 1718-77. Map 40
 Sousse, Tunis. Map e.p., 12
 Southampton, Eng. Map 43-46
 Southey, Robert, Eng. poet & wr. Map 42
 Southwell, Lincoln, Eng.; cath. Map 21, 24, 25
 Southwell, Robert, SJ, Eng. poet, 1561-95; hanged, drawn & quartered. Map 33
 Souvigny, Fr., Allier; abbey ch. Map 22, 27, 48
 Sozomenes, eccl. hist., continuator of Eusebius, Constantinople. Map 11
 Sozzini (Socinus), Fausto, It. theol., f. of Unitarians 1539-1604. Map 36
 Spanish Mark, the, Catalonia; border province of Frankish Emp. under Charlemagne. Map 18
 Spalato, nr. Salona, Dalmatia. Map 26, fig. 87
 Sparta, territory & city, Peloponnese. Map e.p., 1, 4, 5, 8
 Specchi, A., It. arch., Rome, † after 1750. Map 40
 Spee, F. von, Germ. poet, SJ, 1591-1631. Map 39
 Spiegel, H., Swedish theol. & poet, 1645-1714. Map 36
 Speinshart, Bavaria. Map 38
 Spello, nr. Assisi, Umbria, It. Map 28
 Spemann, Hans, Germ. doct., 1869-1941. Map 47
 Spencer, Herbert, Eng. phil., positivist & evolutionist, 1820-1903. Map 42
 Spener, P. J., Germ. Lutheran theol., leader of pietist movement, 1635-1705. Map 35, 36, 39, 40
 Spengler, Oswald, Germ. hist.-phil., 1880-1936. Map 47
 Spenser, Edmund, Eng. poet, 1552-99. Map 33
 Spentrup, Jutland. Map 21
 Speusippus, leader of the Academy after Plato. Map 2
 Speyer, see Spire; rom. cath. Map e.p., 39
 Spieghele, H. L., Neth. hum. poet & grammarian, 1549-1612. Map 33, 37
 Spiez, mon., Switz. Map 20
 Spinoza, Benedict de, Neth. phil., 1632-77; pantheist. Map 36, 37, p. 178
 Spire, Palatinate; rom. cath. Map 17, 20, 21, 24, fig. 342, p. 72
 Spitzler, Carl, Swiss-Germ. poet, 1845-1926. Map 42
 Spitzweg, C., Germ. painter, 1808-85. Map 42
 Split (Spalato), Dalmatia. Map e.p., 12
 Spohr, L., Germ. comp., † 1859. Map 41
 Spoleto, It., Umbria. Map 13, *passim*

Sponheim, Rhineland. Map 24
 Spranger, E., Germ. psychologist, b. 1882. Map 47
 Springfield, Mass., USA. Map 52 inset
 Squarcione, It. painter, Padua, 1397-1474. Map 27
 Squillace, mon. in S. It. Map 21, 26
 St Adriano, mon. at Saragossa, Sp. Map 22
 St Agata, mon. at Ciudad Rodrigo, Sp. Map 22
 St Albans (Verulamium), abbey in Herts., Eng. Map e.p., 20, 21, 45
 St Allyre, mon. at Clermont, Fr. Map 22
 St André-de-Sorède, Fr., Pyr.-Orient; portal. Map 48
 St André-du-Jeu, OC mon., Pyrenees. Map 23
 St Andrews, Scotland. Map 24, 27, 33, 35, 46
 St Annaparochie, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 St Antimo, mon. in Tuscany, It. Map 21
 St Antoine, Fr., Isère. Map 25, 48
 St Antonin, Fr., Tarn-et-Garonne. Map 21
 St Antonio, Texas, USA. Map 52
 St Apollinaire in classe, mon. nr. Ravenna, It. Map 20, 22, fig. 169, 172
 St Augustine, Florida, USA. Map 34, 52
 St Barbara, Calif., USA. Map 52
 St Basle, mon., Marne, Fr. Map 22
 St Bavo, mon., Ghent. Map 22
 St Béat, mon., Ariège, Fr. Map 22
 St Bees, Cumberland, Eng. Map 45
 St Bénigne, mon. at Dijon, (now cath.) Map 22, p. 72
 St Benoît-sur-Loire, Fr., Loiret. Map 48, fig. 306, 313, 315
 St Bertin, mon., Pas-de-Calais, Fr. Map 22
 St Bertrand-de-Comminges, Fr., Hte.-Garonne. Map 12, 48
 St Blasien, mon., Baden. Map 22
 St Cloud, château nr. Paris. Map 36
 St Denis, see Saint-Denis. Map 11-14, 17, p. 65, Abbey nr. Paris, f. 626. Map 18, 19, p. 65
 St Etienne, Fr. Map 46
 St Evremont, Charles de Marguetel de St-Denis, Sieur de, essayist & letterwr., 1613-1703. Map 36
 St Germain, mon. at Auxerre, Fr. Map 17, 22
 St Germain-des-Près, mon., Paris. Map 22
 St Germain-en-Laye, Seine-et-Oise, Fr.; château. Map 50
 St Germer-de-Fly, Fr., Oise; early gothic ch. Map 21 inset
 St Ghislain, Hainaut, Belgium. Map 37
 St Gildas-de-Bois, Fr., Loire-Infér. Map 22, 48
 St Gildas-des-Ruis, Fr., Morbihan. Map 22, 48
 St Gilles, Fr., Gard; portals. Map 20-22, 48
 St Giorgio, Gr. Map 26
 St Girons, Fr., Ariège. Map 48
 St Giusto, mon., Piedmont, It. Map 22
 St Guillaume le Désert, Fr., Hérault. Map 20, 48
 St Helen's, mon., I. of Wight, Eng. Map 22
 St Hubert, mon. in Luxemburg, f. in 687. Map 22, 27
 St Isidro de Dueñas, mon. nr. Palencia, Sp. Map 22
 St Jean-d'Angély, Charente-Inf., Fr. Map 20
 St Jean-d'Aulps, OC mon., Hte.-Savoie. Map 23
 St Jean-dé-Maurienne, Fr., Savoie. Map 48
 St Johann im Thurgau, Switz. Map 39
 St Jouin-de-Marnes, Fr., Deux-Sèvres; rom. ch. Map 21, 48
 St Julien-le-Pauvre, ch. at Paris. Map 22
 St Junien, mon., Hte.-Vienne, Fr. Map 21, 48
 St Katharinenthal, Switz. Map 38
 St Léonard, Fr., Hte.-Vienne; rom. ch. Map 20, 48
 St Leu-de-Esserent, Fr., Oise; early gothic ch. Map 22, 48, 50
 St Lézer, mon., Gers, Fr. Map 22
 St Lizier, Fr., Ariège. Map 48
 St Lô, Fr., Manche. Map 48
 St Louis, Missouri, USA. Map 34, 52
 St Louis, Senegal, Africa. Map 34
 St Loup-de-Naud, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; portal. Map 21, 48, fig. 319
 St Maixent, Fr., Deux-Sèvres. Map 48
 St Malo, Fr., Ile-et-Vilaine. Map 40, 48
 St Marcel, mon., Saône-et-Loire, Fr. Map 22
 St Martin-des-Champs, mon., Paris. Map 21
 inset, 22
 St Martin-du-Canigou, Fr., Pyr.-Orient; early rom. ch. Map 20, 48
 St Maur, mon., Paris. Map 22
 St Maurice d'Againe, Rhône Valley, Switz. Map 18
 St Maximin-de-la-Sainte-Baume, Fr., Var; gothic ch. Map 25, 48
 St Médard, OSB abbey nr. Soissons, where body of St Medardus (bp. of Noyon ca 500) is preserved. Map 18
 St Méné, mon., Côtes-du-Nord, Fr. Map 22
 St Ménéhould, Fr., Marne. Map 48
 St Michel de Cuixa, Fr., Pyr.-Orient. Map 48
 St Miguel, Peru, S. America. Map 52
 St Mihiel, Fr., Meuse. Map 18, 32, 48
 St Millan de la Cogolla, mozarabic mon. nr the Ebro, Sp. Map 18, 19
 St Nectaire-le-Haut, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme; rom. ch. Map 20, 21, 48
 St Nicolas, E. Flanders, Belgium. Map 37
 St Omer, Fr., Pas de Calais; gothic ch. Map 48
 St Orens, mon. at Auch, Gers, Fr. Map 22

St Orens-de-Lavedan, Hte.-Pyr., Fr. Map 22
 St Papoul, Fr., Aude. Map 48
 St Pargoire, Fr., Hérault. Map 48
 St Paul, Minnesota, USA. Map 52
 St Pauli, Austria. Map 38
 St Paul-Trois-Châteaux, Fr., Drôme; rom. cath. Map 21, 48
 St Pere de Roda, Catalonia, Sp. Map 20, 48
 St Peter, Baden. Map 38
 St Petersburg, Russ., now Leningrad. Map 40, 42, 47, fig. 922
 St Philibert-de-Grandlieu, Fr., Loire-Infér. Map 18, 48, p. 65
 St Pierre-de-Montmartre, mon., ch. Paris. Map 22
 St Pierre-le-Vif, mon. at Sens, Fr. Map 22
 St Pol-de-Léon, Fr., Finistère; gothic cath. Map 24, 27, 48
 St Pölten, Austria; baroque cath. Map 38, 39
 St Pons-de-Thomières, mon., Hérault, Fr. Map 20-22
 St Quentin, Fr., Aisne; gothic ch. Map 21, 22, 24, 48
 St Rambert, mon., Fr., Ain. Map 22
 St Remy (Glanum), Fr., Bouches-du-Rhône. Map 48
 St Révérien, Fr., Nièvre. Map 22, 48
 St Riquier (Centula), OSB abbey nr. Abbeville, Somme, Fr. Map 27, 48, p. 65
 St Sabbas, mon. nr. Jerusalem. Map 16
 St Salvador de Bahia, Brazil. Map 34
 St Satur, Fr., Cher.; gothic ch. Map 48
 St Saturnin, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme. Map 48
 St Sauveur-le-Vic, Fr., Manche. Map 48
 St Savin-sur-Gartempe, Fr., Vienne; rom.ch. with frescoes. Map 20, 21, 48 fig. 303, 332
 St Séver, Fr., Basses-Pyrénées; MS of Apocalypse. Map 20, 48
 St Séverin-en-Condroz, mon. nr. Liège, Belgium. Map 22
 St Symphorien, Fr., Rhône. Map 48
 St Thégonnec, Fr., Finistère. Map 48
 St Thibault, Fr., Côte d'Or; gothic ch. Map 48
 St Thierry, mon., Marne, Fr. Map 22
 St Trudperti, abbey, Bressgau, f. ca. 600 by St Trudpert. Map 17
 St Tryen, Belgium. Map 20, 22, 37
 St Ulrich, Baden. Map 38
 St Urban, Switz. Map 38
 St Ursanne, OSB mon. in Swiss Jura, f. ca. 620, now baroque town. Map 17, 38
 St Valéry-en-Caux, Fr., Seine-Infér. Map 17
 St Veit, mon. nr Altötting, Bavaria. Map 39
 St Vicente, mon. at Salamanca, Sp. Map 22
 St Victor, school of, phil. & theol. centre, Paris, Map 21
 St Victor, mon. at Geneva. Map 22
 St Wandrille, Fr., Seine-Infér.; gothic mon. ch. Map 48
 St Ybars, Fr., Ariège. Map 22, 48
 St Zoll, mon. at Carrion, Sp. Map 22
 Stadhagen, Lower Saxony. Map 32
 Staël, Mme de, Fr. wr., 1766-1817; literary salon. Map 41, 42
 Staff, Polish poet, b. 1878. Map 47
 Stägel, Elsbet, mystic, after 1337 a nun in Toss convent nr. Winterthur. Map 25
 Stagiros, Macedonia. Map 1, 3
 Stagnelius, E. J., Swedish poet, 1793-1823. Map 42
 Stalpaert van der Wielen, J., Neth. R. C. poet & theol., parish priest at Delft, 1579-1630. Map 37
 Stamford, Lincoln, Eng. Map 45
 Stampo, G., It. poetess, 1523-54. Map 33
 Stams, Austria. Map 38
 Stankevitch, N. V., Russ. wr., 1813-40. Map 42
 Stankovic, Serbian wr., 1876-1927. Map 47
 Stanley, H. M., Eng. explorer in Africa, 1841-1904. Map 34
 Stargard, Pomerania; chs. Map 25-27
 Staring, A. C. W., Neth. poet, 1767-1840. Map 42
 Starling E. H., Eng. physiologist, 1866-1927. Map 47
 Starter, J. J., Neth. poet, 1594-1626. Map 37
 Statius, P. Papinius, poet, Rome, ca 40 A. D. Map 5
 Stavanger, Norway. Map 24, 26
 Stavoren, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Stavelot (Stablo), abbey, Belgium. Map 17, 18, 22
 Stedum, Groningen, Neth.; ch. Map 24, 26, 37
 Steele, Sir Richard, Eng. essayist, collaborated with Addison; 1672-1729. Map 40
 Steen, J., Neth. painter, 1626-1679. Map 37, fig. 856, p. 186
 Steenwijk, Overijssel, Neth. Map 37
 Steffani, A., It. comp., 1654-1728. Map 40
 Stein, Switz., on L. Constance. Map 39
 Steinbach, abbey nr. Frankfurt; carolingian ch. Map 18, 38
 Steinbeck, John, US wr., b. 1902. Map 52
 Steiner, Rudolf, Austrian phil., founder of anthroposophy; Dornach nr. Basel, 1861-1925. Map 47
 Steingaden, Premonstratensian abbey in Bavaria; f. 1147. Map 20, 38
 Steinhausen, Württemberg. Map 38
 Stendal, Brandenburg; cath. Map 26, 27
 Stendhal (pseud. of Marie-Henri Beyle), Fr. novelist & essayist. Map 42

Stephen (St.), the first martyr (Acts 6-7). Map 6, 8
 Stephen I (St), k. of Hungary, 957-1038; converted his country to Christianity. Map 16, 19
 Stephen II; pope 752-57, anointed Pepin as k. of the Franks in 754. Map 17
 Stephen of Alexandria, Byz. scholar, Constantinople. Map 14
 Stephens, James, Irish poet, b. 1882. Map 47
 Stephenson, George, Eng. engineer, built first locomotive 1814, † 1848. Map 41
 Stephen the Geographer, Constantinople. Map 14
 Stern, Otto, Germ.-US phys., b. 1888. Map 52
 Stern, Wm., Germ. psychologist, b. 1871. Map 47
 Sterne, Lawrence, Eng. novelist, 1713-68. Map 40
 Sternhjelm, G., Swedish renaissance wr., 1598-1672. Map 36
 Stesichorus, Gr. poet, Himera, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1, 3
 Stevenson, Robert Louis, Scots wr., 1850-94. Map 42
 Stevesholm, mon. in Norfolk, Eng. Map 22
 Stewart, Dugald, Scots phil. Map 40
 Steyr, Austria. Map 38, 39
 Stifter, A., Austrian poet, 1805-68. Map 42
 Stilicho, Flavius, Rom. general, 4th cent. Map 11
 Stilo, Calabria, It. Map 21, 26
 Stirner, Mex. Germ. anarchist phil., 1806-56
 Stoa, Gr.-Rom. phil. school Athens. Map 4
 Stobaeus, Johannes, Stobi (Macedonia), compiler of anthology of Gr. lit. Map 11
 Stobi, Macedonia. Map 11, 12, 15
 Stockholm, capital of Sweden. Map e.p., 35, 40, 42, 47
 Stockton, town in Durham, Eng.; 1st railway ran from Stockton to Darlington. Map 46
 Stokes, Sir George Gabriel, Irish math. & phys., 1819-1903. Map 42
 Stolberg, F. L. von, Germ. poet & cultural phil. 1750-1819. Map 41
 Stonyhurst, Lancs., Eng. Map 45
 Storm, T., Germ. short story wr., 1817-88. Map 42
 Stöss, Veit, Germ. sculpt. & wood-carver, late gothic, 1477-96 in Cracow. Map 27
 Strà, nr. Venice. It.; palace. Map 40
 Strasbourg, Fr., Bas-Rhin; gothic cath. Map 17, *passim*
 Strabo, geographer, Rome, 63 B.C.-24 A.D. Map 5
 Strachey, Lytton, Eng. wr. of hist. biographies, 1880-1932. Map 47
 Strachimirov, Bulgarian wr., 1872-1937. Map 47
 Stradella, A., It. operatic comp., 1645-82. Map 36
 Stradivarius, Antonio, It. violin-maker at Cremona. Map 36
 Straslund, Pomerania; gothic chs. Map 27, 32
 Straparola, Gianfrancesco, It. story-teller, 1490-1559. Map 33
 Strata Florida, OC mon., Wales. Map 23
 Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, Eng. Map 33
 Strato of Lampsacus, Gr. phys., Athens, † 270 B.C. Map 4
 Stratos, Acarnania, Gr. Map 1
 Strauss, D. F., Germ. materialist religious phil.; 'Das Leben Jesu'; 1808-74. Map 42
 Strauss, Johann, the Elder, Viennese comp. (waltzes), 1804-49. Map 42
 Strauss, Johann, the Younger, Viennese comp., the 'Waltz King', 1825-99. Map 42
 Strauss, Richard, Germ. comp., 1864-1949. Map 47
 Strawberry Hill, nr. London; neo-gothic. Map 42
 Stravinsky, Igor, Russ. comp., b. 1882. Map 47
 Streuvels, Stijn, Flemish wr., b. 1871. Map 47
 Stridon, Illyricum. Map 11
 Strindberg, J. A., Swedish novelist & dramatist. Map 42
 Strossmayer, J. G., Yugoslavian R. C. theol. & bp., 1815-1905. Map 42
 Strzygowski, Josef, Austrian cultural hist., 1862-1936. Map 47
 Stuart, House of, Eng. Royal House, 1603-1714. Map 36
 Stuart, James, Eng. arch., 1713-88. Map 41, p. 178
 Stuart, Mary, Q. of Scotland 1560-67; executed in 1587 by Q. Elizabeth. Map 35
 Stuckenberg, Danish symbolist wr. Map 47
 Studenica, Serbia. Map 26
 Stumph, Carl, Germ. psychologist, 1848-1936. Map 47
 Sturm, J., Germ. hum., Strasbourg, 1507-89; educational reformer. Map 33
 Sturm und Drang, revolutionary literary movement in Germ.; included Goethe & Klinger; ca. 1770-ca. 1785. Map 41
 Stuttgart, Württemberg. Map 32, 35, 38, 39, 46
 Suarez SJ, Francisco, Sp. theol. & jurist, 1548-1617. Map 33, 35, 36
 Subiaco, OSB abbey, nr. Rome. Map 20-22, 24, 27
 Sueava, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
 Sucre, Bolivia. Map 34
 Sudak, Crimea. Map 26
 Sue, Eugène, Fr. wr., 1804-57. Map 42
 Suetonius Tranquillus, G., hist., Rome, 70-141. Map 5
 Suevi, Germanic tribe, migrated from S. Germ. to NW Sp. Map 17
 Sueur, Le, Fr. painter, 17th cent. Map 36

Suez, Egypt. Map 16
 Sufetula (Sbeitla), W. Africa. Map 15
 Suger, abbot of St Denis, hist., † 1151. Map 21, p. 102
 Suidas, Byz. scholar, Constantinople, ca. 970. Map 16, 19
 Suitbert (St), OSB missionary bp., companion of St Willibrord, † 713. Map 17
 Suits, Esthonian poet, b. 1883. Map 47
 Sulci (Sol), Sardinia. Map 1
 Sulejów, OC mon., Poland. Map 23
 Sully, Fr., Saône-et-Loire. Map 32, 48
 Sully, Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de, Fr. pol. & finance minister, 1560-1641. Map 36
 Sully Prudhomme, René F. A., Fr. poet, 1839-1907. Map 42
 Sulpicius Severus, hist., Tours. Map 11
 Sumner, T. H., US phys., 1807-76. Map 52
 Sunium, Cape, Attica, Gr. Map 3
 Sunnites, orthodox mohammedans. Map 16
 Superga, La, ch. nr. Turin. Map 40, fig. 894
 Sur, see Tyrus. Map e.p.
 Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; sonnets & blank verse. Map 33
 Suš, Persia (formerly Susa). Map 16
 Suscinio, Fr., Morbihan. Map 48
 Susdal, Russ. comp. e.p., 16, 26
 Susia (Meshed), Parthia. Map 4
 Susiana, prov. of Persian emp. Map 4
 Suso, Henry, Germ. mystic, Ulm. Map 25, p. 105
 Susteren, Limburg; abbey. Map 20
 Sutton, Kent, Eng. Map 45
 Svedberg, T., Swedish phys.-chem., b. 1884. Map 47
 Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer. Map 24
 Svend, k. of Denmark; pagan. Map 19
 Svenigorod, nr. Moscow, Russ. Map 26
 Sverre, k. of Norway. Map 24
 Swammerdam, Jan, Neth. biologist. Map 36
 Swedenborg, Emmanuel von, Swedish phil. & theosophist, f. own religious sect, 1688-1772. Map 35, 40
 Sweelinck, J. P., Neth. comp. & organist, 1562-1621. Map 33, 36, 37
 Sweynheim, together with Pannartz introduced printing into It. (Subiaco), ca. 1464. Map 27
 Swieten, G. van, Neth. doct. at the Viennese court, 1700-72. Map 39, 40
 Swift, Jonathan, Eng. satirist, 1667-1745. Map 40
 Swinburne, Algeon Charles, Eng. poet, 1837-1909. Map 42
 Swjatopolk (Zwentibold), k. of Moravia. Map 18
 Sybaris, Magna Graecia, It. Map 1
 Sybel, H. von, Germ. hist., 1817-95. Map 42
 Symbolists, group of Fr. poets (inc. Mallarmé & Moréas). Map 47
 Symmachus (St), pope 498-514, prisoner under Theodoric. Map 11
 Symphorian (St), martyr, Augustodunum (22 Aug.) Map 13
 Symphorosa (St), mart., Via Tiburtina. Map 10
 Synesius, bp. of Cyrene, N. Africa. Map 11
 Synge, John Millington, Irish dramatist, 1871-1909. Map 47
 Synnada, Phrygia. Map 4
 Syracuse, Sicily. Map e.p., 12, 16, 18, 21, 40
 Syracuse, Sicily. Map 3, 4, *passim*
 Syria, Rom. prov. after 64 B.C. Map 4, 5
 Syrlin, Jörg, wood-carver and sculpt., Ulm, 1425-91. Map 27
 Széent-Györgi, A. von, Hungarian chem., b. 1893. Map 47
 Szombathely, Hungary. Map 12

T

Tabarca (= Tabraca), Tunis. Map 12
 Tabari, Arab. hist., Bagdad. Map 16
 Tabaristan, Persia. Map 16
 Tabatinga, Brazil, S. America. Map 52
 Tabennisi, mon. centre, Egypt. Map 11
 Tabga, el, Syria. Map 12
 Tabor, Bohemia. Map 27, 35
 'Tachtigers', movement of 1880, new movement in Neth. lit. after 1885. Map 47
 Tacitus, P. Cornelius, hist., Rome, 55-118. Map 5, p. 32
 Tadousac, Canada. Map 52
 Ta Euchaïta, Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 13
 Tagaste, Numidia, N. Africa. Map 11
 Tagong, Burma. Map 34
 Taine, Hippolyte, Fr. hist. & literary critic, 1828-93. Map 42, p. 203
 Takrit (Tikrit), Mesopotamia. Map 16
 Talavera, Castile. Map 27
 Talbürgel, mon., Thuringia. Map 20-22
 Talmont, Fr., Charente-Infer. Map 48
 Taloire, mon., Hte.-Savoie, Fr. Map 22
 Tamao, China. Map 34
 Tamayo y Baus, M., Sp. dramatist, 1829-98. Map 42
 Tampico, Mexico. Map 52
 Tamsaare, Esthonian wr., b. 1878. Map 47
 Tanagra, Boeotia; terracottas. Map 3

Tanais (Azov), S. Russ. Map 1
 Tancarville, Fr., Seine-Infer. Map 48
 Tangier (Tingis), Morocco. Map e.p., 16
 Tanull, mon., Pyrenees. Map 20, 21
 Taormina, Sicily. Map 16, fig. 51
 Taparura (Sfax), Tunis. Map 15
 Tapper, Ruard, Neth. theol. head of Inquisition in S. Neth.; Louvain; Council of Trent; 1488-1559. Map 35
 Taprobane, former name of Ceylon. Map 14
 Tarachus (St), martyr, Anazarbus (11 Oct.) Map 13
 Tarascon, Fr., Gard. Map 32, 36, 48
 Tarbes, Fr., Htes.-Pyr. Map 48
 Tarcisius, Rom. martyr on the Appian Way (15 Aug.) Map 10
 Tarente (Tarentum), It., Lucania. Map e.p., 1, 3, 4, 16, 21
 Tarquinii (Corneto), Etruria, It. Map 1
 Tarra (Azov), at mouth of the Don, Russ. Map 26
 Tarraco (Tarragona), Tarraconensis, Hispania. Map 5, 9, 11, 13
 Tarraconensis, Rom. prov. in Sp. after the 2nd Punic War. Map 5
 Tarragona, see Tarraco; gothic cath. Map e.p., 12, *passim*, fig. 463, 464
 Tarrasa (Egara), Catalonia, Sp.; early christian monuments. Map 18, 19
 Tarsus, Cilicia, Asia Minor. Map e.p. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11
 Tartini, G., It. comp., 1692-1770. Map 40
 Taruenna (Thérouranna), N. Fr. Map 5
 Tasman, Abel Jansz., Neth. seaman, circum-navigated Australia, 1603-59. Map 34
 Tasso, Torquato, It. poet, 1544-95. Map 33, p. 149
 Tassoni, A., It. poet. Map 36
 Tauchira (Tokra), see also Teuchira, later Arsinoe, Cyrenaica, N. Africa. Map 1, 11
 Tauler, John, Germ. mystic, popular preacher, Strasbourg. Map 25, p. 105
 Tauresium, Moesia, birthplace of Justinian. Map 11
 Tauromenium (Taormina), Sicily. Map 1, 4
 Taxila, Gandara. Map 4
 Tayac, mon., Dordogne, Fr. Map 22
 Taylor, F. W., US industrial organiser (Taylor system), 1856-1915. Map 52
 Taylor, Jeremy, Anglican bp. & theol., 1618-67. Map 36
 Tchaikovski, P., Russ. comp. Map 42
 Tchernigov, Ukraine. Map 26
 Tebessa (Theveste), Algeria; early christian ruins. Map e.p., 12, fig. 133
 Tecla (St), martyr, Seleucia. Map 13
 Teellinck, W., Neth. pietist, clergyman at Middelburg, 1579-1629. Map 37
 Tegea, Peloponnese, Gr. Map 1, 3, 12
 Tegernsee, OSB abbey in Bavaria, f. 756-61. Map 18-22, 38, 39, p. 72
 Tegnér, Esaias, Swedish poet, 1782-1846. Map 42
 Teixeira de Páscoães, Joaquim, Portuguese wr., b. 1879. Map 47
 Tekor, Armenia. Map 12
 Telemann, G. P., Germ. comp. Map 39
 Telesilla, poetess, Argos, ca 510 B.C. Map 3
 Telesterion, Eleusis, sanctuary of the Eleusinian mysteries. Map 3
 Temnos, Aeolia, Asia Minor. Map 4
 Tennyson, Alfred Lord, Eng. poet, 1809-92. Map 42
 Tepeaca, Mexico. Map 52
 Teramo, Abruzzi, It.; rom. chs. Map 21
 Terborch, G., Neth. painter, 1617-81. Map 37
 Terbruggen, painter of the Utrecht school. Map 21
 Terence (Publius Terentius Afer), Roman comic dramatist, ca. 190-150. Map 11
 Teresa of Avila (St), Sp. Carmelite, mystic, 1515-82. Map 33, p. 150
 Tergeste, see Trieste. Map 13
 Terim, Arabia. Map 16
 Terina (Sant'a Eufemia), Bruttii, It. Map 1
 Termessus, Pisidia, Asia Minor. Map 5
 Terpander, Gr. poet, Antissa, 7th cent. B.C. Map 1
 Terreneuve, Fr., Vendée. Map 48
 Tersteegen, G., Germ. mystic poet. Map 35
 Tertullian, early christian wr., converted at Carthage, later a Montanist. Map 9
 Teruel, Sp., Valencia. Map 27
 Tesselschade, Anna & Maria, poetesses, 1583-1651 & 1594-1649 respectively. Map 37
 Tessin, N., Swedish arch., 1654-1728. Map 40
 Tetens, J. N., Germ. phil., 1736-1807. Map 40
 Tetmajer, K., Polish poet, 1865-1940. Map 47
 Teuchira, also Tauchira, Cyrenaica, N. Africa. Map 15
 Teurnia, Noricum. Map 11, 12
 Teus, Ionia, Asia Minor. Map 1
 Tewkesbury, OSB abbey in Glos., Eng.; rom. gothic ch. Map 20, 21, 24, 26, 27
 Thabit ibn Qurra, arab. translator of Gr. math. works. Map 16
 Thabraca (Tabarca), Africa (Tunis). Map 15
 Thackeray, William Makepeace, Eng. novelist, 1811-63. Map 42
 Thales, Gr. phil., Miletus, 6th cent. B.C. Map 1, p. 13
 Thalin, Armenia. Map 15

- Thamugadi (Timgad), Numidia, N. Africa. Map e.p., 11, 15
- Tham, Fr., Ht.-Rhin. Map 25, 48
- Thapsus (Dimas), Africa (Tunis). Map 1, 11
- Tharaud, Jérôme & Jean, Fr. wrs., b. 1874 & '77 respectively. Map 47
- Tharros (Sinis), Sardinia. Map 1
- Thasus, island in Gr. Archipelago. Map 3
- Thebae, Boeotia, Gr. Map e.p., 1
- Thebae (Diospolis), Egypt. Map 4
- Theban Legion, the, legion of St Maurice, massacred at Agaunum for refusing to persecute Christians (22 Sept.) Map 13
- Thecla, catacomb of, on Via Ostiensis, Rome. Map 10
- Thelepte, Numidia, N. Africa. Map 12, 15
- Themistius, orator, Constantinople. Map 11, 16
- Themistocles, Athenian pol., 524-459. Map 2
- Theocritus, Gr. poet, Cos, Syracuse, 3rd cent. B.C. Map 4
- Theodora, wife of Justinian, 508-48. Map 14
- Theodoret, bp. of Cyrrhus (Syria). Map 11
- Theodoric the Great, Ravenna, k. of the Ostrogoths in It., 471-526. Map 11, 14, fig. 167, 168, 171, p. 51
- Theodore, archbp. of Canterbury, Eng., † 690. Map 17
- Theodore (St), martyr, Euchaita, Asia Minor (9 Nov.). Map 13
- Theodorus Atheos, phil., Cyrene; atheist. Map 3
- Theodorus Studita (St), defended veneration of images during the Iconoclastic heresy (ca 800). Map 16, 17
- Theodorus of Mopsuestia, Antioch, theol. exegete. Map 11
- Theodosia (Feodosia), Chersonesus Taurica, Crimea. Map 1, 15
- Theodosiopolis, Armenia. Map 11
- Theodosius II, Byz. emp., published Codex Theodosianus, a collection of laws. Map 11, p. 36
- Theodosius the Great, Roman emp., Byzantium; united for the last time the whole Roman emp. in 394. Map 11
- Theodotus, arch. of the Aesculapium at Epidaurus. Map 3
- Theodulf, bp. of Orléans, poet, † 821. Map 18, fig. 242
- Theodulus (St), Rom. martyr on Via Nomentana (3 May). Map 10
- Theogenes (St), martyr, Hippo Regius (26 Jan.). Map 13
- Theognis, Gr. poet, Croton, 4th cent. B.C. Map 1
- Theologia deutsch, anonymous mystic MS, Frankfurt. Map 25
- Theophanes (St), Constantinople, 758-817. Map 16
- Theophano of Byzantium, Germ. empress, wife of Otto II, † 991. Map 19, p. 72
- Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. Map 11
- Theophrastus of Eresus, Gr. phil., pupil of Aristotle, ca. 372-287. Map 2, 4
- Theophylact, Rom. senator, father of Marozia. Map 18
- Theopompus of Chios, Athenian orator & hist., † 376 B.C. Map 2, 4
- Theotokopuli, Domenikos, *see* Greco, El. Map 33
- Thera, island, Gr. Map 3
- Therasia, wife of Paulinus. Map 11
- Theres, mon., Bavaria. Map 22
- Thermum, Aetolia, Gr.; temple. Map 1
- Theon, tyrant of Akragas, 5th cent. B.C. Map 3
- Thepsis, Gr. tragedian, Athens; wr. 1st. Gr. tragedy 534 B.C. Map 1
- Thessalia, territory NE Gr. Map 3
- Thessalonica, Macedonia. Map e.p., 5, *passim*
- Thetford, mon., Suffolk, Eng. Map 22
- Theveste (Tebessa), Numidia, N. Africa. Map 5, 11, 13, 15
- Thibaudet, A., Fr. critic, 1874-1936. Map 47
- Thierhaupten, Bavaria. Map 39
- Thierry, A., Fr. hist. Map 42
- Thierry of Chartres, Fr. math. & phil. Map 21
- Thiers, Fr., Puy-de-Dôme. Map 15, 20, 22, 48, 50
- Thoiry, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Tholen, Zealand, Neth. Map 37
- Thoma, Hans, Germ. painter. Map 42
- Thomar, *see* Tomar, Portugal; mon. ch. Map 27, 32
- Thomas, bp. of Upsala, Sweden. Map 24
- Thomas a Kempis, devotional wr., Deventer, Windesheim. Map 27
- Thomas Becket (or à Becket) (St), archbp. of Canterbury, murdered in 1170. Map 21
- Thomas More (St), Eng. hum., pol., Lord Chancellor; 1478-1535; wr. "Utopia"; put to death by Henry VIII. Map 33
- Thomas Aquinas (or of Aquino) (St), central figure of mediaeval scholasticism; wr. "Summa Theologica". Map 24, p. 105
- Thomas of Cantimpré, wr. of Lives of the Saints, Louvain, ca 1200-70. Map 24
- Thomas of Celano, biographer of St Francis of Assisi, † after 1250. Map 24
- Thomas of York, OFM, Eng. phil., Oxford & Cambridge. Map 24
- Thomasius, C., Germ. phil. & jurist, 1655-1728. Map 36, 39
- Thompson, Francis, Eng. R. C. poet, 1859-1907. Map 47
- Thomson, James, Eng. poet, 1700-48. Map 40
- Thorager, Jutland. Map 21
- Thoreau, Henry David, US wr., 1817-62. Map 52
- Thorild, Thomas, Swedish poet, 1759-1808. Map 41
- Thorlac (St), bp. of Skálholt, Iceland, 1133-93. Map 20
- Thorlakur Thorhallsson, bp. of Skálholt, Iceland. Map 24
- Thorn (1), West Prussia. Map 25-27, 32
- Thorn (2), abbey, Limburg, Neth. Map 37
- Thorn Prikker, J., Neth. painter, 1868-1932. Map 47
- Thorvaldsen, Bertel, Danish sculpt., worked at Rome. Map 41
- Thou, Jacques de, Fr. hist., 1553-1617. Map 33
- Thrace, territory NE of Gr. Map 3, 5, 9
- Thraso, catacomb of, on Via Salaria, Rome. Map 10
- Thuburbo (Kasbat), Africa (Tunis). Map 12, 13
- Thucca (Dougga), Africa (Tunis). Map 5
- Thucydides, Gr. hist., Athens, 460-396; hist. of Peloponnesian War. Map 2, 3
- Thulden T. van, Neth. painter, pupil of Rubens, The Hague, 1606-76. Map 37
- Thumb, arch. family from Vorarlberg; Peter Thumb (1681-1766) built mon. ch. at St Gall. Map 38
- Thurii, Brutium, It. Map 3, 4
- Thyatira, Lydia, Asia Minor. Map 8, 9
- Thysdrus, Africa (El Djem, Tunis); amphitheatre. Map 5
- Tiberias, Galilaea (Galilee) Map 6
- Tibullus, Albius, latin poet. Map 5
- Tibur (Tivoli), nr. Rome. Map 4, 5
- Tiburtius (St) (1), Rom. martyr on Via Labicana (11 Aug.). Map 10
- Tiburtius (St) (2), Rom. martyr on Appian Way (14 April). Map 10
- Ticinum (Pavia), It. Map 11
- Tieck, Ludwig, Germ. pre-romantic poet, 1773-1853. Map 42
- Tiel, Gelderland. Map 37
- Tiepolo, G. B., It. painter, 1696-1770. Map 40, fig. 888, p. 192
- Tierra de los bacalhaos, Sp. for Newfoundland. Map 34
- Tieum (Filiis), Bithynia, Asia Minor. Map 1
- Tilburg, N. Brabant, Neth. Map 37
- Tillemont, Louis Sébastien Le Nain de, Fr. eccl. hist., 1637-98. Map 35
- Timaeus of Tauromenium, Gr. hist. Map 4
- Timagenes, hist., Alexandria, b. 15 B.C., † Rome 55 A.D. Map 5
- Timbuctu (or Timbuctoo), Africa. Map 34
- Timgad, *see* Thamugadi. Map e.p., 12
- Timmermans, F., Flemish wr., 1886-1947. Map 47
- Timon of Phleios, Gr. phil., Athens. Map 4
- Timotheus (St), martyr, Antioch (10 July). Map 13
- Tindal, Matthew, Eng. deistic phil., 1653-1733. Map 40
- Tingis (Tangier), Mauretania (N. Africa). Map 5, 11, 13
- Tintern, OC abbey in Monmouthshire, Eng.; ruins. Map 21, 23
- Tintoretto, It. painter (Venice), 1518-94. Map 33, fig. 693, p. 153
- Tipasa (Tefessad), Mauretania, N. Africa; early christian ruins. Map e.p., 1, 5, 9, 11-13
- Tirso de Molina, Sp. comic dramatist & poet, ca. 1571-1648. Map 33, 36
- Tiryns, Peloponnesian, Gr. Map 1
- Tišnow, OC mon., Bohemia. Map 23
- Titian, *see* Tiziano. p. 139
- Titus (St), martyr, Crete (4 Jan.). Map 13
- Titus, bp. of Bostra (Palestine), opponent of the Manichees. Map 11
- Tiverton, Devon, Eng. Map 45
- Tivoli, nr. Rome. Map 27, 28
- Tiziano (Titian), It. painter (Venice). Map 33, fig. 671, 690, 695, 714, 732, p. 139
- Tlaxcala, Mexico. Map 52
- Tlaxco, Mexico. Map 52
- Tlemcen, Algeria; Arab. monuments. Map e.p., 16, 17
- Tlos, Lycia, Asia Minor. Map 8
- Tobolsk, Siberia. Map 34
- Tocqueville, Alexis C. H. C. de, Fr. hist., 1805-59. Map 42
- Todi, Umbria, It. Map 24, 27, 28, 32, fig. 677
- Tokra, Cyrenaica, N. Africa. Map 12
- Toland, John, Irish deistic phil., 1670-1722. Map 40
- Toledo, Sp. Map e.p., 18, *passim*, fig. 467, 471, 713, 715
- Toledo, Juan de, Sp. arch., † 1567; built Escorial. Map 33
- Toleration, Edict of, Milan, published by Constantine the Gt.; Christianity to have equal rights with other religions. Map 9
- Tolmeita, Cyrenaica, N. Africa. Map e.p., 12
- Tolosa (Toulouse), Gallia Narbonensis. Map 5, 11, 13
- Tolsa, Manuel, Mexican arch., 1737-1816. Map 52
- Tolstoi, Leo, Russ. novelist & wr. Map 42
- Tolu, Colombia, S. America. Map 52
- Tomar, mon. in Portugal, *see* Thomar. Map 21, fig. 707
- Tomi (Constanta), Moesia; Ovid's place of banishment. Map 1, 5, 11
- Tomsk, Siberia. Map 34
- Tonbridge, Kent, Eng. Map 45
- Tongerlo, Belgium. Map 37
- Tongres (Aduatic Tongrorum), Belgian Limburg. Map e.p., 37
- Tonnerre, Fr., Yonne. Map 48
- Tönnies, F., Germ. sociologist, 1855-1936. Map 47
- Tonquedec, Fr., Côtes-du-Nord. Map 48
- Toorop, Jan, Neth. painter, 1858-1928. Map 47
- Topelius, Z., Swedish-Finnish poet, 1818-98. Map 42
- Töpffer, R., Swiss-Fr., wr. & educationalist, 1799-1846. Map 42
- Torcello, mon. on island nr. Venice. Map 15, 16, 20, fig. 580
- Tordesillas, Castile, Sp. Map 32
- Tordesillas, Treaty of, signed by Alexander VI in 1494, dividing the New World between Sp. & Portugal. Map 34
- Toriguy, OC mon., Normandy. Map 23
- Tornac, mon., Gard, Fr. Map 22
- Toro, León, Sp.; rom. cath. Map 21
- Toron, mon., Palestine. Map 26
- Toronto, Canada. Map 52
- Torquemada, Juan de, prelate, defender of papal power, Rome, 1388-1468. Map 27
- Torquemada, Tomás de, organiser of the Inquisition, Segovia, 1420-98. Map 27
- Torre dei Passeri, mon. in Abruzzi, It.; rom. ch. Map 21
- Torres, Francisco, SJ, Sp. theol., took part in Council of Trent, 1509-84. Map 35
- Torres Naharro, B., Sp. dramatist, † 1531. Map 33
- Torricelli, E., It., math. & phys., inventor of the barometer, 1608-47. Map 36, p. 178
- Torriti OFM, Jacopo, It. artist in mosaics, Rome, 13th cent. Map 24
- Tortosa (1), Catalonia, Sp. Map 24-27
- Tortosa (2), Syria. Map 26
- Torukansk, Siberia. Map 34
- Töss, OP mon., nr. Winterthur, f. 1233. Map 25
- Totila, k. of the Ostrogoths, Rome, † 552. Map 14
- Toul, Fr., Meurthe-et-Moselle; gothic cath. Map 17, *passim*
- Toulouse, Fr., Hte.-Garonne; rom. chs., gothic cath. Map e.p., 15, *passim*, fig. 320, 443
- Toulouse-Lautrec-Monfa, Henri M. R. de, Fr. painter, 1864-1901. Map 47
- Tour, Quentin de la, Fr. painter, 18th cent. Map 40
- Tour, Fr., Calvados. Map 48
- Tournan, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 50
- Tournai (Doornik), Hainaut, Belgium. Map 12, 20, *passim*, fig. 304, p. 118
- Tournemire, Fr. organist. Map 47
- Tournus, OSB abbey, Fr., Saône-et-Loire, f. 875; early rom. abbey ch. Map 19
- Tours, Indre-et-Loire; gothic cath. Map e.p., 14, *passim*
- Tragurium (Troghir), Dalmatia; cath. Map 1
- Trajan, Rom. emp., 97-117. Map 5, p. 65, 72
- Trajectum, Maastricht, Neth. Map 11
- Tralles, Caria, Asia Minor. Map 4, 8, 9
- Trani, Apulia, It.; rom. cath. Map 20, 21
- Transoxania, Turkestan. Map 16
- Trapani, Sicily. Map 40
- Trapezus, Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 1, 4, 5, 11
- Trappe, *see* La Trappe. Map 36
- Trau (Trogir), Dalmatia. Map e.p., 21, 26
- Travant, Fr. Map 20
- Trebič, OC mon., Bohemia. Map 23, 26, 38
- Trebius Justus, Catacomb of, on Via Latina, Rome. Map 10
- Trebizond, *see* Trapezus. Map 26
- Trecento, stylistic term for the 14th cent. in It. Map 25, fig. 558-564
- Trediakovsky, Russ. wr., 1703-69. Map 40
- Tre Fontane, OC mon., nr. Rome. Map 23
- Tréguier, Fr., Côtes-du-Nord. Map 27, 48
- Treitschke, H. von, Germ. hist., 1834-96. Map 42
- Trémolat, Fr., Dordogne. Map 22, 48
- Trendelenburg, F. A., Germ. phil., 1802-72. Map 42
- Trenton, New Jersey, USA. Map 52 inset
- Tresguerras, F. E., Mexican arch., ca 1765-1833. Map 52
- Treuga Dei, the Truce of God, the prohibition, with eccl. sanctions, from waging war on certain days. Map 20
- Treviso, nr. Venice, It. Map 27, 28, 32, 33
- Triclinium Lateranense, hall in the Lateran, Rome, from the period of Leo III. Map 18
- Triel, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Trier (Augusta Treverorum), Rhineland. Map e.p., 12, *passim*, fig. 472
- Triesdorf, Württemberg. Map 38
- Trinidad, Cuba. Map 52
- Tripoli, Libya. Map e.p., 12, 13, 16, 34
- Tripoli, Syria. Map 1, 26
- Tripolis (Tarabolus), Pontus, Asia Minor. Map 1
- Trisay, OC mon., Vendée, Fr. Map 23
- Triscino, It. poet, 1478-1550. Map 33
- Tristan de Cunha, island in S. Atlantic Ocean. Map 34
- Trnovo, Bulgaria. Map 26
- Troas (Alexandria Troas), nr. Hellespont. Map 8, 9
- Troesmis, Moesia. Map 5

Trogir, *see* Trau. Map e.p.
Troino, Sicily. Map 21
Troitskaya, Russ. mon. f. by St Sergius 1341, nr. Moscow. Map e.p., 26
Troja, Apulia, It.; rom. cath. Map 20, 21
Trollope, Anthony, Eng. novelist, 1815-82. Map 42
Trondjem, Norway; gothic cath. Map e.p., 24, 26
Troð, Fr., Loir-et-Cher. Map 48
Troost, C., Neth. painter, 1697-1750. Map 40
Tropaeum, Moesia. Map 11
Tropea, Calabria, It. Map 12
Tropes, form of liturgical song in Middle Ages. Map 18
Troy, Ilium. Map e.p., 1
Troyes, Fr., Aube; gothic cath. Map 17, *passim*, fig. 518, 519, 521, 523, 525, p. 118, 123
Troyon, C., Fr. painter, 1813-65. Map 42
Trub, Switz. Map 39
Trudo (St), f. and abbot of mon. of St Truyen, Belgium, † 693. Map 17
Trujillo, Estremadura, Sp. Map 32
Trujillo, Peru, S. America. Map 34, 52
Trujillo, Venezuela, S. America. Map 52
Tripiti, Aegean Sea, Gr. Map 12
Tuam, Ireland. Map 21
Tübingen, Württemberg. Map 27, 32, 33, 36, 39, 42, 46
Tucumán, Argentine. Map 34
Tudela, Navarre, Sp. Map 21, 24, 26, 27
Tuder (Todi), Umbria, It. Map 13
Tuis, OC mon., Jutland. Map 23
Tula, Russ. Map 26
Tulebra, OC mon., Castile, Sp. Map 23
Tulle, Fr., Corrèze. Map 48
Tullin, Danish poet, 1728-65. Map 40
Tulln, Austria. Map 38
Tumber, Ecuador, S. America. Map 34, 52
Tunder, F. Germ. comp., Lübeck, 1614-67. Map 36
Tuñon, Asturias, Sp. Map 19
Tupiza, Bolivia, S. America. Map 34
Tur'abdin, N. Mesopotamia; mon. ruins. Map 15
Turenne, Fr. general under Louis XIV, 1611-75. Map 36, p. 170
Turgeis, in 832-45 founded Viking Emp. in Ireland. Map 18
Turgeniev, I. S., Russ. wr. Map 42
Turibius, archbp. of Lima, Peru. Map 52
Turin (Augusta Taurinorum), It. Map e.p., 26, *passim*, fig. 766, 894
Türje, Hungary. Map 24
Turner, William Mallord, Eng. landscape painter, 1775-1851. Map 40-42
Türnü Severin, Rum. Map 12
Torones (Tours). Map 11
Turov, Ukraine. Map 26
Turre (Porto Torres), Sardinia. Map 13
Tus, Turkestan. Map 16
Tuscania (Toscanelia), nr. Rome; rom. chs.; episcopal see after 7th cent. Map 17, 21
Tuy, Galicia, Sp. Map 21
Tver, Russ. Map 26
Twain, Mark (pseud. of Samuel L. Clemens), US wr., 1835-1910. Map 52
Tyana, Cappadocia, Asia Minor. Map 5, 13
Tyconius, N. Afr., wr. of 'Liber Regularum', which gave rules for Biblical exegesis. Map 11
Tyndale, William, Eng. bible translator, 1492-1536. Map 35
Tyndaris (S. Maria di Tindaro), Sicily. Map 1
Tyre, Syria. Map 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13
Tyrrau, Moravia. Map 39
Tyrtaeus, Gr. poet, Sparta, 7th cent. B.C.; elegies. Map 1

U

Ubaghs, G., Belgian priest & phil., 1800-75. Map 42
Ubarruru, Juana de, poetess, Uruguay. Map 52
Ubeda, Andalusia, Sp. Map 32, 35
Uccello, Paolo, It. early renaissance painter, Florence. Map 27, p. 139
Udine, Venetia Giulia, It. Map 23, 32
Uglitch, Russ. Map 26
Ugolino, painter, Siena, † 1339. Map 25
Uhland, L., Germ. poet & lit. hist., 1787-1862. Map 42
Ulf Gudmarsson, husband of St Birgitta (Bridget, Brigit), Sweden. Map 25
Ulleis, Mesopotamia. Map 16
Ulm, Württemberg. Map 25-27, 33, fig. 545
Ulrich Engelberti (U. von Strasbourg), schol. phil. & phys., Strasbourg, † 1277. Map 24
Umar, Medina, second Khalif, conquered Syria, Palestine, Egypt & Persia. Map 16
Umbria, Rom. dist. of Italia. Map 5, p. 51
Umm-iddj-Djimâl; early christian remains, Transjordan. Map 15
Umm-il-Outten, Transjordan; early christian remains. Map 15
Unamuno, Miguel de, Sp. wr. & phil., 1864-1936. Map 47
Under, Marie, Esthonian poetess, b. 1883. Map 47
Undset, Sigrid, Norwegian wr. Map 47
Ungaretti, It. poet, b. 1888. Map 47
Unterreggenbach, Fr. monia; ch. Map 19

Uppingham, Rutland, Eng. Map 45
Upsala, Sweden; gothic cath. Map e.p., 21, *passim*
Ur, Mesopotamia. Map e.p.
Urban II, pope; preached Crusade at the Council of Clermont. Map 20
Urbino, Marche, It. Map 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, p. 128
Urey, H. C., US phys., b. 1893. Map 52
Urfa (Edessa), N. Mesopotamia. Map e.p., 16
Urfé, Honoré d', Fr. wr. of pastoral novels, 1568-1625. Map 36
Urgel, Seo de, Sp. Pyrenees; rom. cath. Map 14, 20, 21, 48
Ursinicus, martyr, Pannonia. Map 13
Ursinus, Zacharias, Germ. prot. theol., 1534-83. Map 35
Urspring, Württemberg. Map 39
Ursulines, religious congregation f. 1535, Brescia. Map 35
Ursus (St), martyr, Solothurn, Switz., late 5th cent. Map 17
Uskudar, *see* Chalcedon. Map e.p.
Ussé, Fr., Indre-et-Loire. Map 32, 48
Usson, Fr., Charente-Infér. Map 32, 48
Uta, Sardinia. Map 21
Uthman, Medina, third Khalif, murdered; commissioned an edition of the Koran. Map 16
Utica, Africa (Tunis). Map 1, 8, 11, 12, 13
Utilitarianism, phil.-econ. movement; Bentham & Mill. Map 42
Utrecht (Trajectum), Neth.; gothic cath. Map e.p., 17-21, *passim*, fig. 233, 489
Utrillo, Maurice, Fr. painter, b. 1883. Map 47
Uxmal, Mexico. Map 52
Uyttewael, J., Neth. painter, Utrecht. Map 37
Uzalis, N. Africa. Map 11
Uzerche, Fr., Corrèze. Map 22, 48
Uzès, Fr., Gard. Map 48
Užhorod, Bucovina. Map 26

V

Va, S. Sweden. Map 21
Vabres, Fr., Aveyron. Map 48
Vacherot, E., Fr. phil., 1809-97. Map 42
Vadstena, Sweden. Map 25, 26
Vaga, Pierin del, It. painter; 'manierismo'. Map 33
Vaihinger, Hans, Germ. phil., 1852-1933. Map 47
Vaison, Fr., Vaucluse. Map 20, 21, 48
Valaoritis, A., Gr. poet, 1824-79. Map 42
Valadier, G. It. arch. & archeol., Rome, 1762-1839. Map 41
Valbonne, OC mon., Pyrenees. Map 23
Valcabrière, Fr., Htes.-Pyrénées. Map 20, 48
Valdedios, Asturias, Sp. Map 18
Valdés Leal, Juan de, Sp. baroque painter & wr., 1630-91. Map 36
Valdez, Juan de, Sp. hum. Map 35
Valdevia, Chile. Map 34
Valençay, Fr., Indre; renaiss. château. Map 48
Valence, Fr. Drôme. Map 15, 21, 27, 33, 48
Valencia; gothic cath.; Sp. 24-27, *passim*
Valencia, Gregory of, SJ, Sp. theol., worked in Bavaria, 1541-1603. Map 35
Valenciennes, Fr., Nord. Map 22, 35
Valentia, Rom. prov., N. Eng. Map 5, 13
Valentine (St) (1), Rom. martyr on the Via Flaminia (14 Feb.). Map 10, 13
Valentine (St) (2), martyr, Interamna (14 Feb.). Map 13
Valenzano, Apulia, It. Map 21
Valerius (St), martyr, Caesaraugusta (28 Jan.). Map 13
Valerius, A., hist. Zealand (Neth.). Map 37
Valerius Maximus, Rom. wr. under Tiberius. Map 5
Valéry, Paul, Fr. poet, 1871-1945. Map 47, Valgeuse, Oise. Fr. Map 50
Valla, Lorenzo, It. hum., phil., hist.; Naples, Rome; 1406-57. Opponent of scholasticism. Map 27
Valladolid, Castile, Sp. Map 24, 32, 35, 36, 40
Valle Crucis, OC mon., N. Wales. Map 23
Valle-Inclán, Ramón del, Sp. wr., 1869-1936. Map 47
Vallombrosa, abbey in Tuscany, f. in 1038. Map 20
Vallum Antonini, fortified wall, between Firth of Forth and Clyde; built under Antonius Pius
Vallum Hadriani (Hadrian's Wall), Rom. defensive wall in Eng. between Solway & Tyne; built under Hadrian. Map 5
Valmagne, Fr., Hérault. Map 23, 48
Valparaiso, Chile. Map 34
Valpolicella, 8th cent. ch., Lombardy. Map 17, 18
Valvasor, arch., Rome. Map 40
Vanbrugh, Sir John, Eng. arch. & dramatist, 1664-1726. Map 36
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Map 52
Vandals, Germ. tribe, conquered N. Africa under Genseric. Map 11
Vannes, Fr., Morbihan. Map 32, 48
Vanni, A., It. painter, Siena, † 1414. Map 25
Vanvitelli, L., It. arch., Naples, 1700-73. Map 40
Varella, F., Brazilian poet, 1841-75. Map 52
Varese, Lombardy, It. Map 28
Vargas, L. de, Sp. painter, Seville, 1502-68. Map 33
Varna, Bulgaria. Map 12
Varro, Marcus Terentius, Rom. poet, 116-27 B.C. Map 4
Varnhem, OC mon., Sweden. Map 23
Vasa, Gustav Erikson, k. of Sweden. 1523-60, introduced Lutheranism. Map 35
Vasari, G., It. painter & art hist. Map 33, fig. 644 p. 128, 149
Vasio Vocontiorum (Vaison), N. of Arles, Fr. Map 5
Vasov, I.M., Bulgarian poet, 1850-1921. Map 42
Västerås, Sweden. Map 35
Vaticanus, hill to the W. of Rome, behind the Tiber. Map 51
Vatra Moldovitei, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
Vatra Voroneti, mon., Moldavia. Map 26
Vauban, S. le Prestre de, Fr. military engineer, 1633-1707. Map 36, p. 170
Vaucelles, OC mon., S. of Cambria, Fr. Map 23
Vaucluse, Fr. Map 25
Vaughan, Henry, Eng. poet, 1622-95. Map 33
Vauvenargues, Luc de Clapiers de, Fr. wr., 1715-47. Map 40
Vaux-de-Cernay, OC mon., Seine-et-Oise, Fr. Map 23, 50
Vaux-le-Vicomte, château, Fr., Seine-et-Marne. Map 36, 48, 50
Vaux-sur-Poligny, mon., Jura, Fr. Map 22
Växjö, Sweden. Map 21
Vedast (St), bp. of Arras, † 540; instructor of Clovis. Map 17
Veere, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37
Vega, Lope de, Sp. dramatist, 1562-1635. Map 36
Vega del Mar, Andalusia, Sp. Map 12
Veglia, Dalmatia. Map 21
Veii, Etruria, It. Map 1, 3
Veitshochheim, nr. Würzburg. Map 38
Velázquez, Diego de Silva y, Sp. painter at Madrid. Map 36, fig. 795-798, 800, 801, p. 170, 178
Velde, A. van de, Neth. painter, 1636-72. Map 37, fig. 851
Velde, W. van de, Neth. painter, 1611-93. Map 37, fig. 852
Veliki-Rostov, Russ. Map 26
Veliki-Ustchug, N. Russ. Map 26
Venantius (St), martyr, Salona (1 April). Map 13
Venantius Fortunatus, bp. of Poitiers, poet. Map 14
Vence, Fr., Alpes-Maritimes. Map 48
Vendel, Sweden. Map 17, 18
Vendel style, decorative style of Viking era, Sweden. Map 17, 18
Vendôme, Fr., Loir-et-Cher; gothic abbey ch., 1040. Map 21
Venetia, Rom. district of Italia. Map 5
Venice, It. Map e.p., 16, *passim*, fig. 507, 579, 566, 882
Venus, O., Neth. painter, Antwerp. Map 37
Venlo, Limburg, Neth. Map 37
Venne, A. van der, Neth. painter, 1589-1662. Map 37
Venosa, Lucania, It. Map 12, 21
Venta Delgarum (Winchester), Britannia (Eng.). Map 5
Ventimiglia, It. Riviera. Map 12
Veracini, F. M., It. comp., 1690-ca. 1750. Map 40
Veracruz, Mexico. Map 34, 52
Vérard, Antoine, Paris, printer, 1480-1500. Map 27
Verbiest, SJ, Ferdinand, Flemish priest & astronomer at Peking, China, 1623-88. Map 34
Vercellae (Vercelli), Liguria, It. Map 11, 12, 19, 21, 24, 27
Verdaguer, J., Sp. (Catalan) priest & poet, 1845-1902. Map 42
Verden, Lower Saxony. Map 17-19
Verdi, Giuseppe, It. operatic comp., 1813-1901. Map 42
Verdun, Fr., Meuse. Map 20, 22, 36, 40, 48
Verdun, Treaty of, 843, division of Frankish emp. into three parts. Map 18
Vega, Giovanni, It. (Sicilian) wr., 1840-1922. Map 42
Verhaeren, Emile, Fr.-Belgian poet, 1855-1916. Map 47
Verhulst, J. J. H., Neth. comp., 1816-91. Map 42
Verhulst, R., Neth. sculpt., 1624-98. Map 37
Verlaine, Paul, Fr. poet, 1844-96. Map 42
Vermeer, Jan, Neth. painter, 1632-75. Map 34, fig. 843, 845, p. 186
Vernet, H., Fr. painter, 1789-1863. Map 42
Verneuil, Fr., Eure. Map 32, 48, 50, p. 149
Verona, It. Map 5, *passim*, fig. 363, 447
Veronese (Paolo Caliari), It. painter, Venice, 1528-88. Map 33
Verrius Flaccus, M., linguistic scholar under Augustus & Tiberius. Map 5
Verrocchio, A., It. sculpt. & painter, Florence. Map 27, 31
Versailles, Fr., Seine-et-Oise; town & palace. Map 40, fig. 821, 891
Veruela, OC mon., Castile, Sp. Map 23
Verulamium (St Albans), Eng. Map 5, 13
Verwey, A., Neth. poet, 1865-1937. Map 47
Vesalius, A., Flemish doct., founder of scientific anatomy, Basel, 1514-64. Map 33, fig. 698, p. 149
Vesontio (Besançon), Germania Superior. Map 5, 11
Vesoul, Fr., Hte.-Saône. Map 48

- Vespasian (Titus Flavius Vespasianus), Rom. emp.; Jewish War during his reign (69). Map 8
- Vespucci, Amerigo, It. explorer; America named after him, † 1512. Map 34
- Vetere (Xanten), Germania Inferior. Map 5
- Vetulonia (Colonna), Etruria, It. Map 1
- Veullot, Louis, Fr. wr., 1813-83. Map 42
- Veurne, Belgium. Map 32
- Vézelay, Fr., Yonne; rom. ch. Map 21, 22, 24, 48, fig. 308, 318
- Vianen, S. Holland, Neth. Map 37
- Vianney, J.-B., curé of Ars, Fr. Map 42
- Viasma, Russ. Map 26
- Viau, T. de, Fr. poet, 1590-1626. Map 33
- Vibia, Catacomb of, on the Via Appia antiqua, Rome. Map 10
- Viborg, Finland; cath. Map 26
- Viborg, Jutland. Map 21
- Vicente, Gil, Portuguese poet & dramatist, ca. 1470-1540. Map 33
- Vicentia (Vicenza), Venetia, It. Map 13, 18; *passim*, fig. 759
- Vich, Catalonia, Sp. Map 20, 21, 42
- Vico, G. B., It. phil., 1668-1744. Map 40
- Vicq., mon., Indre, Fr.; frescoes. Map 21
- Victor (St), pope; established uniformity in fixing the date for Easter. Map 9
- Victor (St), Roman martyr on Via Nomentana (16 Sept.). Map 10
- Victor, bp. of Vita (N. Africa), hist. Map 11
- Victorius (St), martyr, Samarobriva (11 Dec.). Map 13
- Victorinus, bp. of Pettau, Austria. Map 11
- Victorius (St), bp. of Rouen, 330-409. Map 11
- Viebig, Clara, Germ. wr., b. 1860. Map 47
- Vienna (Vienne, Fr.). Map 5, 9, 11, 13
- Vienna, *see* Vindobona, Austria. Map e.p., 24, *passim*, fig. 882
- Vienna Genesis, the, 6th cent. illuminated MS, Constantinople. Map 15
- Vienne, Fr., Isère, *see* Vienna (Vienne). Map e.p., 5, 9, *passim*, fig. 139
- Vierne, Fr. organist. Map 47
- Vierzehnheiligen, Bavaria; baroque ch. Map 38
- Vigeland, Gustav, Norwegian sculpt., 1869-1943. Map 47
- Vigilius, bp. of Thapsus, N. Africa, during Vandal invasions. Map 11
- Vigilius, pope, 537-55. Map 14
- Vigna Cimarra, Jewish catacomb nr. Via Appia Antiqua, Rome. Map 10
- Vignola, G., It. arch., Rome, 1507-73; leading figure in early baroque. Map 30, 33, p. 139, 149
- Vignory, Fr., Hte.-Marne; pre-rom. ch. Map 19, 20, 48
- Vigny, Alfred de, Fr. rom. poet, 1797-1863. Map 42
- Vikings, or Northmen; sailors & pirates from Scandinavia, 9th cent. and onwards. Map 16, 18, 19
- Vilde, Estonian wr., 1865-1933. Map 47
- Vilgard, grammarian, Ravenna, 10th cent. Map 19
- Vilaabertrán, Catalonia, Sp. Map 21
- Villa Hadriani, palace of Hadrian at Tibur (Tivoli) It. Map 5
- Villalpando, C. de., arch., Mexico, 1649-1714. Map 52
- Villandry, Fr., Indre-et-Loire; château. Map 32, 48
- Villanvera de la Jara, Murcia, Sp. Map 35
- Villa Pisani, nr. Venice, It. Map 40
- Villard de Honnecourt, Fr. arch., fig. 451
- Villa Torlonia, Jewish Catacomb on Via Nomentana, Rome. Map 10
- Villa Vicoza, Brazil. Map 34
- Villeconin, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
- Villefranche-de-Rouergue, Fr., Aveyron. Map 48
- Villehardouin, Fr. hist.; took part in the 4th Crusade. Map 21
- Villemain, A. F., Fr. scholar, 1720-1870. Map 42
- Villeneuve, Fr., Gard. Map 25, 27.
- Villeneuve-le-Comte, Fr., Seine-et-Marne; early gothic ch. Map 50
- Villers, OC abbey in Brabant, f. by St Bernard of Clairvaux in 1147; ruins. Map 21, 23
- Villingen, Baden. Map 38, 39
- Villon, François, Fr. poet, 15th cent.; prototype of the 'poètes maudits'. Map 27, p. 118
- Vilna, Lithuania. Map e.p., 26, 33, 35, 40, 42.
- Vilslev, Jutland. Map 21
- Vilvoorde, Belgian Brabant. Map 37
- Viminalis, one of the seven hills of Rome. Map 25
- Viminatum (Kostolatz), Moesia. Map 3, 11
- Vincennes, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 48, 50
- Vincent de Beauvais, scholastic encyclopaedist, Paris. Map 24
- Vincent de Paul (St), f. of the Lazarists etc., 1581-1660. Map 35, 36
- Vincent Ferrer, Sp. penitential preacher, OP. Map 25, 27, p. 118
- Vincent of Lérins, eccl. wr., 5th cent. Map 11
- Vincent (St), martyr, Valencia (22 Jan.). Map 13
- Vinci, Leonardo da, It. artist, Milan, 1452-1519; type of 'universal genius' of the Renaissance. Map 28, 33, fig. 674, p. 139
- Vindobona (Vienna). Map e.p.
- Vingboons, P., Neth. arch., Amsterdam, 1608-75. Map 37
- Vinslov, Sweden. Map 24
- Viollet-le-Duc, E.E., Fr. neo-gothic arch. Map 42, p. 105
- Virchow, R., Germ. doct., 1821-1902. Map 47
- Virgil Solis, artist, Nuremberg. Map 33
- Virgilius Maro, P., Latin poet, 70 B.C.-19 A.D. Map 5, p. 21, 32
- Virgo inter Virgines, Master of, anon. Neth. painter, 2nd. half of 15th cent. Map 27
- Virmaundence Oppidum (St.-Quentin). Map 13
- Virunum (Zollfeld), Noricum. Map 5
- Visby, Gotland, Sweden. Map e.p., 21, 24, 26
- Vischer, family of sculptors & metalworkers at Nuremberg; Hans 1499-1550; Hermann 1486-1517; Peter 1460-1529. Map 33
- Visigoths, Germ. tribe, *see* Goths. Map 11
- Visscher, Roemer Neth. poet, 1547-1620. Map 37
- Vita, N. Africa. Map 11
- Vita monastica, monastic life. Map 11
- Vitalis (St), Rom. martyr in Catac. Iordanorum, on Via Salaria (14 Feb.) Map 13
- Vitalis (St), martyr, Bononia (4 Nov.). Map 13
- Vitebsk, Russ. Map 26
- Vitebsk, White Russ. Map 35
- Viterbo, Umbria, It. Map 21, 24-28
- Vitiges, k. of the Ostrogoths, rival of Belisarius for the possession of Rome. Map 14
- Vitoria, Basque, prov., Sp. Map 25
- Vitré, Fr., Ille-et-Vilaine; château. Map 48
- Vitruvius, Pollio, arch. & engineer under Caesar & Augustus. Map 5, 17, p. 16
- Vitry-le-François, Fr., Marne; rom. ch. Map 48
- Vitskøl, OC mon. Jutland, Map 23
- Vittone, It. arch., Turin. Map 40
- Vittoria F. de, Sp. theol. & jurist, Salamanca, 1483-1546. Map 33
- Vittorino da Feltre, educationalist, Pisa, 1378-1446. Map 27
- Vitus (St), martyr, Lucania (15 April). Map 13
- Vivaldi, A., It. comp., 1675-1743. Map 40
- Vivarum, Calabria, mon. of Cassiodorus. Map 11, 14, p. 51
- Vives, Juan Luis, Sp. hum. phil., 1492-1540; taught at Louvain & Oxford. Map 33
- Viviers, Fr., Ardèche. Map 48
- Vizeu, Portugal. Map 21
- Vladimir, Russ. Map 26
- Vladimir, Russ. principality, 12th cent. Map 16
- Vladimir, Russ.; old chs. of 12th-13th cents. Map e.p.
- Vladimir, k. of Kiev, 972 (or 980)-1015, from a Viking family, converted to Christianity. Map 16, 19
- Vladivostok, E. Siberia. Map 34
- Vliet, H. van, Neth. painter, Haarlem, 1611-75. Map 37
- Vlissingen, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37
- Voerlasmarty, Hungarian poet, Budapest, 1800-55. Map 42
- Voetius, G., Neth. Calvinist theol., Utrecht, 1588-1676. Map 37
- Vogt, K., Germ. zoologist, 1817-95. Map 42
- Vogué, E. M., Vicomte de, Fr. wr., 1848-1910. Map 47
- Voiture, V., Fr. wr., 1598-1648. Map 33, 36
- Volaterra (Volterra), Etruria, It. Map 1
- Volkelt, J. I., Germ. phil., 1848-1930. Map 42
- Vollenhove, Overijssel, Neth. Map 37
- Volgoda, N. Russ. Map 26
- Volokolamsk, Russ. Map 26
- Volpi, Tommaso, It. doct., Pavia, 1761-1822. Map 47
- Volsci, tribe in central It. from pre-Roman era. Map 1
- Volsini (Bolsena), Etruria, It. Map 1
- Volta, A., It. phys., 1745-1827. Map 41, p. 186
- Voltaire, *vere* François-Marie Arouet, Fr. wr., hist. & phil., 1694-1778. Map 40, p. 36, 186
- Volterra, D. da, It. painter, 1509-66; early baroque. Map 33
- Vondel, Joost van den, Neth. poet & dramatist, 1587-1679. Map 37
- Vos, C. de, Flemish painter, ca. 1585-1651. Map 37
- Vos, Jan, Neth. dramatist, Amsterdam, 1620-67. Map 37
- Vos, Maarten de, Neth. painter, Antwerp. Map 37
- Vosmaer, C., Neth. wr., 1826-88. Map 42
- Vosmeer, Sasbout, Neth. priest. apostolic vicar of the Neth., 1584-1614. Map 37
- Voss, J. H., Germ. poet, 1751-1826. Map 41
- Vossius, Neth. scholar & poet, 1620-67. Map 37
- Vostre, Simon, printer, Lyons; celebrated for his books of hours. Map 27
- Vouet, Simon, Fr. painter, 1590-1649. Map 36, fig. 828
- Vouvant, Fr., Vendée. Map 21, 48
- Vrchlicky, J., *vere* Emil Frída, Czech poet. Map 42
- Vredeman de Vries, J., Neth. arch., 1527-1604. Map 33
- Vreeswijk, Utrecht, Neth. Map 37
- Vries, Hugo de, Neth. botanist, 1848-1935. Map 47
- Vulpiano, G. de, abbot of St Bénigne, Dijon, Fr. Map 20
- Vutrinton (Butrinto), Albania; ruins of baptistery. Map 12
- Vyshegorod, nr. Kiev, Russ. Map 26
- Waals, J. D. van der, Neth. phys., 1837-1923. Map 47
- Wachock, Oc mon., Poland. Map 23
- Wackenroder, W. H., Germ. wr., 1773-98. Map 42
- Wadding, Luke, OFM, Irish hist. & theol., 1588-1657. Map 36
- Wadi Natroun, S. of Alexandria, coptic mon. Map 11, 12, 15, fig. 192
- Wagenaar, J., Neth. comp., 1862-1941. Map 47
- Wagharshapat, Armenia; old chs. Map 15
- Wagner, Richard, Germ. comp. Map 42
- Wagner von Jauregg, Julius, Austrian psychiatrist, 1857-1940. Map 47
- Waha, Belgian Luxembourg; rom. ch. from 11th cent. Map 20
- Wahlstatt, Silesia. Map 38
- Wakefield, Yorks., Eng. Map 45
- Walafrid Strabo, OSB, abbot of Reichenau, wr. Map 18
- Walaric (St), f. abbey of St-Valéry, Picardy, Fr., † 622. Map 17
- Waldenses, followers of Peter Waldus (Lyons, † 1217). Map 35
- Waldassen, OC mon., Bavaria. Map 23, 38
- Waldus, Peter, Lyons, f. of Waldenses. Map 21
- Walhall, nr. Regensburg, Bavaria. Map 42
- Walkreid, OC mon., Harz. Map 23
- Waller, C. W., Eng. doct., 1802-62. Map 42
- Walpole, Horace, Eng. wr. & connoisseur, 1717-97. Map 40, 41
- Walsall, Staffs., Eng. Map 45
- Walsrode, mon., Hanover. Map 22
- Walter of Bruges, OFM, eccl. wr., Paris. Map 24
- Walter of St-Victor, schol. theol. Map 21
- Waltham, ruins of Norman abbey, Eng. Map 21
- Waltharius, German epic in Latin. Map 19
- Walther von der Vogelweide, Germ. poet, ca 1170-1230. Map 24
- Wamba, k. of the Visigoths, Sp., † 683. Map 17
- Wandrilie (St), f. abbey & mon. school of St Wandrilie, Normandy. Map 17
- Waning of the Middle Ages: here used as stylistic term for culture of late Middle Ages, esp. the late gothic culture of the Burgundian lands. Map 27
- Warburg, Otto Heinrich, Germ. doct. b., 1883. Map 47
- Warsaw, Poland. Map e.p., 26, 35, 40, 42, 46
- Wartburg, Thuringia. Map 24, 33
- Warwick, Eng. Map 25, 45
- Washington, federal capital of USA. Map 52, fig. 930, 955
- Washington, George, 1st. president of the USA. Map 52
- Wasmann, F., Germ. painter, 1805-86. Map 42
- Wassermann, A. von, Germ. doct., 1866-1925. Map 47
- Watson-Watt, Eng. phys.; radar 1935. Map 47
- Watt, James, Scots engineer, inventor of the steam-engine, 1736-1810. Map 40, 41
- Watteau, A., Fr. painter, 1684-1721. Map 40, fig. 899
- Waulsort, Belgian Ardennes. Map 22
- Waverley, OC mon., Surrey, Eng. Map 23
- Wearmouth, Saxon mon, nr. Jarrow, Tyneside, Eng. Map e.p., 16-18
- Webb, Mary, Eng. novelist, 1881-1927. Map 47
- Weber, Karl Maria von, Germ. comp., 1786-1826. Map 42
- Wechselburg, Saxony; rom. sculptures. Map 24
- Weckmann, M., Germ. comp., 1621-74. Map 36
- Wedekind, F., Germ. dramatist, 1864-1918. Map 47
- Weesp, N.-Holland, Neth. Map 37
- Wehl, Gelderland, Neth. Map 37
- Weigel, V., Luth. clergyman & mystic, at Zschopau, Germ. Map 35
- Weihenstephan, mon., Bavaria. Map 22, 39
- Weil der Stadt, Württemberg. Map 27
- Weilheim, mon., Württemberg. Map 22
- Weimar, Thuringia. Map 38, 39
- Weinbrenner, F., Germ. arch., 1766-1826. Map 41
- Weingarten, OSB baroque abbey in Württemberg, f. 10th cent. Map 21, 38, 39
- Weissenau, nr. L. Constance. Map 38
- Weissenburg, OSB abbey in Alsace. Map 18, 19, 22
- Welch, W. H. US doct., b. 1850. Map 52
- Welhaven, J. S. C., Norwegian poet, 1807-73. Map 42
- Welid I, Damascus; Khalif, 1705-1715. Map 16
- Wellingborough, Northampt., Eng. Map 45
- Wells, Somerset, Eng.; gothic cath. Map 21, 24-27, fig. 458, 459, 527
- Wells, H. G., Eng. wr. Map 47
- Wels, Austria. Map 38
- Welsch, Maximilian von, Germ. arch, 1671-1745. Map 38
- Weltenburg, Bavaria; baroque ch. Map 38
- Wenzel, k. of Bohemia, roman k., 1378-1400. Map 25
- Werden, OSB abbey in the Ruhr. Map 18-20, 37
- Werff, A. van der, Neth. painter, 1659-1722. Map 37
- Wergeland, H., Norwegian wr., 1808-45. Map 42
- Werner, Zacharias, Neth. poet. 1768-1823. Map 41

Wernicke, C., Germ. doct., 1848–1905. Map 47
 Werria, Macedonia. Map 26
 Wesel, N. Rhineland. Map 25, 37
 Wesley, John, Eng. theol., f. of Methodism, 1703–91. Map 40, p. 186
 Wessel, Germ. dramatist, 1742–85. Map 40
 Wessobrunn, OSB abbey nr. Augsburg, f. in 753. Map 17, 18, 22, 38, 39
 Westendorf, Bavaria. Map 38
 Westzaan, N. Holland, Neth. Map 37
 Wettingen, OC mon., Switz. Map 23
 Wetzlar, Thuringia. Map 25
 Weyarn, Bavaria. Map 38
 Wharton, Edith, US novelist, 1862–1937. Map 52
 Whipple, G. M., US psychologist, 1876–1941. Map 52
 Whistler, James, US painter, 1834–1903. Map 52
 Whitby, Yorks., Eng. 7th cent. abbey. Map 17, 18
 Whitehead, A. N., Eng. math. & phil.; after 1924 in USA; 1861–1947. Map 47 and 52 inset
 Whitland, OC mon., Wales. Map 23
 Whitman, Walt, US poet, 1819–92. Map 52
 Whittier, J. G. US poet & journalist, 1807–92. Map 52
 Wiblingen, Württemberg; baroque ch. Map 38
 Wickram, Jörg, Germ. wr., 'Meistersinger', Strasbourg, 1520–62. Map 33
 Wideville, Fr., Seine-et-Oise. Map 50
 Widor, Charles-Marie, Fr. comp., 1845–1937. Map 47
 Widukind, hist., † after 973. Map 19
 Wieland, C. M., Germ. poet, 1733–1813. Map 40
 Wieland, H. O., Germ. chem., b. 1877. Map 47
 Wiener Neustadt, Austria. Map 38
 Wienhausen, mon. Lower Saxony. Map 25
 Wies, die; baroque ch., Bavaria. Map 38, fig. 884
 Wiewerd, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Wilde, Oscar, Anglo-Irish dramatist, poet & wr., 1856–1900. Map 42
 Wildenvej, Norwegian poet, b. 1886. Map 47
 Wilfrid, OSB, (St), bp. of York; in mon. of Whitby; 634–709; teacher of St Willibrord. Map 17
 Wilhelmstad, Kassel. Map 38
Wilhelmus, It. romanesque sculptor, Ferrara. Map 21
 Willaert, A., Flemish musician, 1485–1562; after 1527 in Venice. Map 33, p. 149
 Willehad (St), missionary in Saxony; f. bpric. of Bremen. Map 17
 Willem van Rubrucq, OFM, traveller in Asia, 13th cent. Map 34
 Willems, J. F., Flemish wr. & scholar, 1793–1846. Map 42
 Willemstad, N. Brabant, Neth. Map 37
 William of Corbeil, archbp. of Canterbury, Eng. Map 21
 William of Malmesbury, OSB, Eng. hist. Map 21
 William of Mare, OFM, schol. theol. & phil., Oxford, † 1298. Map 24
 William of Moerbeke, Flemish schol. theol. & phil., Viterbo. Map 24
 William of St Calais, bp. of Durham, Eng. Map 20
 William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy; k. of England in 1066. Map 20
 William the Silent, William of Orange. Fig. 730
 William III; Stadhouder of the Republic of the Netherlands (1672–1702); k. of Eng. (1689–1702) Map 36
 Williams, The two, architects of Canterbury Cathedral. Map 21
 Williams, Isaac, Eng. theol. & poet, 1802–65. Map 42
 Willibald (St), bp. of Eichstätt, preached in Germ. Map 17
 Willibrord (St), bp. of Utrecht; left Ireland in 690; † 739 at Echternach. Map 17
 Willingau, mon., Austria. Map 25
 Wilkie, David, Eng. painter. Map 40
 Willow Run, Michigan, USA; Kaiser-Fraser factories. Fig. 975
 Willstätter, Richard, Germ. chem., 1872–1942. Map 47
 Wilsnack, Brandenburg; gothic pilgrim ch. Map 25, 27
 Wilten, Austria. Map 38
 Withering, Austria. Map 38
 Wimpfeling, J., Germ. educationalist & hum., Strasbourg, 1450–1528. Map 27
 Wimpfen, mon., Hesse. Map 19
 Winchester, Eng., Hants.; gothic cath. Map 16, *passim*, fig. 257, 275, p. 65
 Winckelmann, J. J., Germ. archaeologist & art critic. Map 41, p. 192
 Windau, Latvia. Map 26
 Windelband, W., Germ. phil., 1848–1915. Map 47

Windesheim, mon. nr. Deventer, Neth., f. 1387 by Floris Radewijnsz. Map 25, 27
 Windsor Castle, Eng. Map 27, 32
 Wirancheir, N. Mesopotamia. Map 15
 Wiseman, Nicholas, Eng. cardinal, archbp. of Westminster, 1802–65. Map 42
 Wismar, Mecklenburg; gothic brick chs. Map 25–27, 32, fig. 478, 479, 546
 Wissembourg, Fr., Bas-Rhin. Map 48
 Witelo the Silesian, schol. phil. phys., Viterbo, ca 1220–70. Map 24
 Withering, W. W., Eng. doct., 1741–99. Map 41
 Withorn, Ireland; mon. Map 14
 'Wit Lavendel', Brabant chamber of rhetoric at Amsterdam. Map 37
 Witmar, missionary in Sweden, companion of St Boniface. Map 18
 Witmarsum, Friesland, Neth. Map 35
 Witt, John de, Neth. pol., state pensionary of Holland; murdered in 1672. Map 37
 Witte, Emmanuel de, Neth. painter, Alkmaar, 1617–92. Map 37, fig. 959
 Wittenberg, Saxony. Map 27, 32, 33, p. 153
 Witz, Konrad, Swiss painter, Basel, 1400–47. Map 27, p. 103, 123
 Woerden, S. Holland, Neth. Map 37
 Woestijne, Karel van de, Flemish poet & prose wr., 1878–1929. Map 47
 Wöhler, F., Germ. chem., 1800–82. Map 42
 Wohlgemut, M., painter, Nuremberg, 1434–1519; teacher of Dürer. Map 27
 Wolf, Hugo, Austrian comp., 1860–1903. Map 42
 Wolfenbüttel, Lower Saxony. Map 32
 Wolff, C., Germ. phil., 1669–1754. Map 39, 40.
 Wolf-Ferrari, E., Germ.-It. comp., 1876–1948. Map 47
 Wöfflin, H., art hist., Munich, 1864–1945. Map 47
 Wolfram von Eschenbach, Germ. poet, ca 1170–1220. Map 24
 Wolsey, Thomas, Eng. Chancellor, cardinal, archbp. of York, ca 1474–1530. Map 35
 Wolvinus, jeweller, Milan. Map 18, fig. 247
 Wongrowitz, OC mon., Poland. Map 23
 Wood, John, Eng. arch., worked at Bath in the 18th cent. Map 40
 Woolf, Virginia, Eng. wr., 1882–1941. Map 47
 Worcester, Eng.; cath. Map 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 43, 45
 Worcester, Mass., USA. Map 52
 Wordsworth, William, Eng. Romantic poet, 1770–1850. Map 42
 Workop, Notts., Eng. map 21
 Workum, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 Worms, Palatinate; rom. cath. Map 17, 20, 21, 24, 35, 39
 Woronicz, Polish bp., poet, 1757–1829. Map 40
 Woudrichem, N. Brabant, Neth. Map 37
 Wouwerman, P., Neth. painter, 1619–68. Map 37
 Wren, Sir Christopher, Eng. arch., 1632–1723. Map 36
 Wreta, OC mon., Sweden. Map 23
 Wright, Frank Lloyd, US arch., b. 1869. Map 52
 Wright, Ovrille, US aeroplane constructor, made first flight 1903. Map 52
 Wrocław, *see* Breslau. Map e.p.
 Wulfila, bp., apostle of the Visigoths, Arian. Map 11
 Wundt, W., Germ. phil. & psychologist. Map 42
 Würzburg, Bavaria. Map e.p., 17, *passim*
 Wyatt, James, Eng. arch., 1746–1813. Map 42
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas, Eng. Renaissance poet. Map 33
 Wyclif (or Wiclif), John, Eng. precursor of the Reformation. Map 25
 Wijk bij Duurstede, Utrecht, Neth. Map 37
 Wyshehrad, religious foundation nr. Prague, late 11th cent. Map 19, 20
 Wyspianski, Stanislaw, Polish poet, 1869–1907. Map 47

X

Xanten, *see* Castra Vetera, Rhineland; gothic ch. Map e.p., 24, 25, 27
 Xanthus, Lycia, Asia Minor. Map 1, 3
 Xavier, St Francis, SJ, missionary in the Far East, 1506–52. Map 34, p. 150
 Xenocrates of Calcedon, Gr. phil., Athens, leader of the Academy 339–314. Map 1, 2
 Xenocrates of Colophon, Gr. phil., Elea, ca 570–480. Map 1, p. 13
 Xenophon, Gr. hist. & phil. wr., Athens. Map 2, 3
 Xenopoulos, Gr. wr., b. 1867. Map 47
 Ximenez, Francisco, Sp. cardinal & pol., archbp. of Toledo; regent of Sp. before Charles V. Map 33
 Xochimilco, Mexico. Map 52
 Xystus II (St), pope; put to death under Valerian. Map 9, 10

Yeats, William Butler, Irish poet, 1865–1939. Map 47
 Yemen, Arabia. Map 9, 16
 York (Eboracum), Eng. gothic Minster. Map e.p., 16–18, *passim*, fig. 526, 528, 534, p. 59
 Young, Brigham, president of the Mormon community, Salt Lake City, USA, 1801–77. Map 52
 Young, Edward, Eng. poet, 1683–1765. Map 41
 Ypres, Flanders; cath. & cloth hall. Map 27, 35
 Yuriev Polskiy, Russ. Map 26
 Ylst, Friesland, Neth. Map 37
 IJsselstein, Utrecht, Neth. Map 37
 IJzendijke, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37

Z

Zacatecas, Mexico. Map 52
 Zacharias, pope, 741–52. Map 17
 Zagreb, Croatia. Map 26
 Zaidites, Islamic sect. Map 16
 Zainer, G., printer, Augsburg, 1468–75. Map 27
 Zaltbommel, Gelderland, Neth. Map 37
 Zamora, Léon, Sp. Map 20, 21, 24, fig. 334
 Zancle, later Messane (Messina), Sicily. Map 1
 Zara, Dalmatia. Map 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 33
 Zaragoza (Saragossa), *see* Caesaraugusta, Aragon, Sp. Map e.p., 18, *passim*
 Zarcillo, F., Sp. sculpt., 1707–81. Map 40
 Zarlino, G., It. music theorist, 1517–90; teacher of Sweelinck. Map 38
 Zeeman, Pieter, Neth. phys., won Nobel prize 1902; 1865–1943. Map 47
 Zeila, Somaliland, Africa. Map 34
 Zeist, Utrecht, Neth. Map 35, 40
 Zeitblom, B., Germ. painter, after 1480 at Ulm, † 1521. Map 27
 Zeitz, bpric. in Thuringia. Map 19, 20
 Zelibya (Zenobia), Mesopotamia. Map 15
 Zeno, Gr. phil., Athens, f. Stoa. Map 1–4
 Zeno (St), bp. of Verona. Map 11
 Zeno, Byz. emp., 474–91. Map 11, p. 18
 Zenobia, Mesopotamia. Map 15
 Zenodotus, Gr. phil., Alexandria. Map 4
 Zerbolt, Gerard, of Zutphen, brother of mon. at Windesheim, adviser to Floris Radewijnsz. Map 27
 Zeromski, Stefan, Polish wr., 1864–1925. Map 47
 Zeugma, Asia Minor. Map 4
 Zeuxis, Gr. painter, Magna Graecia, 5th–4th cent. b.c. Map 2, p. 18
 Ziča, mon., Serbia. Map 26
 Zick, J., Germ. painter, 1732–97. Map 38
 Zierikzee, Zeeland, Neth. Map 37
 Zillis, Switz. Map 21
 Zimmermann, D., Austrian arch., 1685–1766. Map 38, fig. 884
 Zinna, OC mon., Brandenburg. Map 23
 Zinzendorf, N. L. von, f. of Hernhutter community (1727); 1700–60. Map 35
 Žižka, J., Bohemian general, leader of the Hussites. Map 27
 Zöllis (St), martyr, Cordova (27 June). Map 13
 Zola, Emile, Fr. novelist. Map 42
 Zollfeld, Austria. Map 12
 Zorn, A., Swedish painter & etcher, 1861–1920. Map 47
 Zorilla y Moral, J., Sp. poet, 1817–93. Map 42
 Zosimus of Gaza, Byz. hist. Map 11
 Zotius (St), Roman martyr on Via Labicana (10 Feb.). Map 10
 Zouagha (Sabratha), Tripolitania, N. Africa. Map e.p., 12
 Zrinyi, Miklós, Count, Hungarian general & poet, 1620–64. Map 36
 Zromi, Armenia. Map 15
 Zschopau, Saxony. Map 35
 Zuiddbroek, Groningen, Neth.; 13th cent. ch. Map 26
 Zurbarán, F. de. Sp. baroque painter, 1598–1664. Map 36, fig. 802, 806, p. 170
 Zürich, Switz. Map 18, *passim*
 Zutphen, Gelderland, Neth. Map 32, 37
 Zweers, B., Neth. comp., 1854–1924. Map 42
 Zweibrücken, Palatinate. Map 38
 Zwettl, nr. Vienna, Austria. Map 26, 38
 Zwickau, Saxony. Map 35
 Zwiefalten, mon. Württemberg; baroque ch. Map 22, 38, 39
 Zwingli, Ulrich, Swiss Reformer, 1484–1531. Map 35
 Zwolle, Overijssel, Neth. Map 25, 27, 37, p. 118

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following list includes all photographers, photographic bureaux and other establishments which have supplied plates for this volume. All plates whose numbers are not mentioned have been taken from the archives of the author or of the publisher.

Rijkskabinet voor Munten en Penningen, The Hague: 1-7. - Alinari, Florence: 12, 15-20, 22-28, 33-34, 47, 49, 51, 56-58, 66-69, 72, 86-91, 119, 121-122, 124, 126, 137, 140-144, 146, 148, 159-161, 164-165, 168, 182, 189, 196, 203, 205, 220, 22, 229, 244, 247, 258, 295, 362, 365-366, 368-369, 371, 498, 502-504, 531-532, 569, 573-574, 577-582, 581-582, 584, 588-590, 621, 639-641, 643-648, 650-653, 655-662, 664, 666-667, 672-675, 677-681, 684-686, 688, 694, 714, 759-762, 764, 767-768, 771-772, 774-777, 779, 781-782, 784-785, 789, 791, 889, 893. - Fritz Henle, New York: 13. - A. Bon: 8-9, 14. - Anderson, Rome: 59-61, 70, 73, 75-76, 78-81, 84, 92, 94-96, 113-116, 123, 128, 132, 134-136, 138, 145, 147, 152-154, 163, 167, 169-173, 183-186, 193, 194, 201-202, 206, 225-228, 243, 248, 269-271, 349, 360-361, 363, 470, 504, 508-511, 550, 552-554, 557-558, 569, 573, 580, 583, 642, 654, 663, 665, 669, 682, 683, 687, 689-692, 713, 723, 725-726, 763, 765, 769-770, 773, 780, 783, 786-788, 790, 792, 794, 795, 798-801, 803, 805-806, 900-903. - Archives Photographiques, Paris: 35, 224, 308, 310, 517, 520, 538, 818, 825, 923. - A. Vigneau, cliché Editions TEL, Paris: 29, 50, 52. - Dimitri, Cairo: 46, 101, 108, 131, 190, 192, 199, 446-447, 588. - Th. van Velzen, The Hague: 112, 127, 139, 150-151, 158, 216-217, 245-251, 272, 299, 303, 306-307, 311, 316, 319-324, 328, 330, 332, 341, 346, 367, 370, 372, 373, 383, 385-386, 389-394, 407-408, 410-411, 418, 420, 421, 434-435, 444-445, 522, 539, 541, 617, 619, 629, 708, 711, 892, 895, 924. - Giraudon, Paris: 48. - Carel Blazer: 64. - Crystal Photo: 82-83, 102, 104-105, 107, 109, 129, 198, 200. - Worcester Art Museum, USA: 71, 77. - Musée du Bardo, Tunis: 74. - Richter, Rome: 85, 120. - Hans Sibbelee, Amsterdam: 219, 221, 242, 263-265, 302, 312, 350-354, 356, 362-375, 379, 387-388, 431-433, 437-439, 442-443, 454, 489, 494-495, 718, 808-810, 812, 814, 816-817, 819-822, 830-831, 890-891, 904-905, 921-922. - Prof. Dr. F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl, Leiden: 100, 106. - Sender, Istanbul: 174-181, 584, 585, 589-593. - Israel Government Inf. Service: 97-98. - Barak, Jerusalem: 103, 110. - Vatican Museum: 111, 125, 204, 218, 359, 364, 598. - Neurdein-Levy, Paris: 133, 382, 395-398, 620, 626-627, 927. - Istituto di Archeologia Christiana, Rome: 117-118. - Gabinetto Fotografico Nazionale, Rome: 130, 197, 223, 241, 358. - Fouilles, Djemila: 155, 157. - Bayerisches Nationalmuseum, Munich: 162, 850. - Busi, Milan: 166. - Musée Nicotia: 195. - British Museum, London: 207, 210-212, 257, 274-277, 278-279, 281, 450, 524, 568.

- National Museum, Dublin: 208, 214. - Dewald: 233, 255. - Colonna, Rome: 235-239, 240. - Musée d'Arts Décoratifs, Brussels: 246, 347, 720. - Bildarchiv Foto-Marburg: 259, 268, 325, 327, 329, 404-405, 422-424, 463, 466-468, 472-474, 481-485, 487, 719, 758, 879-880, 883, 885-886. - Stadtbibliothek, Trier: 252-254. - Kunstgewerbe Museum, Cologne: 260, 262, 280, 282. - Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam: 273, 345, 348, 486, 488, 535-536, 616, 632-633, 731-732, 736, 737, 804, 811, 823, 824, 833, 838-839, 843, 846, 847, 852-856, 861-872, 898, 902, 926, 943. - Edwin Smith, London: 283-287, 607-611. - M. Hürlimann, Zürich: 288-290, 291-294, 606. - El Arte Hispanico: 334-340. - Oostenrijkse Verkeerscentrale, Hilversum: 355, 882. - Jean Roubier, Paris: 399-400. - Renault, Amiens: 413-417, 981. - Houvet: 401-402, 448, 453. - H. Martin: 449. - Hahnhozer: 451-452. - Mas, Barcelona: 464. - Gudiol, Barcelona: 465. - Moreno, Madrid: 469, 712. - Ewing Galloway, New York: 471, 953-954, 960, 962, 964, 966-969, 980, 987-988. - Beckmann, Doberan: 480, 491. - Martien Coppens, Eindhoven: 492-496, 849. - Monumentenzorg, The Hague: 493. - Bruno, Troyes: 518-519, 521, 523, 525, 622. - National Gallery, London: 537, 649, 693, 802, 857, 906, 917. - Agrabar: 565, 566. - Loukosmky: 594, 596. - Schweinfurth: 599. - Flipse, Arnhem: 600, 602-604. - Museo de Arte Antigo, Lisbon: 618. - France, Illustration: 625. - Mauritshuis, The Hague: 637. - Picture Post Library, London: 612. - Country Life Ltd., London: 614-615, 750-755, 909-911. - Coll. Laughton Douglas, London: 676. - Museum Kröller Müller, Otterlo: 696, 738, 944. - Rhein. Museum, Cologne: 716, 721. - Lichtbeeldeninstituut, Amsterdam: 717, 842, 848, 948-950. - J. G. van Agtmaal, Hilversum: 722. - Louvre, Paris: 727, 851. - Museum Boymans, Rotterdam: 729, 860. - Albertina, Vienna: 740. - Molly, Geneva: 757. - Ashmolean Museum, Oxford: 747. - Dulwich Gallery: 748-749. - Statens Museum, Copenhagen: 832. - A. C. L., Brussels: 834, 836, 840. - Museum voor Schone Kunsten, Antwerp: 835. - Windsor Castle, England: 837. - Dingjan, The Hague: 845, 858. - Frans Hals Museum, Haarlem: 859. - Nico Zomer, Amsterdam: 894. - World Press Photo, Amsterdam: 896. - Wallace Collection, London: 901. - Lichtbildgewerkstätte „Alpenland“, Vienna: 908. - A. Devaney, New York: 930. - Aerofilms, London: 936, 986. - National Portrait Gallery: 912, 914, 917. - Tate Gallery, London: 913, 915. - Service Photographique, Paris: 951. - Associated Press, London: 955. - Anefo, Amsterdam: 957. - Fisher, New York: 963. - André de Dienes, New York: 965. - Comm. Gen. Belge du Tourisme: 971. - Voorlichtingsdienst Ned. Steenkolenmijnen, Heerlen: 973. - Philips Persbureau, Eindhoven: 974, 983. - The Netherlands Information Service, New York: 975. - Fiat, Turin: 976. - Ned. Dok- en Scheepsbouw Mij., Amsterdam: 977, 984. - Ford, Detroit: 979. - Werkspoor, Amsterdam: 982.

